

**NALSAR PROXIMATE EDUCATION
NALSAR UNIVERSITY OF LAW, HYDERABAD
P.G.DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAWS**

2017 – 2018

PAPER IV- CYBER CRIMES

Time: 2 ½ hours.

TOTAL MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1. The questions to be interpreted as given and no clarification can be sought from the invigilator.**
- 2. No printed or handwritten materials / mobile phone / electronic devices will be allowed in the hall.**
- 3. All questions carry equal marks (20 each).**
- 4. Answer any five (5) questions, only the first five (5) questions will be marked.**
- 5. Answers without Question numbers will not be marked.**
- 6. Short notes not to exceed 250 words, Long answers not to exceed 750 words.**
- 7. Imaginary case laws used in the answer will result in striking of the answers in total.**
- 8. Answers in illegible handwriting will not be taken into consideration.**

ANSWER ANY FIVE (5) OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ONLY (5 x 20 marks = 100 marks)

1. "Hacking and Trespass are similar offences. The basic characteristics are the same. "Discuss quoting the similarities and differences in between the two above said offences.
2. Write short notes on the following: (4 x 5 marks = 20 marks)
 - a) Web defacement
 - b) Cyber cheating
 - c) Spoofing
 - d) Cyber-crime in International Law
3. Write short notes on the following: (4 x 5 marks = 20 marks)
 - a) Cyber security measures in India
 - b) Cyber Theft
 - c) Cyber Sexual harassment
 - d) Classification of cyber crimes
4. Objectionable content such as porn material, information relating to preparation of illegal arms and ammunitions etc. is uploaded on INTERNET which is a threat to the safety and security of the society and as well as the state. In this backdrop discuss the liability of intermediaries for providing platform to such content.
5. Write short notes on the following: (4 x 5 marks = 20 marks)
 - a) Essentials of Crime
 - b) Attempt as an offence
 - c) Online obscenity
 - d) Sec 66 A of IT Act.
6. Discuss the offence of Cyber Defamation with the help of recent cases.
7. The law relating to cyber-crimes is still at the nascent stage in India. Discuss what reforms can be suggested to make the law more competent?