

Cyber Security

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'Crime in India' Report 2022 (NCRB) highlighted 24.4% surge in cybercrimes in India since 2021.

Common Cybersecurity Myths

- Strong passwords alone are adequate protection
- Major cybersecurity risks are well-known
- All cyberattack vectors are contained
- (y) Cybercriminals don't attack small businesses

Cyber Warfare

 Digital attacks to disrupt vital computer systems, to inflict damage, death, and destruction.

CYBER THREAT ACTORS



Types of Cybersecurity

- Critical infrastructure security (Robust access controls)
- Network security (Deploying firewalls)
- (Sode reviews)
- (Security (Tokenization))
- Information security (Data masking)

Recent Major Cyber Attacks

- (9) WannaCry Ransomware Attack (2017)
- (9) Cambridge Analytica Data Breach (2018)
- (y) Financial data of 9M+ cardholders, including SBI, leaked (2022)

Regulations & Initiatives

- (h) International:
 - (B) UN Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on Advancing Responsible State Behaviour in Cyberspace
 - (A) NATO's Cooperative Cyber Defense Centre of Excellence (CCDCOE)
 - Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, 2001 (India not a signatory)
- - (Fig. 1) IT Act, 2000 (Sections 43, 66, 66B, 66C, 66D)
 - (iii) National Cyber Security Policy, 2013
 - → National Cyber Security Strategy 2020
 - (b) Cyber Surakshit Bharat Initiative
 - (I4C) Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre
 - () Computer Emergency Response Team-India (CERT-In)

Steps Needed for Cyber Security

- Network Security
- (Malware Protection
- Incident Management
- User Education and Awareness
- (Secure Configuration
- (Managing User Privileges
- (b) Information Risk Management Regime





