



PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

Roll No.

Mid - Term Examinations –October 2025

Date: 09-10-2025

Time: 11.45am to 01.15pm

School: SOL	Program: BA.LLB/BBA.LLB/B.COMLLB (Hons.)	
Course Code: LAW4055	Course Name: IT Offences	
Semester: VII	Max Marks: 50	Weightage: 25%

CO - Levels	C01	C02	C03	C04	C05
Marks	25	25	-	-	-

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.

5Q x2M=10M

1	Briefly state the meaning of the term 'cyberspace'. Explain one application of cyberspace in the field of education.	2 Marks	L1	C01
2	What is Phishing attack? How does it differ from Spoofing?	2 Marks	L1	C01
3	What do you understand by the term 'Internet' and 'IP Packets'?	2 Marks	L1	C01
4	Why is 'DoS Attack' considered a cyber crime?	2 Marks	L1	C02
5	Define the term electronic signature.	2 Marks	L1	C02

Part B

Answer the Questions.

Total Marks 40M

6.	a.	<p>“Jurisdiction in cyberspace is a complex and pressing issue due to the widespread use of the Internet and other digital technologies, which transcend traditional territorial boundaries and challenge conventional legal frameworks.” In the light of this statement critically analyze the challenges traditional jurisdiction theories face in cyberspace. How do these challenges impact cross-border legal disputes?</p>	10Marks (5+5)	L2	CO1
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Or

7.	a.	<p>EcoTrend Pvt. Ltd., a well-known Indian company, discovers that a Chinese company has registered a domain name strikingly similar to its registered trademark and is using the website to sell counterfeit products to Indian consumers. The website is accessible in India, and Indian customers have already suffered financial loss and confusion due to the misleading domain. EcoTrend wishes to take legal action to protect its intellectual property rights, prevent further infringement, and seek remedies for the damage caused.</p> <p>Analyze the legal remedies available to EcoTrend under both Indian and international cyber laws.</p>	10 Marks	L2	CO1
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8.	a.	<p>“Electronic contracts (e-contracts) have revolutionized digital transactions, offering unparalleled convenience and efficiency while simultaneously raising complex legal, enforceability, and jurisdictional challenges.” Critically analyze the different types of electronic contracts and their legal validity under contract law.</p>	10Marks (5+5)	L2	CO1
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Or

9.	a.	<p>A U.K.-based company, TechMart, operates an e-commerce website that sells electronics worldwide. The website allows customers to browse products without any user interaction, sign up for newsletters and product updates and also place orders, make payments, and receive deliveries in various countries, including India. A customer from India purchases a faulty laptop from TechMart and sues the company in an Indian court, claiming breach of warranty and consumer fraud. TechMart argues that it has no physical presence in India and does not specifically target Indian customers.</p> <p>In this context decide which test must be used by the court to determine its jurisdiction to try the case. Also refer to the</p>	10 Marks	L2	CO2
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		relevant case laws.			
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10.	a.	“In recent years, access to the Internet has increasingly been recognized as essential for exercising fundamental rights such as freedom of expression, education, and access to information. Some argue that Internet access should be considered a basic human right, while others believe it is a privilege dependent on infrastructure and resources.” Discuss whether the Internet should be recognized as a human right and state the reasons considering both the social and legal implications of such recognition.	10Marks	L3	CO1
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Or

11.	a.	“The Information Technology Act, 2000, was enacted to provide legal recognition to electronic transactions, prevent cybercrimes, and facilitate the growth of digital commerce in India. However, despite its objectives, the Act has faced criticism”. Critically analyze the drawbacks and limitations of the IT Act, 2000 and discuss how these shortcomings affect the effectiveness of the law in addressing contemporary cyber threats.	10 Marks (5+5)	L3	CO2
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12.	a.	“The need for comprehensive cyber laws in India has become more pressing with the exponential growth of digital transactions, online communication, and technology-driven services.” In the light of this statement critically evaluate the necessity and scope of cyber laws in India in light and also discuss how effective are existing frameworks in addressing challenges posed by emerging technologies?	10 Marks (5+5)	L3	CO2
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Or

13.	a.	In 2025, GlobalTunes Pvt. Ltd., an Indian music production company, discovers that several of its copyrighted songs are being shared without authorization on StreamHub, a social networking and media-sharing platform incorporated and operating from the USA. GlobalTunes files a civil suit in the Karnataka High Court alleging both primary copyright infringement and secondary infringement under the Copyright Act, 1957. StreamHub raises a jurisdictional objection, arguing that it is incorporated and operates outside India and that the alleged cause of action has not	10 Marks	L3	CO1
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		<p>occurred within the territorial jurisdiction of Indian courts.</p> <p>Decide whether the Karnataka High Court can exercise jurisdiction over StreamHub, considering principles of territorial jurisdiction, extraterritorial impact and the provisions of the Copyright Act.</p>			
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