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## **Introduction**

Welcome to the Indian Journal of Legal Affairs and Research (IJLAR), a distinguished platform dedicated to the dissemination of comprehensive legal scholarship and academic research. Our mission is to foster an environment where legal professionals, academics, and students can collaborate and contribute to the evolving discourse in the field of law. We strive to publish high-quality, peer-reviewed articles that provide insightful analysis, innovative perspectives, and practical solutions to contemporary legal challenges. The IJAR is committed to advancing legal knowledge and practice by bridging the gap between theory and practice.

## **Preface**

The Indian Journal of Legal Affairs and Research is a testament to our unwavering commitment to excellence in legal scholarship. This volume presents a curated selection of articles that reflect the diverse and dynamic nature of legal studies today. Our contributors, ranging from esteemed legal scholars to emerging academics, bring forward a rich tapestry of insights that address critical legal issues and offer novel contributions to the field. We are grateful to our editorial board, reviewers, and authors for their dedication and hard work, which have made this publication possible. It is our hope that this journal will serve as a valuable resource for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers, and will inspire further inquiry and debate within the legal community.

## **Description**

The Indian Journal of Legal Affairs and Research is an academic journal that publishes peer-reviewed articles on a wide range of legal topics. Each issue is designed to provide a platform for legal scholars, practitioners, and students to share their research findings, theoretical explorations, and practical insights. Our journal covers various branches of law, including but not limited to constitutional law, international law, criminal law, commercial law, human rights, and environmental law. We are dedicated to ensuring that the articles published in our journal adhere to the highest standards of academic rigor and contribute meaningfully to the understanding and development of legal theories and practices.

## **CYBER ATTACKS, THREATS & DISADVANTAGES OF AI**

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### **Synopsis**

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### **Abstract**

Cyber threats are increasing nowadays, and mostly they are attacking the females easily, and also a greater number of persons are facing various types of cyber threats, and now that AI has come, it is increasing the danger a lot more in day-to-day life. There are certain benefits of AI, but there are also disadvantages too. AI also focuses on depleting the female photos and creating more problems in the person's life and in the society. The person who suffers due to this sometimes may take dangerous decisions to end their life. These problems are making more complications, and it's having a worldwide effect. The improvement of technology is needed, but not at the expense of harming society. The benefits of AI have certain disadvantages. Here we may discuss the cyber threat and AI disadvantages in detail with some examples. Let's see one by one.

**Keywords-** Cyber Threats-AI Disadvantages-Females-Suffering-Impact-Worldwide-Technology- Problems-Ai Impact-Photos -Cyber-Crimes.

## **1. Introduction**

Cyber threats are more common today. In this world, cyber threats are increasing a lot, and AI is also one of the reasons here. The victim suffers more, and the cyber law also has provisions to prevent the crimes, but still we need more laws to control the AI and other problems arising because of cyberattacks. In this paper I am going to discuss it. The AI is increasing the problems and not decreasing them in the case of cyber threats.

## **2. About Cyber Law**

Cyber law is the body of legislation that regulates transactions and activities conducted online. e.g., online communication, e-commerce, digital privacy, and the prevention and prosecution of cybercrimes are just a few of the many topics it covers. Cybercrimes deal with illegal activities conducted online, e.g., attacks on devices by sending viruses, hacking the devices, unauthorized access to the devices, etc. The main important point to note is that cyber law has been made to prevent cybercrimes, and it has important sections for each crime in it to take action, but AI came now, and we have to add more AI-related crime laws to it to prevent the crimes happening due to AI. Not only cyber law but also the Information Technology Act has special provisions regarding cybercrimes, and it also gives protection to women by taking action on crimes happening against women.

## **3. Cyber Crime & Threats**

Cybercrime is a crime done by offenders by hacking devices and unauthorizedly taking access to the devices, phones, etc. Not only are these crimes there, but also there are various types of cybercrimes happening all over the world. Some of them are.

1. Malware attacks
2. Phishing attacks
3. Sending spam mails
4. Child pornography Etc.

There are several cybercrimes happening, and their impact is large. These cybercrimes are also

known to be cyber threats that are making people afraid. The cyber threats give mental pressure to the victims who are affected by cybercrimes and keep them in fear always, and this leads to their ending their lives also.

#### **4. Information Technology Act—Important Provisions**

There are certain important provisions in the Information Technology Act. They are.

Sec.43 of the act deals with damaging the computer of the victim, and it also ensures that without the consent of the victim, damage happens, then the victim can get a refund for the damage.

Sec 66 deals with conduct described under the above-mentioned section as fraudulent or dishonest; then the punishment is 3 years imprisonment or else a fine of 5 lakh.

Sec 66 B deals with receiving stolen devices fraudulently and has a punishment of 3 years in prison, and based upon the seriousness of the theft, a fine of 1 lakh may be allotted.

Sec 66 C deals with identity theft like hacking and making fake digital signatures. It has a punishment of 3 years imprisonment and a fine of 1 lakh.

Sec 66 D deals with cheating personation with a computer, and if found guilty of it, it includes 3 years' imprisonment or a fine of 1 lakh.

Sec 66 E is about taking photos of a person and publishing them without their consent; it has 3 years' imprisonment or up to 2 lakhs fine.

Sec 66 F deals with cyberterrorism. The punishment is imprisonment up to life.

Sec 67—publishing obscene things has a punishment of 5 years imprisonment and a fine of 10 lakhs.

#### **5. Negative points to note in the IT Act**

- It shows the vulnerability of the internet and its effect on the world; it does not address issues about content regulation and privacy matters.
- It does not include the definition of a domain name.
- Sec 66 A of the act has certain words like offensive, but it didn't say what all is included in it and whether the terms "public order" and morality are included in it or not.
- This act has certain loopholes, like issues related to copyrights and patent law that are not addressed.
- Does not make provisions for domain name proprietors of intellectual property rights.

## **6. Amendments in the IT Act**

1. Sec 66 A-deals with offensive online content struck down in a particular case named Shreya Singhal V Union of India, and it was mentioned as unconstitutional.
2. Intermediary guidelines and digital media ethics codes have been introduced—this rule holds online platforms accountable for offensive content.
3. According to the Information technology amendment bill of 2006, the companies made handling sensitive data liable for compensation up to 5 crore if negligible.
4. According to the Information technology amendment bill 2022, changes were made in sec. 2, and new sections like 66G, 67BA, and 67B were inserted.
5. Some offenses were decriminalized, and in some offenses, the punishments.

## **7. Examples of cyber threats & attacks**

Ransomware Malware Phishing Spam Stalking Cyberbullying Unauthorized access devices  
Cyberharassing

Identity attacks AI-powered attack Spoofing Child pornography

## **8. Definition of artificial intelligence**

Artificial intelligence is a technology that converts the input given by humans into something like real content, posts, and videos, but it is a technological effect that actually framed it. It learns the data and makes improvements to create better materials. Artificial intelligence also performs various tasks; it is not only limited to one, but it has a variety of techniques included in it. Whatever the human gives as input or needs content, by using a prompt, it prepares it technically by taking the data and performing it and giving the output as like the human expectations.

## **9. Disadvantages of AI**

AI will create tasks easily and quickly; this will lead to unemployment. AI sometimes creates errors, which is a drawback.

AI gets more personal data, which leads to privacy concerns. Relying on AI makes humans inefficient. Overdependence on AI is a major drawback for human skills.

AI usage increases, creating content of obscene videos, posts, and photos of women. AI usage leads to

a greater concern about the privacy of women.

AI developments impacted a lot of women recently.

AI makes women the sufferers at large after introduction.

## **10. Conclusion**

These are some points about cyberattacks, threats, and AI disadvantages with their examples and types.

### **Sections cited**

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- Sec 66,66A,66B ,66C ,66D ,66E,66F,66G of the Information Technology Act 2000
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