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Unveiling the Truth: The Significance of Digital Evidence in Cybercrime Investigations

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I. Abstract

This article delves into the importance of digital evidence in cybercrime investigations and highlights the need for specialized tools and techniques to ensure its integrity. It explores the challenges involved in handling and analyzing digital evidence and emphasizes the importance of proper training and resources for law enforcement agencies to effectively combat cybercrime. The article also discusses the growing importance of digital evidence in the face of the increasing complexity and sophistication of cybercrimes. Cybercriminals are constantly evolving their tactics and tools, which means that investigators must stay ahead of the curve to effectively investigate and prosecute these crimes. Digital evidence is a crucial tool in this fight, as it can help law enforcement agencies identify suspects, build a case against them, and ultimately bring them to justice.

Keywords- digital evidence, cybercrime, investigation, law enforcement, technical challenges, legal challenges.

II. Introduction

Cybercrime has become a major issue in recent years, posing a significant threat to individuals, businesses, and organizations alike. It is defined as any criminal activity that involves the use of computers or the internet, and can include a wide range of offenses such as hacking, identity theft, fraud, and the distribution of illegal content such as child pornography or copyrighted material.

With the rise of the digital age, cybercriminals have become increasingly sophisticated in their use of technology and tactics to carry out these crimes. For instance, they may use phishing scams to trick individuals into giving up their personal information, or malware to gain access to sensitive data. The consequences of these crimes can be significant, both financially and for the safety and security of individuals and society as a whole.

Moreover, as technology continues to advance and become more integrated into our daily lives, the threat of cybercrime is only expected to increase. This has led to a growing concern among law enforcement agencies and individuals alike, who are seeking to find ways to combat this rapidly-growing threat.

In response to this challenge, law enforcement agencies have been working to strengthen their capabilities to investigate and prosecute cybercrimes. This includes developing specialized units and tools to collect, preserve, and analyze digital evidence, which is critical in identifying suspects and building a case against them.

However, cybercrime investigations can be complex and time-consuming, requiring investigators to follow strict protocols and use specialized tools and techniques to ensure the integrity of the evidence and prevent contamination or loss. This is where the importance of digital evidence comes in.

As the importance of digital evidence in cybercrime investigations has grown, law enforcement agencies have recognized the



need to invest in training and resources to stay ahead of the curve. This includes investing in the latest technology and techniques, providing ongoing training for investigators, and collaborating with other law enforcement agencies and private organizations to share information and resources. By doing so, they can ensure that they are equipped to handle the challenges of cybercrime investigations and bring cyber criminals to justice.

II. Importance of Digital Evidence

Digital evidence refers to any data or information that can be extracted from digital devices such as computers, smartphones, tablets, and other electronic devices. The importance of digital evidence cannot be overemphasized, especially in today's digital age where most information is stored electronically. In fact, digital evidence is becoming increasingly important for a wide range of reasons.

One of the key reasons why digital evidence is so important is that it plays a crucial role in solving crimes. Law enforcement agencies can use digital evidence to track criminals, recover stolen property, and identify suspects. For example, if a criminal used a computer to commit a crime, digital evidence can be used to track the computer's IP address, which can lead to the identification of the criminal. Digital evidence can also provide valuable information about the location, time, and actions of a suspect. This information can help investigators build a case and secure a conviction.

Another reason why digital evidence is so important is that it provides accurate information. Digital evidence is usually more accurate than human testimony, which can be influenced by a range of factors such as memory, bias, and perception. Digital evidence, on the other hand, can provide a clear and complete picture of what happened, making it easier for investigators to reconstruct events. For example, if there is a dispute over what was said in an email, the contents of the email can

be retrieved from the sender or receiver's computer or email server. This can help to provide a clear and objective account of what happened.

Digital evidence can also be used in business and legal disputes. For example, in a contractual dispute, digital evidence such as emails, chat logs, and documents can be used to prove or disprove a claim. In addition, digital evidence can be used to protect intellectual property, such as trademarks and copyrights. This can be especially important for businesses that rely on their intellectual property to generate revenue.

In addition to these benefits, digital evidence also supports forensic analysis, which is the process of collecting, analyzing, and preserving electronic data for use in legal proceedings. Forensic analysis can help uncover important evidence that would otherwise be unavailable. It can also help to identify the source of a security breach or cyber-attack. This can be especially important for businesses that want to protect their data and systems from cyber threats.

A. Digital Evidence Under Indian Laws

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, was amended in 2000 to include provisions for the admissibility of electronic evidence. Section 2(1)(t) defines electronic records, and section 65B outlines the requirements for the admissibility of electronic evidence in court.

According to section 65B, electronic evidence must be accompanied by a certificate, signed by a person who has knowledge of the functioning of the device used to produce the electronic record. The certificate must confirm that the electronic record was produced in the regular course of business and that it was generated by an automated process.

It is also essential to note that the Indian Penal Code recognizes certain cybercrimes, such as hacking, identity theft, and cyberstalking. The IT Act, 2000, and its amendments also provide provisions for the prosecution of cybercrimes

and the admissibility of electronic evidence in court.

1. Digital evidence can be used in a wide variety of cases, including:

- **Cybercrime:** Digital evidence can be used to track down hackers, identify the source of a cyber-attack, and provide evidence of cybercrime.
- **Intellectual property theft:** Digital evidence can be used to prove or disprove claims of intellectual property theft, such as trademarks, copyrights, and patents.
- **Fraud:** Digital evidence can be used to uncover evidence of fraud, such as financial transactions, emails, and other electronic communications.
- **Harassment and stalking:** Digital evidence can be used to identify and prosecute individuals who engage in online harassment or stalking.
- **Child exploitation:** Digital evidence can be used to identify individuals who engage in child exploitation, such as possession or distribution of child pornography.
- **Terrorism:** Digital evidence can be used to track down individuals or groups involved in terrorist activities, such as online recruitment, communication, and planning.

2. There have been several landmark cases in India in which digital evidence played a crucial role in securing a conviction. Here are a few examples:

- i. **Arushi Talwar Murder Case:** In 2008, 14-year-old Arushi Talwar was found murdered in her home in Noida, India. Her parents, Rajesh and Nupur Talwar, were accused of the murder. The case was highly publicized and controversial, and digital evidence played a key role in the investigation. The police seized

several computers and other electronic devices from the Talwar's home, and forensic analysts were able to recover deleted emails and chat logs that provided evidence of the Talwar's involvement in the murder.

- ii. The case of *Anvar P.V v. P.K. Basheer & Ors* (2014) is an important legal case about electronic evidence in India. The Supreme Court decided that electronic documents are considered as evidence in court under Section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Any electronic evidence presented under Sections 59 and 65A can only be proved if it follows the procedure in Section 65B. The purpose of Section 65B is to approve electronic forms as secondary evidence in Indian courts.
- iii. **Sheena Bora Murder Case:** In 2015, Sheena Bora, the daughter of media executive Indrani Mukherjea, was found murdered in Mumbai, India. Mukherjea and her husband Peter Mukherjea were accused of the murder, and digital evidence played a crucial role in the investigation. The police were able to recover emails and text messages between the Mukherjeas and other individuals that provided evidence of their involvement in the murder.
- iv. **Kerala Gold Smuggling Case:** In 2020, a case of gold smuggling was reported in Kerala, India, in which a group of individuals were accused of smuggling gold through diplomatic channels. Digital evidence played a crucial role in the investigation, as investigators were able to recover deleted chat logs and other electronic communications that provided evidence of the smuggling operation.

Another example of a high-profile case in India where digital evidence played an important role is the Nirbhaya gang rape case. In 2012, a young



woman was brutally gang-raped and murdered in Delhi, India, which sparked widespread protests and outrage across the country. Digital evidence was crucial in identifying and prosecuting the perpetrators of the crime. The police were able to use the victim's mobile phone records to track the movements of the accused and provide evidence of their involvement in the crime.

The use of digital evidence has also been instrumental in combating cybercrime in India. In recent years, there has been a surge in cybercrime, including online fraud, identity theft, and cyberbullying. Digital evidence has been used to track down cybercriminals and provide evidence of their actions. For example, in 2020, the Mumbai police arrested a man for creating a fake social media account and impersonating a woman to defame her. The police were able to use digital evidence such as IP addresses and login details to identify the accused and provide evidence of his actions.

These are just a few examples of how digital evidence has been used in high-profile cases in India. As technology continues to advance, the use of digital evidence is likely to become even more important in investigations and legal proceedings.

It is important to note that digital evidence must be carefully collected, preserved, and analyzed to ensure that it is admissible in court. This requires specialized skills and knowledge, and it is important to work with professionals who are experienced in handling digital evidence. As technology continues to evolve, the importance of digital evidence will only increase, and it will play an even more crucial role in investigations and legal proceedings.

III. Complexities of Handling and Analyzing Digital Evidence

Handling and analyzing digital evidence can be a complex process due to various factors-

A. Technical Challenges

One of the major complexities in handling digital evidence is the technical challenges involved. Digital evidence can be in various forms, and each type of digital evidence requires different tools and techniques to extract and analyze the data. For example, emails may require specialized software to extract metadata, while social media posts may require web scraping tools. Moreover, digital evidence can be easily manipulated, deleted, or lost, making it difficult to preserve the integrity of the evidence. This means that digital forensic investigators need to be highly skilled in using specialized software and techniques to extract and analyze digital evidence while ensuring its authenticity and reliability.

B. Legal Challenges

Another complexity in handling digital evidence is the legal challenges involved. Digital evidence is subject to the same legal requirements as physical evidence. However, digital evidence can be more easily challenged due to the technical challenges involved in its collection and analysis. Courts require digital evidence to be authentic, reliable, and admissible in order to be used in legal proceedings. This means that digital forensic investigators need to be familiar with the legal requirements for digital evidence collection and analysis in their jurisdiction. They also need to be able to provide a clear chain of custody for the digital evidence to ensure that it has not been tampered with or altered in any way.

C. Privacy Concerns

Privacy concerns are another complexity that arises in handling digital evidence. Digital evidence can contain sensitive personal information that should be protected. The collection and analysis of digital evidence must be done in compliance with privacy laws and regulations. Failure to do so can lead to legal issues and damage to the reputation of the organization. This means that digital forensic investigators need to be aware of the privacy



laws and regulations in their jurisdiction and take appropriate measures to protect personal information. Digital forensics experts play a crucial role in ensuring that this evidence is obtained, preserved and analyzed correctly in legal cases.

IV. Importance of Proper Training and Resources

Proper training is essential for anyone handling digital evidence. It ensures that the evidence is collected, preserved, and analyzed correctly, and it helps to prevent any errors or mishandling that could lead to the evidence being deemed inadmissible in court. Digital evidence is fragile and can be easily damaged or lost, which is why proper training is necessary for police officers, forensic investigators, and legal professionals who handle digital evidence.

In addition to training, having the right resources is also crucial for handling digital evidence. This includes having the necessary software, hardware, and equipment to properly collect and analyze data. It also includes having a secure storage system to ensure that the evidence is not lost or tampered with.

Without proper training and resources, digital evidence can be mishandled, lost, or corrupted, leading to potential legal consequences and hindering investigations. For example, if digital evidence is not collected or analyzed properly, it can be thrown out of court or not used in the trial. This can harm the prosecution's case and allow a criminal to go free. Therefore, it is essential that law enforcement agencies invest in the necessary training and resources to ensure that digital evidence is handled correctly and effectively.

V. Conclusion

In conclusion, digital evidence plays a crucial role in cybercrime investigations, providing accurate information and supporting forensic analysis. As technology continues to advance, the importance of digital evidence will only increase, making it essential for law

enforcement agencies to invest in the necessary training and resources to handle it effectively. The complexities involved in handling and analyzing digital evidence require specialized skills and knowledge, making it important to work with professionals who are experienced in this field. By recognizing the significance of digital evidence in cybercrime investigations and taking steps to strengthen their capabilities, law enforcement agencies can effectively combat cybercrime and bring cybercriminals to justice.

It is important for individuals and organizations to understand the significance of digital evidence in the context of cybercrime and the importance of preserving and analyzing it correctly. As cybercrime continues to evolve and become more sophisticated, it is crucial for law enforcement agencies to keep pace with these changes and invest in the necessary resources and training to combat these crimes effectively. By doing so, they can ensure that digital evidence is used to its fullest potential in investigations and legal proceedings, leading to successful prosecutions and the prevention of future cybercrimes.

Furthermore, individuals and organizations must also take responsibility for protecting their own digital assets and data to prevent cybercrimes from occurring in the first place. This includes implementing appropriate security measures, such as encryption and strong passwords, and being vigilant for phishing scams and other cyber-attacks.

In summary, the significance of digital evidence in cybercrime investigations cannot be overstated. It is a powerful tool that can help law enforcement agencies identify and prosecute cybercriminals, protect intellectual property, and prevent future cybercrimes. It is up to all of us to recognize its importance and work together to combat cybercrime and protect our digital assets and data.



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