Roll No.												

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

End - Term Examinations – MAY 2025

Date: 29-05-2025 **Time:** 09:30am – 12:30pm

School: SOL	**Program:** BA.LL.B./BBA.LL.B./B.Com, LL.B. (Hons.)	
Course Code : LAW8007	**Course Name:** Cyber Law	
Semester: VI	**Max Marks**: 100	**Weightage**: 50%

CO - Levels	**CO1**	**CO2**	**CO3**	**CO4**	**CO5**
Marks	**15**	**15**	**25**	**25**	**20**

Instructions:

(i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.

(ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks. 10Q x2M=20M

1.	Define the concept of privacy.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**
2.	Name two shortcomings of the IT Act, 2000.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**
3.	Briefly explain the role of Certifying Authorities under the IT Act.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO2**
4.	Define "intermediary" as per the IT Act and also provide examples.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO2**
5.	Who is a data fiduciary and a data principal?	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO4**
6.	Define the duties of subscribers concerning digital signatures.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO2**
7.	Mention two differences between data protection and cyber security.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO4**
8.	Mention the qualifications required for the Chairperson and members of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal. State their tenure in office.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO3**
9.	Explain Cyber Squatting and Typo Squatting.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO3**
10.	Differentiate between an electronic signature and a digital signature.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO2**

Part B

Answer the Questions. **Total Marks 80M**

11.	**a.**	Examine the implications of jurisdictional issues in cyberspace with particular emphasis on the enforceability of E-Contracts across national borders.	**10Marks**	**L2**	**CO 2**
		Or			
12.	**a.**	Examine the legal status of digital evidence in cybercrime prosecutions. What are the technical and legal challenges faced in presenting such evidence before courts?	**10 Marks**	**L2**	**CO 1**
13.	**a.**	Compare and contrast the different types of phishing attacks discussed in cyber law materials. How do these impact consumer trust in digital transactions?	**10 Marks**	**L2**	**CO 2**
		Or			
14.	**a.**	Critically analyze the role of Sections 72 and 72A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 in protecting privacy in cyberspace. Are these provisions sufficient in the current digital era?	**10 Marks**	**L2**	**CO 3**
15.	**a.**	Discuss the distinction between a Digital Signature and an Electronic Signature. How did the IT (Amendment) Act, 2008 aim to address technological neutrality?	**10 Marks**	**L2**	**CO 2**
		Or			
16.	**a.**	"Jurisdiction in cyberspace is an illusion that weakens privacy protection mechanisms." Critically discuss with reference to Indian and international perspectives.	**10 Marks**	**L2**	**CO 3**
17.	**a.**	In a world of borderless cyberspace, is national legislation alone sufficient to protect individual privacy rights? Express your opinion with supporting arguments and relevant case laws.	**15 Marks**	**L3**	**CO 3**
		Or			
18.	**a.**	X, an individual, downloads Medicoapp, a telemedicine app. Medicoapp requests the consent of X for the processing of her personal data for making available telemedicine services, and accessing her mobile phone contact list, and X signifies her consent to both. In the light of the same, critically analyze whether every personal data is necessary to be submitted to the app by X for ordering of medicines. Discuss the relevant section under the DPDP Act, 2023.	**15 Marks**	**L4**	**CO 4**
19.	**a.**	Analyze the distinction between breach of confidentiality and breach of personal data privacy under the Information Technology Act, 2000 with suitable illustrations.	**15 Marks**	**L4**	**CO 3**
		Or			

20.	**a.**	A news-sharing platform is accused of enabling the spread of misinformation that allegedly influenced a national election. What responsibility does the platform bear for allowing the spread of fake news? Should it implement stricter content vetting measures, and how does this interact with intermediary liability laws?	**15 Marks**	**L3**	**CO 4**

21.	**a.**	A well-known Indian e-commerce company suffers a massive data breach where millions of customers' names, addresses, financial details, and Aadhaar numbers are leaked online. The company argues that it was a "sophisticated cyberattack" beyond its control, while victims argue that the company failed to implement even basic security protocols. There is no specific data protection law enforced yet in India (only the IT Act, 2000 applies). In your opinion, should the company be held legally and morally responsible for the privacy breach of its customers? Support your arguments with examples, possible reforms, and your own critical evaluation of corporate responsibilities in cyberspace.	**20 Marks (10+10)**	**L5**	**CO 4**
		Or			
22.	**a.**	A social media platform popular in India leaks thousands of users' private messages due to poor server security. Users sue the platform for negligence, but the company argues that under Section 79 of the IT Act, intermediaries are not responsible for third-party content unless they "have actual knowledge" of wrongdoing. In your opinion, should intermediaries like social media companies be held strictly liable for privacy breaches occurring due to negligence in cybersecurity measures?	**20 Marks (10+10)**	**L5**	**CO 5**