University of Pune, Rules for D.C.L.
(With effect from 2004-2005)

Eligibility for Admission - To be eligible for admission, the candidate must be a graduate of any faculty either of this university or of any other university, whose degrees are recognized as equivalent to the corresponding degrees of this university. The candidate should have the basic knowledge of computer operation.

Duration of the Course - Duration of the course shall be one academic year commencing from June only.

Medium of Instruction - The medium of Instruction at the Diploma Course in Cyber Law shall be English.

Examination - The examination shall be held at the end of the every academic year, on the dates to be announced by the University. Second held examination may be held in case of students who have failed.

Standard of Passing or exemption -
   a) Each paper shall carry 100 marks
   b) The standard of passing for the Diploma Course in Cyber Law is 35 % marks in individual paper / subject and 50 % marks in aggregate. The candidate obtaining between 50 % & 54 % marks will be declared to have passed in SECOND CLASS between 55% and 59% marks shall be placed in HIGHER SECOND CLASS. The candidate obtaining between 60 % & 69 % marks will be declared to have passed in FIRST CLASS. The candidate 70 % marks and above will be declared to have passed in FIRST CLASS WITH DISTINCTION.
   c) Candidate who obtains at least 50 % of the full marks in a paper shall at his option, be exempted from that paper at subsequent examination. He / She shall, however, have to pass in the remaining paper or papers in accordance with standard of passing laid above; such exemption is for six years only.

Paper I – Basis & Regulatory Framework of Cyberworld

1. Computer systems, significance of computer systems, structural overview of computer system
2. Data organization file systems, data management
3. Operating systems, significance of operating systems, G.U.I. (Graphical user interface), Types of operating Systems.
4. Computer Networking, Concept, Types of Computer Networks, Communication Techniques, Protocols (TCP / IP), other related aspects.

5. Internet technology, Internet Service provider, Domain and host naming. World wide web, Web technology (Web service and browsers)
6. TCP / IP Services, FTP, UDP, Remote-Login Procedure.
7. Network security, Cryptography, Key Eneryptions.
8. Encryptions Techniques. Types of Eneryptions, Digital Signatures. Digital Certificates RSA algorithsms.
9. Role of laws in the Cyber World, Private International Laws, Jurisdiction, Applicable Laws, Entercement issues.
10. Certifying or governing authorities to scope of government to regulate internet (censorship). Ethics & etiquettes in cyberspace.
11. Outline of legal & regulatory framework of telecommunication, Indian Telegraph Act 1885. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act 1999.TDSAT, International agencies like ITU, WTO, & APP Licensing issue.

Paper II – E-Commerce

1. Introduction, Online business setups, Management of Domain names, Sites, Regulatory & licensing requirement, Disclaimers.
2. Contracts, Online contracts, Types of online contracts, required term & conditions, Mechanism of transaction of payment of electronic finds.
3. Consumer protection in the cyber world, likelihood of consumer confusion, Cyber squatting, or Cyber pirates, other related issues.
4. Security and evidences for agreement formed electronically and for reliability of electronic records, Types of evidences.
5. Maintenance & Proving of electronic records through the issues like :
   - ➤ Data protection & its principles.
   - ➤ Electronic records retention
   - ➤ Managing & maintaining admissibility and evidential value issues.
   - ➤ International Control and Transnational Data Flow.
6. Internet advertising & associated regulatory issues.
7. Taxation issues, Eligibility or criterions of tax payments, other taxes like direct, indirect & related issues Regulations for Corporate Financial Services & related issues.
   Need to Tax, Tax structures basics.
8. Virtual banking, Operations, related aspects.

Paper III – Information Technology Act, 2000

- ➤ Historical background, Object, Extent, scope & Commencement of the Act
- ➤ Electronic governance
  - • Legal recognition of electronic records & signatures
  - • Use of electronic records record & digital signature in government & its agencies.

- ➢ Electronic Records
  - • Legal recognition of electronic records.
  - • Secure electronic records and procedure thereto
  - • Authentication and Attributor of electronic records
  - • Acknowledgement of receipt of electronic records
  - • Determining time and place of dispatch of electronic record
- ➢ Digital signatures and Secure original signatures
  - • Legal recognition of digital signatures
  - • Central government powers make rules in respect of digital signatures
  - • Issuance of digital signatures by certifying authorities
  - • Acceptance, suspension and revocation of digital signature certificate
- ➢ Authorities under the Act
  - • Controller
    - ▪ Appointment, Functions and Powers of Controller
  - • Certifying authority
    - ▪ Norms to be followed by certifying authorities
    - ▪ Licence to issue digital signature certificate
    - ▪ Application grant, rejection, renewal, suspension and surrender of licence.
  - • Cyber appellate tribunal
    - ▪ Composition and Powers of cyber appellate tribunal
    - ▪ Qualifications, tenure, salary, resignation, removal, etc. of office bearers
    - ▪ Appeals to end from cyber appellate tribunal
  - • Advisory committee
- ➢ Offences and penalties under the Act
  - • Tampering with computer source documents
  - • Hacking with computer system
  - • Publication of obscene material
  - • Misrepresentation
  - • Breach of confidentiality and privacy
  - • Publishing false digital signature certificate
  - • Offences committed outside India
  - • Offences by companies
  - • Damage to computer, computer system etc.
  - • Powers of adjudication and investigation
- ➢ Liability of network service providers

- ➢ Amendments to various enactments
  - • The Indian Penal Code, 1860, The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, The Banker's Books Evidence Act, 1891. The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- ➢ Grey areas of the IT Act
- ➢ The nature and scale of computer crimes
- ➢ Types of computer fraud
- ➢ Theft of information
- ➢ Hacking / Cracking
- ➢ Web caching

- ➢ Unauthorized modification of computer programmes and data
- ➢ Infringement of Intellectual Property Rights – Criminal Liability
- ➢ The issue of jurisdiction in computer crimes
- ➢ Pornography on the Internet
- ➢ Use and abuse of email
- ➢ Spamming

Paper IV – Intellectual Property Rights in the Cyberworld

1. Copyright Act; and the related references conventions & treaty

2. Scope of copyright protection in Cyber World, Copyright protection of computer programs, databases, multimedia etc.

3. Data /file sharing technology in peer – to – peer networks & its implications on copyright, Rights of performers, on digital broadcasters in cyber world.

4. Trade Marks online with ref. To Trade Marks Act, 1999, Madrid Agreement, & TRIPS Agreement.

5. Cyber squatting of domain names, domain name disputes, ICANN policies & reforms, use of trademarks as Meta –tags, related topics.

6. Patents protection, Patents Act 1970, Paris Convention, TRIPS Agreement, (PTC & regional arrangements) Types of Patents; business method patent, Software patent. Application of patents to cyber world & technologies involved.

7. Patent to design & protection of semi- conductor chips (Internal hardware computer components) with ref. to semi- conductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act, 2000, Washington treaty, 1989, TRIPS Agreement.

Paper V – Dissertation/ Research work/ Field Report

Guide lines for the students:
- Candidates have to submit Dissertation / Research Work / Field Report of 50 pages or more on a topic of CYBER LAWS.
- Study report should be in depth & critical analysis of a problem of contemporary significance in field of CYBER LAWS.
- No specific format of writing the report is required. However report must be original and (not just copied) must indicate degree of research & analysis, of issues related CYBER LAW implementations & enhancements. The candidates will be examined at an oral examination (viva voce) on the basis of written work.

- Distribution of marks

a) Dissertation / research work
   OR
b) Demonstration of techno-legal aspects
   i) Observance of cyber cases.
   ii) Find out on various internet sites, the institutions, working for Cyber law enforcements. List out some of the institutions & their work briefly with specific cases if any.
   iii) Mention a cyber crime case, &discuss the cyber law enforcement in it.
   iv) Important decision of courts.

Distribution of marks:
a) Journal   80 marks
b) Viva voce   20 marks

Readings:

1.Cyber Law in India by Dr. Farooq Ahmad
Published by- Pioneer Books

2. Law of Information Technology by Taxman
Published by- Taxman Allied Services Pvt. Ltd.

3. Handbook of Cyber & E- Commerce Laws by R. M. Bakshi
Published by –Bharat Publishing House

4. Law Relating to Computers, Internet & E- Commerce by Nandan Kamath
Published by –Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.

5. Guides to Cyber Law by Radney D. Ryder
 II Publishing – Wadhwa Co. Nagpur

6. Cyber Law by Justice, Yatindra Sing
Published by –Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd

7. Information Technology Act 2000 by S.D. Dighe.