


Name: Enrolment No:			
<p style="text-align: center;">UPES End Semester Examination, May 2025</p> <p> Course: Cyber Crimes & Digital Laws Semester: II Program: LL.M. Time : 03 hrs. Course Code: CLCY7007 Max. Marks: 100 </p> <p>Instructions: Read all the questions carefully. All the questions are compulsory.</p>			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Who do you mean by cybercrimes?	2	CO1
Q 2	Ravi, a master's student, surreptitiously logs into his department's online grading portal using stolen credentials and alters his own semester grades. Identify the offences committed under the IT Act, 2000 (with Sections), explain the elements of each offence and the maximum penalties applicable.	2	CO1
Q 3	Is Cyber-Stalking punishable?	2	CO1
Q 4	What was the observation of Anvar P.V. vs. PK Basheer case on the admissibility of Digital Evidence?	2	CO1
Q 5	Voyeurism	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Priya, disgruntled with her employer, plugs a USB drop-box containing custom malware into the company's network. The malware encrypts sensitive project files, rendering them inaccessible. Determine which civil and criminal provisions of the IT Act 2000 as amended in 2008 apply.	5	CO2
Q 7	Why is the regulation of cyberspace necessary? Identify and explain three key regulatory challenges that governments face.	5	CO2
Q 8	Mention three Indian Law Enforcement Agencies for the regulation of cybercrimes.	5	CO2
Q 9	Fraudsters send crafted emails impersonating a national bank, tricking depositors into revealing online banking credentials and siphoning off ₹5 lakhs. Identify the IT Act provisions and other applicable laws for punishing the fraudsters.	5	CO2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			

Q 10	<p>A cyber-criminal group releases a deep-fake video of a Bollywood actor in a compromising situation and demands ransom in cryptocurrency to prevent wider circulation. Elaborate the nature of crime, modus operandi of the cybercrime & critically analyze the provisions of the IT Act 2000 as amended in 2008 and BNS 2023 that would apply?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Digital evidence has revolutionized cyber-crime investigations, but its validity remains contentious. Critically analyze the concept of digital evidence under the Evidence Act as amended by the BSA 2023. Draw on two landmark judgments to explain the validity of digital evidences.</p>	10	CO3
Q 11	<p>Analyze the Cryptocurrency crimes in India with recent examples. Highlight relevant legislation for its regulation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Examine the Salient Features of the Information Technology Act, 2000. Explain the major changes introduced by the 2008 Amendment.</p>	10	CO3
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
Q 12	<p>Rahul, an IT professional employed by "TechSoft Pvt Ltd," is dissatisfied with his job. One evening, he accesses his company's secure server remotely, using login credentials he illegally obtained from his manager's computer. After gaining access, Rahul copies confidential project blueprints and proprietary source codes onto his personal drive. Later, Rahul anonymously sends an email demanding ₹10 lakh in Bitcoin, threatening to leak the confidential files publicly if payment is not made within 48 hours. The company refuses to pay, and Rahul subsequently uploads portions of the confidential data onto a public website.</p> <p>Questions for analysis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and explain the specific offences Rahul committed under the Information Technology Act, 2000 (with relevant Sections), and under any other applicable Indian laws. [10 Marks] 2. Evaluate the legal remedies and procedural steps available to "TechSoft Pvt Ltd," including the role of Indian law enforcement agencies in investigating such a cybercrime scenario. [10 Marks] 3. Discuss how digital evidence (such as server logs, emails, and cryptocurrency transaction records) can be presented and validated in court under the IT Act provisions and the latest digital evidence guidelines under BNS 2023. [5 Marks] 	25	CO4
Q 13	<p>Sneha, a popular social media influencer, uploads a video on a platform called "ChatSnap" alleging unethical medical practices by Dr. Aman, a</p>	25	CO4

	<p>renowned surgeon. The allegations spread quickly, severely damaging Dr. Aman's reputation and professional practice. Dr. Aman sends a legal notice to "ChatSnap," demanding immediate removal of the defamatory content. "ChatSnap," however, takes four weeks to remove the video, claiming internal procedural delays. Dr. Aman decides to sue both Sneha and "ChatSnap" for defamation and negligence, respectively.</p> <p>Questions for analysis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Critically analyse the liability of Sneha for defamation under Indian laws, including applicable Sections of BNS 2023 and the IT Act, 2000. [5 Marks] 2. Examine "ChatSnap's" liability as an intermediary platform under Chapter IX of the IT Act, 2000, and under IT Rules, considering its delayed removal of defamatory content. [10 Marks] 3. Discuss the landmark case on Defamation and its decision. [10 Marks] 		
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