ASSIGNMENT-3 Date-27-04-2022

Write a short notes on :

1]Linking hyperlinking and framing.

* In copyright law the legal status of **hyperlinking** (also termed "**linking**") and that of **framing** concern how courts address two different but related Web technologies.
* In large part, the legal issues concern use of these technologies to create or facilitate public access to proprietary media content — such as portions of commercial Web sites.
* When hyperlinking and framing have the effect of distributing, and creating routes for the distribution of content (information) that does not come from the proprietors of the Web pages affected by these practices.
* The proprietors often seek the aid of courts to suppress the conduct, particularly when the effect of the conduct is to disrupt or circumvent the proprietors' mechanisms for receiving financial compensation.
* The issues about linking and framing have become so intertwined under copyright law that it is impractical to attempt to address them separately.
* As will appear, some decisions confuse them with one another, while other decisions involve and therefore address both.
* Framing involves the use of hyperlinking, so that any challenge of framing under copyright law is likely to involve a challenge of hyperlinking as well.

2]ISP in cyberspace.

* Because of the hurdles and constraints on keeping track and catching hold of individuals on a worldwide level, because of geo-cultural, geopolitical and simply inability of copyright and intellectual property owners to seek infringement damages against those who misappropriate their intellectual or digital properties.
* The internet service providers have become an accessible mule to address this problem, namely since they allow the internet or data pirates to exist, for which reason the content owners .
* Find it righteous to sue the ISP’s for their data infringement because the ISP’s naturally are in a position to control and secure the internet through plausible policing.
* The definition of an ISP is defined as an Internet Service Provider which is a company providing Internet access. An example of an ISP is the company AT&T. abbreviation.
* Most ISPs rely on cables and wires to get their Internet service from point A to point B. Whether it's phone lines (for DSL or dial-up), coaxial cables, or fiber optic cables, many ISPs use an infrastructure of wires and cables to provide Internet service to their customers.

Types of isp:

* DSL (digital subscriber line)
* cable broadband.
* fibre optic broadband.
* wireless or Wi-Fi broadband.
* satellite and mobile broadband.
* dedicated leased line.

3]Cyberspace and protection of patents in India.

* Under the Indian patent law, a patent can be obtained only for an invention which is new and useful.
* The invention must relate to the machine, article or substance produced by a manufacturer, or the process of manufacture of an article.
* A patent may also be obtained for innovation of an article or of a process of manufacture.
* In respect to medicine or drug and certain classes of chemicals, no patent is granted for the substance itself even if it is new, but the process of manufacturing and substance is patentable.
* The application for a patent must be true and the first inventor or the person who has derived title from him, the right to apply for a patent being assignable.
* Some inventions cannot be patented. In the European Patent Convention (EPC) law there is the list of non-patentable subject-matter which includes methods of medical treatment or diagnosis, and new plant or animal varieties.
* Further information on such fields can be obtained from a patent attorney. Nor many patents be granted for inventions whose exploitation would be contrary to public order or morality (obvious examples being land-mines or letter-bombs).
* The following are not regarded as inventions, discoveries, innovations, scientific theories and mathematical methods, aesthetic creations, such as art or literature works or art of writing, schemes, rules and methods for performing mental acts, playing games or doing business, presentations of information, computer software.
* With the launch of the Digital India campaign in 2015, the introduction of Goods and Services Tax in 2017 and in the pursuit of e-governance, many government services were digitalised.
* Digitalisation seems to have happened at a rapid pace without developing its backend infrastructure adequately, and this increased the vulnerability of data stored in it.
* Above all with demonetisation in 2016 and the introduction of JIO, a private telecommunications company, which provided Internet at cheap price with high speed, the number of internet users increased from nearly 302 million in 2015 to 696 million in 2020.
* As a result, many people were introduced to digital payments. With the increase in digitalisation, India’s cyberspace vulnerabilities have also grown.
* Cyberspace has emerged as the fifth domain of warfare after land, sea, air and outer space. Hence it has become important for a state to develop its cyber capabilities.

The Belfer Nation Cyber Power Index has measured the cyber capabilities of 30 countries, in which India ranks 21.

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