

Global Cybersecurity Index: ITU

Why in News

Recently, India has ranked tenth (10th) in Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) 2020 by <u>ITU</u> (International Telecommunication Union) by moving up 37 places.

The affirmation came just ahead of the sixth anniversary of <u>Digital India</u> on 1st July.

Key Points

- Top Ranking:
 - The **US topped (1st),** followed by the UK (United Kingdom) and Saudi Arabia tied on the second position together.
 - Estonia was ranked third (3rd) in the index.
- Results for India:
 - India scored a total of 97.5 points from a possible maximum of 100 points, to make it to the tenth position worldwide in the GCI 2020.
 - India secured the fourth position in the Asia Pacific region.
 - India is **emerging as a global IT superpower,** asserting its digital sovereignty with firm measures to safeguard data privacy and online rights of citizens.
 - The result shows substantial overall improvement and strengthening under all parameters of the cybersecurity domain.
- Basis of Assessment:
 - On the basis of performance on five parameters of cybersecurity, which are,
 - Legal measures, technical measures, organisational measures, capacity development, and cooperation.
 - The performance is then aggregated into an overall score.
- International Telecommunication Union:
 - It is the <u>United Nations</u> specialized agency for information and communication technologies – ICTs.
 - Founded in 1865 to facilitate international connectivity in communications networks. It is Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.
 - It allocates global radio spectrum and satellite orbits, develops the technical standards that ensure networks and technologies seamlessly interconnect, and strives to improve access to ICTs to underserved communities worldwide.
 - Recently, India got elected as a member of ITU Council for another 4-year term from 2019 to 2022. India has remained a regular member since 1952.
- Challenges to Cyber Security in India:
 - Deploying multiple cybersecurity tools reinforces a fragmented and complex security environment that is prone to risks arising from human error.
 - Cybersecurity challenges companies face as they shift the majority of their

- employees to a remote working arrangement in a really short period of time.
- India lacks indigenization in hardware as well as software cybersecurity tools. This
 makes India's cyberspace vulnerable to cyberattacks motivated by state and non-state
 actors.
 - India doesn't have an 'active cyber defense' like the EU's <u>General Data</u>
 <u>Protection Regulation (GDPR)</u> or the US' Clarifying Lawful Overseas Use of Data (CLOUD) Act.
- Efforts to Improve Cyber Security in India:
 - National Cyber Security Strategy 2020: It is being formulated to improve cyber awareness and cybersecurity through more stringent audits.
 - Draft Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018 (based on the recommendation of Justice BN Srikrishna Committee) to secure citizens' data.
 - The scheme to set up <u>I4C (Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre)</u> was approved in October 2018, to deal with all types of cybercrimes in a comprehensive and coordinated manner.
 - National Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) functions as the nodal agency for coordination of all cyber security efforts, emergency responses, and crisis management.
 - Protection and resilience of critical information infrastructure with the set up of <u>National</u> <u>Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre</u> (NCIIPC).
- International Mechanisms:
 - Budapest Convention on Cybercrime: It is an international treaty that seeks to address
 Internet and computer crime by harmonizing national laws, improving investigative
 techniques, and increasing cooperation among nations. It came into force on 1st July 2004.
 India is not a signatory to this convention.
 - Internet Governance Forum (IGF): It brings together all stakeholders i.e. government, private sector and civil society on the Internet governance debate.

Source: IE

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