

Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, May 2023			
Course: Internet Regulation and Jurisdiction Program: B.Tech. (CSE), LL.B. (Cyber Law) Course Code: CLCB5014		Semester: X Time: 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions: Attempt all questions.			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Define the principle of passive personality in the context of cyber jurisprudence.	2	CO1
Q 2	Under the Information Technology Act, 2000, an intermediary is _____ (liable/not liable) for the third-party information it holds or transmits.	2	CO1
Q 3	What are the forces that regulate the internet?	2	CO1
Q 4	Which theory of jurisdiction was propounded in <i>International Shoe Co. v. Washington</i> , 326 U.S. 310 (1945)?	2	CO1
Q 5	Name the primary legislation underlying the regulatory framework for telecommunications in India.	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Discuss the Code of Ethics to be adopted by Significant Social Media Intermediaries under the IT Rules, 2021.	5	CO2
Q 7	Provide a brief overview on 'Internet Governance'.	5	CO2
Q 8	What are the differences between 'subjective territoriality' and 'objective territoriality'?	5	CO2
Q 9	Enumerate and explain the basic features of Unified Licenses.	5	CO2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	Analyse the role of international organisations in regulating the internet.	10	CO3
Q 11	Examine the significance of Universal Service Obligations as provided in the New Telecom Policy, 1999.	10	CO3
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			

Q 12	<p>“The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 define social media intermediaries as intermediaries which primarily or solely enable online interaction between two or more users. Intermediaries with registered users above a notified threshold will be classified as significant social media intermediaries (SSMIs).”</p> <p>Accordingly, the Central Government notified that in order to be counted as a ‘significant social media intermediary’, there should be at least 10,000 users availing services of the intermediary. Glitter is a ‘social media intermediary’ having 8,000 users.</p> <p>In light of the above facts, answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Apply the relevant law to identify the due diligence requirements to be fulfilled by Glitter. Distinguish between a ‘social media intermediary’ and a ‘significant social media intermediary’. Illustrate the additional due diligence requirements to be fulfilled by a significant social media intermediary. 	8+9+8=25	CO4
Q 13	<p>Rohan, a citizen of India, is an ethical hacker. One day, upon receipt of an anonymous tip, he launched a cyber attack on a website hosted by the Russian Government. After his IP address was traced, the Russian Government contacted the Indian Government and asked for Rohan to be handed over to Russia, so that he could be tried as per Russian laws. India declined Russia’s request ensuring the latter that Rohan would be tried as per Indian laws and due punishment shall be imposed upon him if he is found guilty.</p> <p>In view of the above proposition, answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What are the issues of sovereignty attracted in the instant case? Discuss the challenges associated with determining jurisdiction in cyberspace. Suggest possible solutions that may aid in the mitigation of the said challenges. 	9+8+8=25	CO4