

Reg. No. :

Name :

**Seventh Semester B.A. LL.B./B.Com. LL.B./B.B.A. LL.B.
(Five Year Integrated) Degree Examination, May 2024**

Option - I

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW

(2020 Admission)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

PART - A

I. Answer any **six** questions not exceeding **50** words each. Each question carries **2** marks.

1. Sliding scale test
2. Data
3. Intermediary
4. Protected system
5. Cyber squatting
6. Computer contaminant
7. Cyber terrorism
8. E-banking

(6 × 2 = 12 Marks)

P.T.O.

PART – B

- II. Answer any **four** questions in not exceeding **150** words each. Each question carries **5** marks.
1. Discuss the various types of cyber contracts. Does the Information Technology Act 2000 deal with various challenges posed by cyber contracts especially in relation to time and place of despatch and receipt of electronic record?
 2. Critically analyse the effect of section 75 of the Information technology Act 2000 which provides for the application of the Act for offences or contraventions committed outside India.
 3. Identify the IPR issues in the realm of Information Technology. Are Indian laws equipped to deal with issues such as metatags, framing and linking?
 4. Trace the role of Certifying Authorities under the Information Technology Act 2000.
 5. Has the Information Technology Act 2000 been successful in combating various cybercrimes? Explain.
 6. Explain the provisions in the Indian Evidence Act relating to admissibility of electronic records with the help of decided case laws.

(4 × 5 = 20 Marks)

PART – C

- III. Answer any **four** questions. Each question carries **6** marks.
1. Mr. X got to know that Google still carries the news that his property was attacked pursuant to a court order, which happened ten years ago. Mr. X, initially approached the newspaper that published the news and on denying his request, he approaches Google to remove the data from the Google search results. Identify whether Mr. X has a right to request that commercial search firms, such as Google, that gather personal information for profit should remove links to private information when asked.

2. Mr. A, a student of law, has published a website titled 'dowrycalculator.com', which was blocked by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. Identify whether the provisions of the Information Technology Act allows blocking of websites by the government and also assess whether Mr. A has any remedy against the same.
3. A website published a photo of a woman breastfeeding a child and the same was alleged to be obscene by a group of people who also demanded that the webpage be taken down. The matter is now pending before the court. Examine whether the act of the website amounts to publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form.
4. Mr. X an owner of the company was arraigned as an accused for not exercising due diligence because of which a pornographic content was circulating in a website owned and operated by Mr. X's company. The state attempted to proceed against Mr. X under the Information Technology Act, but could not succeed as the company was not arraigned as an accused. Discuss whether Mr. X can now be proceeded under the IPC.
5. A from place C and B from place D enters into an electronic contract via email regarding transport of certain goods from E to F. Identify whether the contract is complete only when the acceptance is received by the offeror. Also identify whether the contract is made at the place where the acceptance is received.

(4 × 6 = 24 Marks)

PART – D

IV. Answer any **two** questions. **Each** question carries **12** marks.

1. Discuss the jurisdictional issues posed by the Internet. How has the Indian courts responded to those issues?
2. Trace the liabilities of intermediaries according to the Information Technology Act 2000.
3. Examine the provisions in the Information Technology Act 2000 relating to digital signature. Also elucidate the process of asymmetric encryption.

(2 × 12 = 24 Marks)