

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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PGDCA (SEM.-II) (NEP) EXAMINATION, 2025-26

CYBER SECURITY AND IT LAWS

[CODE : PGDCA-202]

Paper Code

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Question Booklet
Series

A

Time : 1 : 30 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as - A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct / answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छॉटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. Which of the following is a major objective of cyber law?
 - (A) To increase penalties for all offenses
 - (B) To provide a legal framework for electronic governance and transactions
 - (C) To regulate all forms of media
 - (D) To control international trade exclusively
2. Phishing can be best described as :
 - (A) A technique to harvest personal information by masquerading as a trustworthy entity
 - (B) A method for encrypting data
 - (C) A legal means of data collection
 - (D) A tool used by cyber police
3. Which of the following best describes “Cyber law”?
 - (A) Laws that only deal with internet-related disputes
 - (B) Laws governing physical computer hardware
 - (C) Laws regulating traditional mail and telecommunications
 - (D) The body of law that governs online activities including electronic commerce, cyber crimes, and intellectual property on the internet
4. “Botnets” are networks of:
 - (A) Legitimate users working together
 - (B) Compromised computers controlled remotely to conduct cyber attacks
 - (C) Firewalls
 - (D) Trusted servers
5. “Ransomware” is best defined as :
 - (A) A form of cyber crime involving the encryption of a user’s data and demanding payment for its release
 - (B) A type of spam email
 - (C) A method of online advertisement
 - (D) A secure backup process
6. Which international convention influences data protection laws globally?
 - (A) The Berne Convention
 - (B) The Montreal Protocol
 - (C) The Vienna Convention
 - (D) The General Data Protection Regulation
7. “Cyberbullying” typically involves :
 - (A) Harassing behavior conducted via digital platforms
 - (B) Legitimate business communications
 - (C) Technical support issues
 - (D) Authorized online forums

8. Which international body is often referenced in the context of resolving intellectual property disputes online?
- (A) World Trade Organization (WTO)
- (B) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- (C) International Labour Organization (ILO)
- (D) World Health Organization (WHO)
9. Which of the following laws primarily deals with copyright issues related to online content?
- (A) Indian Contract Act, 1872
- (B) Indian Copyright Act, 1957
- (C) Information Technology Act, 2000
- (D) Indian Penal Code, 1860
10. Jurisdiction in cyber law cases is often complex because :
- (A) Cyber crimes are only local in nature
- (B) Electronic data can be transmitted across national boundaries
- (C) There are no defined laws
- (D) Cyber crimes do not involve any real harm
11. “Data breach” generally refers to :
- (A) An increase in internet speed
- (B) The unauthorized access to or disclosure of personal or sensitive data
- (C) A government announcement
- (D) The lawful sharing of information
12. Which of the following is a cyber crime involving the unauthorized downloading of copyrighted material?
- (A) Cyber squatting
- (B) Cyber bullying
- (C) Digital piracy
- (D) E-fraud
13. Which section of the IT Act deals with the punishment for publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form?
- (A) Section 67
- (B) Section 66A
- (C) Section 68
- (D) Section 69
14. Which section of the IT Act specifically deals with “hacking” and related offenses?
- (A) Section 66
- (B) Section 67
- (C) Section 68
- (D) Section 69

15. What is the main purpose of the Amendments introduced to the IT Act in 2008?
- (A) To limit the scope of the law
 - (B) To eliminate all liabilities of intermediaries
 - (C) To reduce penalties for cyber offenses
 - (D) To strengthen provisions related to cyber crimes and data protection
16. Under the IT Act, which section deals with “Tampering with computer source documents”?
- (A) Section 66
 - (B) Section 69
 - (C) Section 65
 - (D) Section 67
17. Which Act is considered the primary legislation governing cyber law in India?
- (A) Indian Penal Code, 1860
 - (B) Information Technology Act, 2000
 - (C) Copyright Act, 1957
 - (D) The Telegraph Act, 1885
18. According to Section 66F of the Information Technology Act, 2000, which crime provides for extra-territorial jurisdiction to deal with threats against the nation?
- (A) Hacking
 - (B) Cyber Terrorism
 - (C) Phishing
 - (D) Data Theft
19. Can a Foreigner be prosecuted under the IT Act, 2000?
- (A) Yes, if the offense involves a computer resource located in India
 - (B) No, never
 - (C) Only if they are in India
 - (D) Only if they are Indian citizens
20. Jurisdiction under the IT Act is primarily based on :
- (A) Nationality of the offender
 - (B) Location of the victim
 - (C) Location of the computer resource involved
 - (D) Type of internet connection

21. If a person uses someone else's login credentials and digital signature to transfer money. Which offence is committed?
- (A) Data theft
(B) Cyber terrorism
(C) Cheating
(D) Identity theft
22. An employee leaks confidential personal data of clients without consent. Which section of IT Act 2000 applies?
- (A) Section 43
(B) Section 66
(C) Section 72
(D) Section 80
23. Jurisprudence is the study of :
- (A) Criminal law
(B) Civil law
(C) Philosophy of law
(D) Constitutional law
24. Which convention deals with cybercrime at the international level?
- (A) Geneva Convention
(B) Budapest Convention
(C) Vienna Convention
(D) Hague Convention
25. In cyber law, Minimum Contacts Theory helps in :
- (A) Determining jurisdiction in online disputes
(B) Identifying hackers
(C) Fixing penalties
(D) Encrypting data
26. Which of the following is not a requirement of the Effects Test?
- (A) Intentional act
(B) Harm in forum state
(C) Knowledge that harm will occur
(D) Physical presence
27. In cyber law, Sliding Scale Theory is used to determine :
- (A) Criminal liability
(B) Validity of contracts
(C) Jurisdiction in internet cases
(D) Cyber punishment
28. A foreign website targeting Indian users may fall under Indian jurisdiction due to :
- (A) Territorial principle only
(B) Minimum contacts
(C) Natural law
(D) Customary law
29. A person posts defamatory content online targeting a person in India. Which test applies?
- (A) Sliding Scale
(B) Minimum Contacts
(C) Effects Test
(D) Natural law

30. Breach of confidentiality by an employee is covered under :
- (A) Section 65
 - (B) Section 66
 - (C) Section 72
 - (D) Section 79
31. Cyber stalking mainly affects :
- (A) Corporations
 - (B) Government
 - (C) Banks
 - (D) Individuals
32. Sending repeated unwanted emails is called :
- (A) Spamming
 - (B) Phishing
 - (C) Hacking
 - (D) Spoofing
33. What does the term "Netiquette" refer to?
- (A) Rules for hacking into secure websites
 - (B) A new social media platform
 - (C) The speed of internet data transmission
 - (D) Etiquette for using the internet, including polite communication
34. Which of the following is not an ethical practice?
- (A) Using open-source software
 - (B) Using pirated software
 - (C) Giving credit to the author
 - (D) Respecting others' privacy
35. Doxxing is an unethical act of :
- (A) Stealing a password
 - (B) Publishing private information to harm someone
 - (C) Creating a secure backup
 - (D) Hacking a server
36. What is the best action to take if you are a victim of cyber bullying?
- (A) Reply back rudely
 - (B) Delete all your accounts
 - (C) Block the bully and tell an adult/authority
 - (D) Ignore it
37. Which of the following is a component of cyber security?
- (A) Internet Of Things
 - (B) AI
 - (C) Database
 - (D) Attacks
38. Term "Cyberspace" was coined by :
- (A) Richard Stallman
 - (B) Andrew Tannenbaum
 - (C) Scott Fahlman
 - (D) William Gibson

39. A company fails to protect customer data due to lack of security measures, resulting in leakage of personal information. Which section is applicable?
- (A) Section 43A
 (B) Section 66
 (C) Section 67C
 (D) Section 75
40. Punishment for cyber terrorism may include :
- (A) Fine only
 (B) 3 years imprisonment
 (C) Life imprisonment
 (D) No punishment
41. Cyber defamation is generally covered under :
- (A) Only IT Act
 (B) Indian Penal Code, 1860
 (C) Constitution
 (D) Contract law
42. A cyber attack on power grid systems would be classified as :
- (A) Defamation
 (B) Identity theft
 (C) Cyber terrorism
 (D) Phishing
43. Which of the following is a violation of data protection?
- (A) Encrypting data
 (B) Using antivirus
 (C) Creating backups
 (D) Sharing personal data without consent
44. A mobile app collects users' contacts and shares them with third-party advertisers without informing users. Which right is violated?
- (A) Right to Privacy
 (B) Right to Equality
 (C) Freedom of Speech
 (D) Right to Property
45. Self-regulation in privacy refers to :
- (A) Government controlling all data
 (B) Individuals and organizations managing their own privacy practices
 (C) Courts deciding privacy rules
 (D) Police enforcing privacy
46. Email spoofing is an example of :
- (A) Physical forgery
 (B) Banking
 (C) Digital forgery
 (D) Networking

47. What is a "DDoS" attack?
- (A) An attack that steals passwords.
 (B) A virus that corrupts files.
 (C) Overwhelming a system with traffic from multiple sources.
 (D) A method to break into wireless networks.
48. Which of the following involves bypassing security systems?
- (A) Encryption
 (B) Data storage
 (C) Networking
 (D) Hacking
49. Which law governs hacking in India?
- (A) IPC only
 (B) Contract Act
 (C) CPC
 (D) Information Technology Act, 2000
50. A fraudster uses phishing emails to obtain login credentials and then accesses accounts. This involves :
- (A) Only phishing
 (B) Only hacking
 (C) Both phishing and hacking
 (D) None of the above
51. What type of Intellectual Property is best used to protect a newly developed, functional technology?
- (A) Copyright
 (B) Trademark
 (C) Patent
 (D) Geographical Indication
52. What does a Trademark protect?
- (A) A new invention
 (B) Logos, names, and brands
 (C) A story
 (D) A manufacturing process
53. Intellectual property that covers the "Expression" of an idea is known as :
- (A) Copyright
 (B) Patent
 (C) Trade Secret
 (D) Trademark
54. If an employee creates a work during their employment, who is usually the first owner of the copyright?
- (A) The employer
 (B) The employee
 (C) Both Employee and Employer equally
 (D) The government
55. What protects the intellectual property created by inventors?
- (A) Copyright
 (B) Geographical indications
 (C) Patents
 (D) Trademarks

56. Which of the following is a key objective of IPR?
- (A) Discourage inventions
 - (B) Provide exclusive rights to creators
 - (C) Promote illegal copying
 - (D) Reduce competition
57. Intellectual Property Rights in India are protected under :
- (A) Only Constitution
 - (B) Statutory laws
 - (C) Customary law
 - (D) Religious law
58. IPR laws in India aim to :
- (A) Discourage innovation
 - (B) Encourage piracy
 - (C) Limit trade
 - (D) Promote creativity and protect rights
59. Which of the following is not a data protection principle?
- (A) Piracy
 - (B) Transparency
 - (C) Accountability
 - (D) Security
60. Open source software is protected under :
- (A) Patent law
 - (B) Trademark law
 - (C) Copyright law
 - (D) Tax law
61. Which license is commonly used in open source software?
- (A) Patent license
 - (B) GPL
 - (C) Trademark license
 - (D) Trade secret
62. Which of the following is a negative micro-economic effect of patents?
- (A) Innovation
 - (B) Knowledge sharing
 - (C) Restricted access to technology
 - (D) Competition
63. The primary micro-economic impact of patents is to :
- (A) Grant monopoly rights to inventors
 - (B) Increase competition
 - (C) Reduce innovation
 - (D) Eliminate markets
64. What is the standard term for a patent granted in most jurisdictions, including India?
- (A) 10 years
 - (B) 15 years
 - (C) 20 years
 - (D) 25 years

65. A patent that protects the ornamental, aesthetic appearance of a functional item is known as a :
- (A) Utility Patent
(B) Trade Secret
(C) Plant Patent
(D) Design Patent
66. Which of the following is a type of patent?
- (A) Utility patent
(B) Design patent
(C) Plant patent
(D) All of the above
67. Patent infringement occurs when :
- (A) Legal use
(B) Unauthorized use of patented invention
(C) Registration
(D) Licensing
68. Patent grant is valid from :
- (A) Date of filing
(B) Date of publication
(C) Date of grant
(D) Date of invention
69. A company starts producing a product after the patent term has expired. Is this allowed?
- (A) Yes, it becomes public domain
(B) No, still protected
(C) Only with permission
(D) Illegal
70. An inventor sells all rights of a patent to a company. This is known as :
- (A) Licensing
(B) Assignment
(C) Infringement
(D) Publication
71. Which work is not protected under the Copyright Act, 1957?
- (A) Computer programs
(B) Musical compositions
(C) Mathematical formulas
(D) Cinematograph films
72. Which of the following is not protected by copyright?
- (A) Music
(B) Ideas
(C) Paintings
(D) Films
73. Which of the following is not an importance of copyright?
- (A) Protection of creators
(B) Encouragement of creativity
(C) Promotion of piracy
(D) Economic growth

74. A teacher uses a small portion of a book for classroom teaching. Is this allowed under copy right act?
- (A) No
 (B) Yes, under fair use
 (C) Only with permission
 (D) Illegal
75. A phishing website designed specifically for Indian users is an example of :
- (A) Domestic targeting
 (B) International targeting
 (C) Random attack
 (D) Internal breach
76. Copyright in literary works lasts for :
- (A) 20 years
 (B) 40 years
 (C) Lifetime of author + 60 years
 (D) Lifetime only
77. Sound recordings are protected under copyright act for :
- (A) 60 years
 (B) 20 years
 (C) Life + 60 years
 (D) 10 years
78. A trademark is mainly used to :
- (A) Protect inventions
 (B) Protect literary works
 (C) Register designs only
 (D) Identify goods or services
79. Which of the following cannot be registered as a trademark?
- (A) Distinctive logo
 (B) Generic term for a product
 (C) Unique brand name
 (D) Stylized symbol
80. Which of the following is NOT an intellectual property right?
- (A) Patent
 (B) Copyright
 (C) Privacy right
 (D) Trademark
81. Which symbol shows a mark is still pending registration?
- (A) ®
 (B) ™
 (C) SM
 (D) ©
82. The © symbol represents :
- (A) Trademark
 (B) Patent
 (C) Copyright
 (D) Design
83. Incorrect use of trademark symbols may lead to :
- (A) Cancel rights
 (B) Legal action
 (C) Automatic registration
 (D) Free protection

84. Which of the following is not a type of trademark?
- (A) Product mark
(B) Service mark
(C) Patent mark
(D) Certification mark
85. Which of the following is not a function of a trademark?
- (A) Identifying source
(B) Advertising goods
(C) Protecting inventions
(D) Distinguishing goods
86. The initial validity period of a registered trademark in India is :
- (A) 5 years
(B) 10 years
(C) 15 years
(D) 20 years
87. A company conducts a trademark search and finds a similar mark already exists. It still proceeds with filing. What is the risk involved?
- (A) Automatic approval
(B) Refusal due to prior existing mark
(C) Patent grant
(D) Copyright issue only
88. The main objective of cyber law is to :
- (A) Regulate cyberspace activities
(B) Increase hacking
(C) Limited internet usage
(D) Promote piracy
89. Digital signatures are used for :
- (A) Physical authentication
(B) Printing documents
(C) Banking offline
(D) Secure electronic authentication
90. Which amendment strengthened cyber law provisions in India?
- (A) 2006 Amendment
(B) 2008 Amendment
(C) 2012 Amendment
(D) 2015 Amendment
91. A botnet is a network of :
- (A) Secure computers only
(B) Government servers
(C) Infected computers controlled remotely
(D) Mobile apps
92. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Section 65?
- (A) It deals with hacking
(B) It deals with identity theft
(C) It deals with tampering with computer source documents
(D) It deals with cyber terrorism

93. One major challenge in international cyber law is :
- (A) Uniform currency
 - (B) Lack of computers
 - (C) Overpopulation
 - (D) Lack of borderless enforcement
94. The main objective of GDPR is to :
- (A) Promote cybercrime
 - (B) Increase hacking
 - (C) Ban internet usage
 - (D) Protect personal data and privacy
95. The principle of "Data minimization" means :
- (A) Collect only necessary data
 - (B) Collect maximum data
 - (C) Share data publicly
 - (D) Store data permanently
96. Which of the following is considered a "weak" security measure against cyber fraud?
- (A) Multi-factor authentication
 - (B) Using the same password for all accounts
 - (C) Updating software regularly
 - (D) Using a firewall
97. What is "Smishing"?
- (A) SMS (Text message) phishing
 - (B) Email phishing
 - (C) Social media hacking
 - (D) Phone call scam
98. "Social Engineering" is a technique used in cybercrime to :
- (A) Repair computer networks
 - (B) Manipulate people into revealing confidential information
 - (C) Encrypt personal files
 - (D) Boost internet speed
99. What is the punishment for hacking or unauthorized access to computer systems under Section 66?
- (A) Up to 1 year jail or Rs 1 lakh fine
 - (B) Up to 3 years imprisonment or Rs 5 lakh fine
 - (C) Up to 5 years imprisonment or Rs 10 lakh fine
 - (D) 7 years imprisonment
100. Which of the following is not a type of punishment generally associated with cyber crime?
- (A) Imprisonment
 - (B) Monetary Fine
 - (C) Compensation to Victim
 - (D) Physical Retribution

Rough Work

Example :

Question :

Q.1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q.2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q.3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination, candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Imp. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण: प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।