


Name: Enrolment No:			
<p style="text-align: center;">UPES End Semester Examination, May 2025</p> <p>Course: Electronic Evidence and Digital Forensics Program: LLM specialization in Cyber Security and Digital Laws Course Code: CLLT7013</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Semester: II Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100</p> <p>Instructions:</p>			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Define ‘Digital Forensics’	2	CO1
Q 2	State the significance of any two forensic tools in Digital Forensics.	2	CO1
Q 3	Define ‘Certified Copy’ as defined under the Bankers’ Books Evidence Act, 1891.	2	CO1
Q 4	State the use of forensic toolkit- FTK Imager.	2	CO1
Q 5	List two ways of cloning the data.	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Explain the significance of Write Blocker during the Data retrieval/ transferring in digital forensics.	5	CO2
Q 7	‘Computer Forensics helps to ensure the integrity of Digital evidence presented in Court cases.’ Briefly explain the mechanism in which Computer Forensics helps in solving data theft, network breaches and illicit online transactions.	5	CO2
Q 8	Write an explanatory note on appreciation of electronic evidence.	5	CO2
Q 9	‘If you did not write it down, it did not happen.’ Elucidate the statement drawing the significance of documentation in the investigating process.	5	CO2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	Analyse the challenges in preserving electronic evidence. Also state the significance of packaging material in the seizure of electronic gadgets in digital forensics.	10	CO3

Q 11	<p>It has been observed that advancement of information technology and scientific temper must pervade the method of investigation as scientific and electronic evidence can be a great help to an investigating agency so is electronic evidence relevant to establish facts. Electronic evidence was held to be admissible subject to safeguards adopted by the Court about the authenticity of the same.</p> <p>In the light of the above opinion, discuss the safeguards to be adopted while relying on electronic evidence. Cite relevant judicial pronouncements.</p>	10	CO3
<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)</p>			
Q 12	<p>Mr. Karan filed a suit for specific performance for the enforcement of an agreement to sell. During pendency of the suit, applications were filed for cross- examination of the witnesses with reference to the admissions made during some conversations. These admissions were recorded on a compact disc (an electronic record).</p> <p>Decide whether a compact disc can be produced as a piece of evidence as per amended definition of evidence and electronic record in the Information Technology Act, 2000 that includes a compact disc containing an electronic record of a conversation. Substantiate your argument with the help of decided case laws.</p>	25	CO4
Q 13	<p>Two election petitions were filed by the Respondents before the Bombay High Court under Sections 80 and 81 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, challenging election of the Appellant on the ground that the nomination papers were filed after the stipulated time of 03.00 p.m. on 27.09.2014. Petitioners had relied upon electronic record of video-camera arrangements (CDs/VCDs), both inside and outside the office of the Returning Officer of the Election Commission, to prove that the nomination papers were offered only at 3.53 p.m. (i.e., beyond 3.00 p.m. the stipulated time for filing the nomination).</p> <p>Though there was no written certificate as required by Section 63 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, the statement given by the Returning Officer in the cross examination, was taken as a certificate u/s 63 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.</p> <p>Based on the facts stated above, critically examine the admissibility and evidentiary value of digital records laid down by the Supreme Court. Substantiate your answers with relevant judicial pronouncements.</p>	25	CO4

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