Centre for Aerospace & Defence Laws (CADL)
DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
NALSAR UNIVERSITY OF LAW, HYDERABAD

M.A. (Security & Defence Laws)

(Batches : 2021-2023, 2020-2022 & 2019-2021)

Academic Year: 2022-2023

Third Semester - End Semester Examination (January, 2023)

Paper IV – 2.3.12. Cyber Space, Cyber Security and National Defence

Duration of the Examination: 2 ½ hours **Total Marks : 70 marks**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

a) **Read the instructions carefully and adhere to the same.**
b) **Please mention your DDE ID No., date of the exam, name of the programme & subject on the Answer Sheet and the Additional Answer Sheets, if any.**
c) **The questions to be interpreted as given and no clarification can be sought from the Invigilator.**
d) **Clearly indicate the question numbers while answering them. Answers without question numbers / wrong question numbers will not be evaluated.**
e) **Write the answers clearly and neatly. Answers in illegible handwriting will not be taken into consideration.**
f) **Candidates are prohibited to carry phones or any other electronic devices, books, material etc. in the Examination Hall.**
g) **Copying is strictly prohibited and is considered as a serious academic mis-conduct and the University will take action as it deems fit.**

Section – A

Answer FIVE questions out of SEVEN questions and each question carries 10 marks. (5 x 10 marks = 50 marks)

1. *Providing any date over internet involves a chain of intermediate service providers who are instrumental in delivering the content online to the end-users.* Do you agree with this statement? Support your answers with logical and legal reasoning. In the light of this critically evaluate the legal regime regulating the liability of the Internet Service Providers with a special focus on the provisions on Information Technology Act 2000 on this.

2. *In a digital age, where online communication has become the norm, internet users and governments faced increased risks of becoming the targets of cyber attacks.* In the light of the given statement examine the nature of cyber crimes in relation to the traditional forms of crimes. Critically analyze the different categories of cyber crimes. Critically examine the change in target strategies and the contemporary threats faced by the technologically advanced cyber world.

3. The contemporary technologically advanced society is often characterized by a convergence of technologies and new forms of communication that allow for the personalization of mass communications and standardization of individual communications. Do you agree with this statement? Give Reasons. Critically examine the issues and concerns raised by technological convergence and suggest reasonable measures to tackle the same.

4. In 2007, A Israeli Air Force (IAF) fighter aircraft entered Syrian airspace undetected, dropped 17- tons of munitions on a military facility that reportedly housed fissile nuclear materials, and escaped unscathed. The IAF strike, titled Operation Orchard, quickly led to rumors that the IAF was able to execute this strike despite the existence of Syria's formidable air defense network – the same defenses that worried US policymakers in 2011 – by using a U.S. - developed cyber capability. The Syrians were said to have been building the reactor with help from North Korea. The Israeli military's intelligence unit, known as 8200, was reportedly tipped off to this by the U.S. National Security Agency, which intercepted conversations between Syrian officials at the reactor and North Koreans. Based on the above facts write an analytical answer on the rules which are applicable to the cyber warfare which are prescribed within the ambit of international humanitarian law.

5. In 2000, the infamous LOVE BUG virus was distributed via email with the subject title "ILOVEYOU" by clicking on an attachment in the email (LOVE-LETTER-FOR YOU.TXT). Once the user clicked on the attachment, malware was downloaded onto the user's system and the virus spread by sending itself to the email addresses listed in the compromised user's email address book. The creator and distributor of the LOVE BUG virus, Onel de Guzman, resided in the Philippines, which, at the time, did not have a law criminalizing this act.
   Answer the following Questions:
   - **a.** What are the implications of the absence of national cybercrime laws?
   - **b.** Are there any other countries where this might occur today?

6. On February 11, 2001, VBS.SST@mm, also known as the Anna Kournikova virus, first appeared in Europe. By the 14th, it had spread to over one million computers worldwide. This worm was able to spread rapidly and infect many systems partly because, like any new virus, anti-virus programs could not yet detect it. Emergency response teams needed to react quickly in order to help the many that were infected and keep the virus from becoming even more widespread. In the light of above incident, answer the following:
    a. What is CERT?
    b. What is the process of responding to a new threat?
    c. What kind of activities the CERT team can offer in such scenarios?

7. *"To be secure, one must sacrifice his or her privacy."* Evaluate the above statement. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Explain your response using evidence-based arguments to support your answer.

Section – B

Answer FOUR questions out of SIX questions and each question carries 05 marks. (4 x 5 marks = 20 marks)

A. Cloud Computing
B. Digital Evidence
C. Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008
D. Threats to Cyber Security
E. Indian Law and Cyber Terrorism
F. Cyber Crime and Cyber Tort