



Name:

Enrolment No:

**UPES**

**End Semester Examination, December 2023**

**Course: IT Governance & Regulation**

**Program: LL.M.**

**Course Code: CLCC 7012P**

**Semester : I**

**Duration : 03 hrs.**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Instructions:**

**SECTION A**

**Each question carries 2 Marks**

**5 Q\*2 M=10 Marks**

Q. No.		Marks	CO
1	What is the meaning of e-governance, and how does it differ from traditional governance models?	2	CO1
2	How can e-governance enhance citizen engagement and participation in the decision-making process?	2	CO1
3	What do you understand by UNCITRAL Model Law on e-Commerce 1996?	2	CO1
4	Mention the challenges in the application of e-Governance in India.	2	CO1
5	How can e-governance help bridge the digital divide and ensure inclusivity in service delivery to diverse populations?	2	CO1

**SECTION B**

**Each question carries 5 Marks**

**4Q\*5 M=20 Marks**

Q. No.		Marks	CO
6	What strategies can governments adopt to promote digital literacy and ensure that citizens can effectively use e-governance platforms?	5	CO2
7	‘A browse-wrap contract or agreement is a digital prompt that offers individuals the opportunity to enter into contract online.’  Explain the validity of ‘Browse-Warp’ contracts with the help of case laws.	5	CO2
8	How has the ‘Ayushman Bharat’ e-governance project enhanced accessibility to quality healthcare for citizens, particularly in rural and underserved areas?	5	CO2

9	How has the 'UMANG' e-governance project enhanced accessibility to quality of services to citizens by providing a single platform for accessing various government services?	5	CO2
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>Each question carries 10 Marks</b> <b>2Qx10M=20 Mark</b>			
Q. No.			CO
10	What are the potential challenges and risks associated with the implementation of e-governance, and how can these be mitigated?	10	CO 3
11	Describe the role of the Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended in 2008 ensuring the application of e-governance projects in India. Highlight latest e-governance projects in India with examples.  What is the vision of 'e-Governance' in India? How does the Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended in 2008 promote e-Governance? Explain with relevant legal sections.	10	CO3
<b>SECTION-D</b> <b>Each question carries 25 Marks</b> <b>2Qx25M =50 Marks</b>			
Q. No.			CO
12	Mr. Hamid is a retired High Court advocate. He is tasked with spearheading the implementation of an e-courts project in a country to modernize the judicial system. The project involves transitioning from traditional court proceedings to a digital platform. As he rolls out this initiative, what strategies would he employ to address potential challenges such as ensuring the security and integrity of digital evidence, training judges and legal professionals in the use of technology, and maintaining accessibility for litigants who may not have easy access to digital resources? How would he balance the need for technological advancements with ensuring fair and efficient justice delivery for all citizens?  Answer the above-mentioned question on the basis of your understanding of the concept of e-Governance and its implementation at ground level.  <b>OR</b>  "Cyberspace refers to the global domain that encompasses the digital environment, including the internet, computer networks, and virtual systems. It is a conceptual space where digital communication, data storage, and online activities take place. In real world, deviant behaviour is	25	CO4

	<p>regulated by police, law, social norms, and punishment. However, cyberspace is difficult to regulate.</p> <p>In the light of this statement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Explain and analyze the need for the regulation of cyberspace with examples. [20 Marks]</li> <li>(2) With recent instances apply the legal provisions on the regulation of cyberspace. [5 Marks]</li> </ol>		
13	<p>The nature of the internet, which operates globally and transcends physical borders, poses unique challenges for determining which laws apply to online activities and under which legal authority. Jurisdiction is the power of State to regulate the conduct of its subjects by legislation, adjudication and enforcement. Cyberspace has no physical (national) boundaries and determination of jurisdiction is a big challenge.</p> <p>In order to resolve the jurisdiction issues, answer the following question:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the effect of judgment in case of lack of jurisdiction? (5 Marks)</li> <li>2. Theories of Jurisdiction in Cyberspace (10 Marks)</li> <li>3. Legal provisions on the regulation of jurisdiction in cyberspace. (10 Marks)</li> </ol>	<b>25</b>	<b>CO4</b>