



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, December 2017

Program: B.Tech., (CSE), LL.B. (Hons.) Cyber Laws

Semester – IX

Subject (Course): Digital Crimes and Computer Law

Max. Marks: 100

Course Code :LLBL562

Duration: 3 Hrs

No. of page/s:3

All questions are compulsory.

SECTION A: (5x2=10)

(Answer in not more than 2 sentences.)

1. Name a few statutes that deal with Cyber Crimes?
2. What are the difficulties faced in Implementation of the laws relating to cyberspace?
3. Explain the term Cyber Law.
4. Write a note on computer as a tool to commit Cyber Crimes.
5. Who owns the internet?

SECTION B: (2x10=20)

1. Explain the term “Sensitive personal information” in the light of the provisions given under IT Act, 2000. Also mention the liability of the concerned stake holders to protect such information/data.
2. With increased use of technology in organizations and rapid changes in technology cyber forensic process is also advancing into new ways. In this context, organizations also need to align their technological infrastructure to meet the challenges in conducting successful process of forensic investigations to attain maximum and desired benefits of it. In the light

of above statement, explain the precautions and requirement to be undertaken while dealing with electronic evidence.

SECTION C: (2x10=20)

- 1. Every Facebook account comes with a profile picture, but how can we prevent these often personal photos from being stolen? Facebook has some ideas. In India, it recently introduced new measures – including a download guard and watermark – to fight the phenomenon. They're useful tools, but user education must continue so that everyone understands and uses the platform's privacy controls. Stealing identifying information from social media sites is a favoured form of identity theft. Explain the offence of Identity theft. Also, write down an incident if you have ever been a victim of identity theft and how you tackled the situation?**
- 2. What is the current practice in the courts of law with regard to the admissibility of an electronic record as evidence? Support your answer with a case law.**

SECTION D: (2x25=50)

- 1. Intermediaries are widely recognized as essential cogs in the wheel of exercising the right to freedom of expression on the Internet. Most major jurisdictions around the world have introduced legislations for limiting intermediary liability in order to ensure that this wheel does not stop spinning. With the 2008 amendment of the Information Technology Act 2000, India joined the bandwagon and established a 'notice and take down' regime for limiting intermediary liability. Give an account of the status of intermediary liability in India in accordance with the legal provisions and the recent judgements.**
- 2. Informational privacy is a facet of the right to privacy. The dangers to privacy in an age of information can originate not only from the state but from non-state actors as well. We commend to the Union Government the need to examine and put into place a robust regime for data protection. The creation of such a regime requires a careful and sensitive balance between individual interests and legitimate concerns of the state. The legitimate aims of the state would include for instance protecting national security, preventing and investigating**

crime, encouraging innovation and the spread of knowledge, and preventing the dissipation of social welfare benefits. These are matters of policy to be considered by the Union government while designing a carefully structured regime for the protection of the data. Since the Union government has informed the Court that it has constituted a Committee chaired by Hon'ble Shri Justice B N Srikrishna, former Judge of this Court, for that purpose, the matter shall be dealt with appropriately by the Union government having due regard to what has been set out in this judgment. Identify the case and write a detailed note on any of the issue with regard to 'online privacy' dealt with under this judgement.

Roll No: -----



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SECTION A: (5x2=10)

(Answer in not more than 2 sentences.)

1. Name a few strategies that can be adopted to deal with Cyber Crimes by a layman?
2. What are the jurisdictional challenges that are faced while dealing with Cyber Crimes?
3. Explain the term target cybercrimes.
4. Write a note on computer as a tool to commit Cyber Crimes.
5. How has internet added to the number of crimes in the country?

SECTION B: (2x10=20)

1. Differentiate between identity theft and cheating by personation in cyberspace.
2. Explain the precautions and requirement to be undertaken while dealing with electronic evidence.

SECTION C: (2x10=20)

1. Explain the term “Reasonable security practices” in the light of the provisions given under IT Act, 2000. Also mention the liability of the concerned stake holders to protect such information/data.

2. What is the current practice in the courts of law with regard to the admissibility of an electronic record as evidence? Support your answer with a case law.

SECTION D: (2x25=50)

1. The Internet is the latest and in many respects most powerful in a line of media—telegraph, telephone, radio, television—that for many people have progressively eliminated time and space as obstacles to communication during the last century and a half. It has enormous consequences for individuals, nations, and the world. There are many issues and questions regarding laws and the internet. Because the internet is still fairly new, there are many unanswered questions and precedence that have yet to be set. Also, "It is important to realize that the Web is what we make it. 'We' being the people who read, the people who teach children how to surf the Web, the people who put information up on the Web. The Web doesn't force anything down your throat."

Based on the following excerpt, enumerate the legal and ethical issues on the internet.

2. Can the internet be regulated? Can the regulation of Internet be divided into categories? If yes, then explain.