

Very Short Answer Questions

(i) Who was the father of computer ethics?

- Walter Maner is widely considered the father of computer ethics.

(ii) Which is the latest ICT policy?

- The latest comprehensive ICT policy in Nepal is the National Information and Communication Technology Policy, 2072 B.S. (2015 A.D.).

(iii) Name any two areas of cyber laws.

- Intellectual Property Rights e.g., copyright protection and E-commerce/Digital Signatures.

(iv) Write two examples of cyber crimes.

- Hacking and Phishing
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Short Answer Questions

(i) "Cyber laws are very important in present context."

Justify this statement.

Cyber laws are crucial today due to the rapid growth of the digital world, which has increased reliance on technology and subsequently, the risk of cyber threats. * Digital Economy:

They govern e-commerce, digital signatures, and online transactions, ensuring trust and legal validity.

- **Protection of Data:** They enforce rules for data privacy and security, safeguarding citizens' personal and sensitive information from misuse.
- **Curbing Cybercrime:** They define and penalize various cyber offenses like hacking, cyberbullying, and identity theft, providing a legal framework for investigation and prosecution.
- **Jurisdiction:** They help address the challenge of crimes that cross international boundaries, establishing rules for cross-border issues.

(ii) What is cyber ethics?

Cyber ethics is the study of moral, legal, and social issues involving cyber technology. It examines user behavior and the ethics of technology's development and use, providing a set of principles or guidelines for responsible and acceptable conduct in a digital environment. It goes beyond simple legality, focusing on what is right and wrong in cyberspace. Key principles include respecting privacy, not stealing or misusing others' digital data (like not pirating software), and avoiding harmful communication like cyberbullying. It promotes responsible digital citizenship, encouraging users to treat others online with the same courtesy and respect they would in person.

(iii) What do you mean by cyber crime?

Cyber crime refers to criminal activities that either target a computer or a network directly, or use a computer or network as the primary tool to commit a traditional crime.

- Targeting Computers: This includes activities like hacking (unauthorized system access), spreading malware (viruses, ransomware), and Denial of Service (DoS) attacks.
- Using Computers as Tools: This includes crimes like online fraud, identity theft, illegal online gambling, and distributing prohibited content.
- The defining characteristic is that the crime is committed in cyberspace or requires knowledge of computer technology to execute.

(iv) Mention the objectives of ICT Policy 2072 BS.
The main objectives of the National Information and Communication Technology Policy, 2072 B.S. (2015 A.D.) of Nepal include:

- To establish Nepal as an Information Society by ensuring easy, reliable, and affordable access to ICT services for all citizens.
 - To develop and expand the necessary ICT infrastructure across the country.
 - To promote the use of ICT in socio-economic sectors like education, health, governance (e-governance), and commerce.
 - To create a conducive legal and institutional framework to encourage investment and the development of the ICT sector.
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Long Answer Questions

(i) What do you mean by cyber law? Briefly explain its types.
Cyber Law also known as Internet Law or IT Law is a branch of law that encompasses the legal issues related to the use of networked information technology, the internet, and cyberspace. Its primary function is to provide a legal framework for all activities and transactions conducted online and to ensure justice and security in the digital world.

Types of Cyber Law Areas:

- **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR):** This governs the protection of creative works in the digital sphere, covering copyright infringement (piracy of software, music, films), patents for software, and trademark issues online.
- **E-commerce and Digital Signatures:** This area provides legal recognition to electronic contracts and transactions, enabling digital commerce. It validates the use of digital signatures as a secure and legally binding method for authentication.
- **Data Protection and Privacy:** This includes laws designed to protect personal data and privacy. It sets rules on how organizations can collect, store, process, and transfer personal information, aiming to prevent data breaches and misuse.
- **Cybercrime:** This segment defines various computer-related criminal activities (like hacking, phishing, cyber terrorism, and identity theft) and specifies the corresponding penalties and procedures for investigation and prosecution.

(ii) Explain cyber law in Nepal in terms of ICT Policy 2072 BS.

The National Information and Communication Technology Policy, 2072 B.S. (2015 A.D.) has a strong emphasis on establishing and strengthening the **legal framework** for the digital ecosystem in Nepal. The policy mandates the creation and enforcement of robust cyber laws to achieve its goals of digital transformation.

- **Legal Mandate:** The policy explicitly stresses the need for **upgrading and enforcing existing laws** (like the **Electronic Transactions Act, 2063 B.S.**) and formulating new laws to address emerging challenges like cyber security, data privacy, and the promotion of e-governance.
- **E-Governance and E-Transaction Support:** A key aspect is the legal support for e-transactions. The policy aims to ensure that electronic records and digital signatures have legal validity equivalent to paper-based documents, which is essential for e-governance, e-commerce, and digital service delivery.
- **Cyber Security Focus:** The policy is a driving force behind strengthening Nepal's cyber security posture. It necessitates the development of laws and regulations related to the establishment of a national cyber security system, defining responsibilities for critical information infrastructure protection, and creating a framework for incident response.
- **Intellectual Property Protection:** While not directly a law, the policy guides the formulation of laws to protect Intellectual Property in the digital realm, encouraging local software and content creation by ensuring their protection against piracy and misuse.
- **Overall Role:** The ICT Policy 2072 B.S. acts as the guiding blueprint that calls for the necessary cyber law

reforms and enactments, ensuring Nepal's legal structure can support its vision of a fully digitized and secure information society.