


Name: Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, December 2023			
Course: Internet Regulation and Jurisdiction Program: BTech. LL.B. (Cyber Law) Course Code: CLCB 4003		Semester: VII Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions:			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
		Marks	CO
	Write short notes on the following:		
Q 1	Digital Personal Data	2	CO1
Q 2	Digital Rights Management	2	CO1
Q 3	Social Media Intermediary	2	CO1
Q 4	Browse Wrap Agreements	2	CO1
Q 5	Geo blocking	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Discuss the importance of Notice and Consent while collecting data from individuals.	5	CO2
Q 7	Describe the role of technology for Digital Rights Management measures in Cyberspace.	5	CO2
Q 8	Briefly discuss the provisions of Civil Procedure Code for establishing the jurisdiction of the Court in civil disputes relating to cyberspace.	5	CO2
Q 9	Enumerate various aspects of informational privacy while describing the ways to protect digital personal data under DPDP Act.	5	CO2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	Critically analyse challenges related to jurisdictional issues in case of contractual disputes in cyberspace.	10	CO3
Q 11	Critically comment on the evolution of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act in India highlighting the challenges in successful implementation of this law.	10	CO3

(SECTION-D =50 Marks)

Q 12	<p>“The General Assembly of the United Nations by its resolution A/RES/51/162, dated the 30th January, 1997 adopted the Model Law on Electronic Commerce adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and recommended that all the member countries shall adopt the UNCITRAL Model Law and accordingly amend and revise their existing laws. Subsequently, in India the Information Technology Bill was passed by both the houses of the Parliament and hence the IT Act, 2000 got enacted to align with the international mother law. Therefore, the genesis of the IT Act, 2000, may be traced back to the roots of the Model law of E-commerce adopted by UNCITRAL in 1996. The IT Act, 2000 had been enacted with prime motive to determine the use, abuse and the misuse of the digital medium and its regulation in the country.”</p> <p>a. Examine and analyse the provisions of the Information Technology Act related to the authentication of electronic records in the light of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Commerce.</p> <p>b. Comment on the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts.</p>	15	CO3
Q 13	<p>“The aspect of jurisdiction derives its importance especially with the advent of the technological explosion where a person sitting anywhere across the globe can get access to what ever information he has been looking for just with a click of a mouse. Therefore, it has become imperative that in this information age, jurisdiction be more circumscribed so that an artist like in the present case is not made to run from pillar to post facing proceedings. It was found necessary to at least examine this aspect in view of the large number of incidents of such complaints which had been brought to light by press resulting in artists and other creative persons being made to run across the length and breath of the country to defend themselves against criminal proceedings initiated by oversensitive or motivated persons including for publicity.”</p> <p>In the light of the above passage, critically comment on the role of Indian judiciary in formulating principles of jurisdiction in cyberspace.</p>	25	CO4