

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination January – 2026

Course	: MCA	Date	: 26/02/2026
Subject Code	: MCA-E5305	Time	: 03:00pm to 05:15pm
Subject Name	: Intellectual Property Rights in Cyber Space	Duration	: 02.15 Hours
		Max. Marks	: 70

Section A

Answer the following (Attempt any three) (30)

1. Explain the interface between cyber law and intellectual property rights
2. Explain the concept of copyright in cyberspace. Discuss how digital technologies have transformed the scope and enforcement of copyright law.
3. Explain trademark trafficking in cyberspace and analyze its impact on businesses and consumers.
4. Discuss the role of international law in protecting intellectual property rights in cyberspace.
5. Discuss cybersecurity concerns related to theft of intellectual property online.

Section B

Answer the following (Attempt any four) (20)

1. Explain the concept of fair use in the context of digital copyright infringement.
2. Write a short note on international influence on Indian copyright law in cyberspace.
3. What is trademark dilution in cyberspace?
4. Explain the relationship between domain names and trademarks.
5. Explain the role of IPR management in a digital knowledge society.
6. Explain technological challenges to copyright enforcement online.

Section C

Part – A (Multiple Choice Questions) (10)

1. Cybersquatting mainly involves:
A Lawful registration of domain names B Unauthorized use of copyrighted works
C Fraudulent registration of domain names D Software piracy
2. Temporary copying during internet transmission is known as:
A Piracy B Caching
C Publication D Licensing
3. Which jurisdiction principle is most challenged by cyberspace?
A Nationality B Universality
C Security principle D Territoriality
4. Theft of intellectual property online mainly affects:
A Innovators and businesses B Consumers only
C Governments only D Internet service providers only

- 5 Copyright in cyberspace primarily protects:

A Ideas	B Facts
C Original expressions	D Domain names
- 6 Uploading copyrighted material without permission amounts to:

A Fair use	B Licensing
C Assignment	D Infringement
- 7 E-commerce copyright issues mainly relate to:

A Physical delivery	B Digital content distribution
C Offline advertising	D Packaging
- 8 Which country follows the doctrine of “fair use” more broadly?

A USA	B India
C UK	D Japan
- 9 Online misuse of trademarks mainly causes:

A Consumer confusion	B Faster marketing
C Cost reduction	D Brand expansion
- 10 Domain names act as:

A Email addresses	B Internet business identifiers
C IP laws	D Copyright works

Part – B (Do as Directed)

(10)

State whether the following statements are true or false

- 1 Cyberspace completely eliminates the need for intellectual property protection.
- 2 Indian copyright law clearly excludes electronic publication from its scope.
- 3 A single online transaction may fall under the jurisdiction of more than one country.
- 4 Theft of intellectual property online discourages innovation and creativity.
- 5 Copyright law protects ideas regardless of their expression.
- 6 Fair use allows unlimited commercial exploitation of copyrighted works.
- 7 Trademark trafficking can mislead consumers in online markets.
- 8 Intellectual assets play a central role in a knowledge-based economy.
- 9 Cross-border intellectual property disputes often involve conflicts of jurisdiction.
- 10 WIPO is responsible for criminal prosecution of cyber offenders.
