Roll No.												

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

End - Term Examinations – December 2025

Date: 16 – 12- 2025 **Time:** 01:00pm – 04:00pm

School: SOL	**Program:** BA.LLB/BBA.LLB/B.Com.LLB (Hons.)	
Course Code : LAW4055	**Course Name:** IT Offences	
Semester: VII	**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.	What does the term "Cyber Law" refer to?	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**
2.	Discuss briefly the meaning of 'Cyber Voyeurism' and mention the section penalizing Cyber Voyeurism.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**
3.	What is the objective of the Information Technology Act, 2000?	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO2**
4.	Discuss briefly the meaning of the term 'Doxxing'?	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO2**
5.	Name two reasons for the increase in cybercrimes in India.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO3**
6.	Discuss briefly the main objective of the UNCITRAL Model Law.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO3**
7.	Discuss briefly what comprises cyber stalking.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**
8.	State the differences between commerce and profession.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO4**
9.	Briefly discuss the concept of privacy in cyberspace.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO4**
10.	What do you understand by the term 'Black Friday'?	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO5**

Part B

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

11.	**a.**	*"Cyberspace is boundary-less yet highly vulnerable."* Critically evaluate this statement with reference to the legal challenges and regulatory limitations in India.	**10Marks**	**L2**	**CO2**
		Or			
12.	**a.**	*"Intermediary liability is both a shield and a sword in cyberspace governance."* Critically discuss this statement in light of the amendments made in Section 79 of the IT Act.	**10 Marks**	**L2**	**CO3**

13.	**a.**	*"In an era where digital signatures authenticate identity and trust in cyberspace, the role of Certifying Authorities stands at the intersection of technology, law, and ethics."* Evaluate the duties and responsibilities of Certifying Authorities under the IT Act in ensuring secure online transactions.	**10 Marks** **(5+5)**	**L2**	**CO3**
		Or			
14.	**a.**	*"In the digital age, wars are no longer fought only with weapons, but with codes, networks, and data — making cyber terrorism one of the gravest threats to national sovereignty."* Analyze the impact of cyber terrorism on national security. How adequately does Section 66F of the IT Act address the threats posed by cyber terrorism?	**10 Marks** **(5+5)**	**L2**	**CO3**

15.	**a.**	*"With the rapid expansion of digital technologies and the increasing complexity of online threats, India's cyber law framework has undergone significant transformation."* Discuss how the evolution of Cyber Law in India reflects the changing dynamics of global cyber threats. Highlight the major amendments made in the Information Technology Act.	**10 Marks** **(5+5)**	**L2**	**CO3**
		Or			
16.	**a.**	*"What may be obscene to one may be art to another — yet in cyberspace, the line between freedom of expression and obscenity is often blurred."* Examine the judicial interpretation of the term 'obscenity' in cyberspace with special reference to Section 67 of the IT Act and landmark judgments.	**10 Marks**	**L2**	**CO4**

17.	**a.**	*"Every click, search, and swipe leaves behind a digital footprint — turning privacy into the most fragile currency of the information age."* In the light of this statement, evaluate the contemporary challenges of protecting online privacy and data security in the context of increasing cybercrimes and the role of existing laws in addressing these issues.	**15 Marks** **(8+7)**	**L3**	**CO 2**
		Or			
18.	**a.**	Mr. Ramesh, a resident of Bengaluru, filed a petition challenging the mandatory linking of his Aadhar number to various services, including his bank account and mobile phone, citing concerns over potential misuse of personal data. He argued that this violates his fundamental right to privacy. The government defended the policy, claiming it was necessary for efficient governance and preventing fraud. Critically analyze with the help of relevant case laws.	**15 Marks**	**L3**	**CO3**

19.	**a.**	A large e-commerce company experiences a data breach where sensitive personal information of millions of users, including payment details, is leaked online. The affected users demand compensation and file complaints under the Information Technology Act, 2000. The company claims it had implemented reasonable security practices and procedures as required by law but failed to prevent the breach due to a sophisticated cyber-attack. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws.	**15 Marks**	**L3**	**CO4**
		Or			
20.	**a.**	Arjun, a well-known educational YouTuber, creates original animated science videos and uploads them on his monetized YouTube channel. A commercial tutoring website, EduMasterPro, downloads these videos without permission, removes Arjun's watermark, and uploads them on its paid platform. To promote its services, the website also uses an AI tool to generate short clips and summaries from Arjun's videos and posts them on various social media sites. In light of the above facts, examine the legal issues relating to copyright protection in cyberspace and discuss the liability of EduMasterPro under the Copyright Act, 1957 and relevant cyber laws.	**15 Marks** **(5+5+5)**	**L3**	**CO4**

21.	**a.**	Renix Solutions Pvt. Ltd., a tech startup, developed a proprietary database over two years by aggregating and organizing customer behavior data collected through various e-commerce platforms. The database was stored on a cloud platform, accessible only to licensed clients. In 2024, a former employee of Renix, who had administrative access to the database, joined a competing firm NeoData Analytics. Within	**20 Marks** **(10+10)**	**L4**	**CO5**

		three months, NeoData launched a product strikingly similar to Renix's platform, with almost identical structure, metadata tagging, and search features. Renix filed a copyright infringement suit under the Copyright Act, 1957, arguing that the database qualified as a "literary work" and that the unauthorized replication amounted to infringement. Analyze whether a computer database consisting of factual information can qualify for copyright protection under Indian law. Mention the relevant provisions. State what constitutes 'originality' in the context of database protection?			
Or					
22.	**a.**	*"The recognition of the Right to Privacy as a fundamental right in* ***K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India*** *has fundamentally changed the legal landscape of cyber privacy in India."* Critically evaluate the constitutional evolution of the right to privacy, its impact on cyberspace governance, and the adequacy of Sections 72 and 72A of the IT Act, 2000 in protecting individuals against privacy breaches. Support your answer with case laws, statutory provisions, and examples.	**20 Marks** **(10+10)**	**L4**	**CO3**