Name:

Enrolment No:



UPES

End Semester Examination, May 2025

Course: Information Technology Law Semester: VI

Program: LL.B Time : 03 hrs.
Course Code: CLCC3060 Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

	SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)		
S. No.		Marks	СО
Q 1	List any two offences under Section 66 of the IT Act, 2000	2	CO1
Q 2	Define "Clickwrap Agreement" with an example.	2	CO1
Q 3	Discuss the Zippo test in determining jurisdiction in cyberspace?	2	CO2
Q 4	Outline one difference between Traditional Contracts and E-Contracts?	2	CO2
Q 5	Identify one function of the CERT-In under Section 70B of the IT Act.	2	CO2
	SECTION B		
0.6	(4Qx5M= 20 Marks)		1
Q 6	Discuss the impact of <i>Section 43A</i> on data security obligations of corporate entities under the IT Act.	5	CO3
Q 7	Examine the liability of intermediaries under the IT Act, 2000 and the	5	CO2
Q 8	due diligence required under the 2021 Intermediary Rules. Differentiate between obscene content under Section 67 and sexually explicit content under Section 67A of the IT Act, 2000	5	CO3
Q 9	Analyse how the principles of passive personality and universality help establish jurisdiction in cross-border cybercrimes.	5	CO3
	SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)		
Q 10	In a tech job portal, a recruiter posts fake listings requiring applicants to submit identity documents and short selfie videos. Later, these videos are found circulating on a private Telegram group that rates "profile aesthetics." Several applicants suffer harassment. Critically analyze the relevant provisions of the IT Act and discuss how the recruiter can be prosecuted.	10	CO3

Q 11	Aakash runs a viral meme page that posts satirical videos. One of his recent uploads features digitally altered avatars of known public figures engaged in sexually suggestive acts using AI-generated deepfake tools. The video goes viral, sparking outrage. A complaint is filed under the IT Act, 2000. Apply the provisions of IT act to examine whether Aakash is liable for publishing or transmitting obscene and sexually explicit content. In your response, distinguish between the legal thresholds under both sections, refer to key case laws or precedents.	10	CO3
	SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)		
Q 12	A social media influencer, Dev, uploads a video critiquing a government policy. Within hours, he becomes the victim of a coordinated digital attack. His personal information, location, and photos are leaked online. Fake deepfakes of his voice endorsing fake investment schemes circulate on Telegram channels. Despite flagging the content, platforms delay takedown citing content review timelines. Dev files a complaint under cybercrime and privacy laws, arguing that the platforms have enabled digital defamation, data theft, and psychological harassment. a. Examine the relevant legal provisions under IT act relevant to the abovementioned case (10 marks). b. Analyze whether the intermediaries are protected under Section 79 of the IT Act, or whether they failed in their due diligence obligations under the IT Rules, 2021. (15 marks)	25	CO4
Q 13	A gaming YouTuber, "NeoPlays", starts a private VR game room where avatars of children participate in "battle story modes." It later comes to light that Neo was capturing screen recordings of children's avatars in inappropriate scenarios and selling them on the dark web under a "rare avatar" package. Though no physical abuse occurred, these immersive clips simulated real child behavior and attracted explicit commentary. Several parents file complaints citing emotional trauma and grooming concerns. Neo claims the game was "fictional" and "not real children." Analyze the scope and intent of Section 67B of the IT Act, 2000, and assess whether the acts committed by Neo fall under its ambit. Discuss how Indian law handles non-physical but digitally sexualized representations.	25	CO4