

Assignment - 1B

Q1. what is e-commerce? what are different types of e-commerce.

→ Buying and selling of goods, products over the internet. Online transaction of money, funds and data are also part of e-commerce.

Benefits of e-commerce :-

- 1] sell and buy anytime.
- 2] Better & faster transaction
- 3] sellers can expand their market to wider area.

Types of E-commerce

1. B2C - Business - to - Consumer :-

Business sells products directly to individual consumer. Example :- Amazon.

2. B2B - Business to Business :-

Business sells products or services to other business. Example :- SaaS providers.

3. C2C - Consumer to consumer :-

Individuals to buy and sell products directly to and from each other. Example :- OLX.

4. Consumer to Business (C2B) :-

Consumer to provide a good or service to business & get paid for it. Example :- Freelancers.

Q2.

How the Indian Penal code, 1860 addresses cybercrime?

→ This Act is divided into 3 parts and there are 4 chapters included under this act.

Part 1 :- Deals with relevancy of facts. 2 chapters under this part.

Part 2 :- Consist of chapter 3 to 6. Chapter 3 deals with fact which need to be proved, 4 deals with oral evidence, 5 with documentary evidence & 6 with circumstances when documentary evidence has been given preference.

Part 3 :- consists from 7 to 11 chapters. 7 talks about burden of proof. 8 about estoppel. 9 about witness, 10 talks on examination of witness & last chapter 11 about improper admission & rejection of evidence.

The Indian ITA 2008 made several amendments to Indian penal code. Due to this cyber crime cases in India are also registered under IPC.

Here are some IPC addresses cybercrime in India:-

1] Data theft :- Section 37B, criminalize the theft of data stored in computer.

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2] Cyber fraud :- sec 420 address cheating & dishonesty inducing delivery of property.

3] Defamation :- Section 499 deals with false statement made online that harms individual's reputation can lead to criminal charges.

4] obscene & offensive content :- Section 67A, 67B criminalize the publishing or transmitting sexual material online.

5] Forgery & fraud :- section 483 to 677A can be applied to cases involving online fraud, identity theft & document falsification.

Q3. what are digital signature? Explain the legal architecture required for validity of digital signature.

↳ It is code generated using public key cryptography also called asymmetric key cryptography. This code is attached with electronic document which ensures the receiver of electronic document about authenticity.

- * Legal architecture for validity of digital signature :-
- Transaction over internet speed need to address issues related to authentication, integrity & non-repudiation.
 - PKI enable use of digital signature.

Certification Authorities :-

- Section 17 (ITA, 2000) - CCA appointed by central government, to license & regulate working of certifying authorities.
- CA's issue digital signature certificates for electronic authentication of users.
- CCA's established the root certifying Authority of India under section 186 of ITA 2000.

Digital Signature Certificate is one digital equivalent of physical or paper certificates.

Sec 8, ITA 2000 - licensing of certifying authorities provides the requirements to apply for grant of licence to issue DSC to an individual or company.

Q. How are Intellectual property law in India protect the rights of owner of Intellectual property.

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↳ IP refers to intangible property that is creation of human mind such as invention, literary and artistic works, design and symbol, name and integer images.

Intellectual property can be protected by copyright, trademark, patent or other legal measures.

i) Copyright Law :-

Indian Copyright Act, 1957.

IP owner to reproduce, display, distribute their original work have exclusive right over it.

ii) Trademark Law :-

Trademarks Act 1999.

Safeguards the rights of brand owners by providing legal protection for their marks, logos & symbols.

iii) Patent Act 1970 :-

Patent holder have the exclusive right to make, use, sell or license their invention typically 20 years.

iv) Design Law :-

Design Act 2000

Protect visual design and aesthetics of products.

v) Geographical Indication law :-

Geographical Indications of Good Act, 1999

Safeguards the rights of producer of specific geographical area to use a protected indication for products associated with that region.

v) Trade Secrets :-

may refer to practice, process or instrument to the business which is not generally known to public and which the owner reasonably attempts to keep secret & confidential.