



NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY AND JUDICIAL ACADEMY, ASSAM

PROGRAMME: B.A., LL.B (HONS.) FYIC

DETAILS OF THE COURSE OFFERED

EVEN SEMESTER (VIII) - ACADEMIC YEAR :.....

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	L	T/P	CR	CH
1	BL806.8 (BUSINESS LAW, SPECIALIZATION GROUP PAPER – VI)	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.	4 PER WEEK	1 PER WEEK	4	

- A. CODE AND TITLE OF THE COURSE: BL806.8 (BUSINESS LAW ,
SPECIALIZATION GROUP PAPER – VI) , INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**
- B. COURSE CREDIT: 4 (TOTAL MARKS 200)**
- C. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: ENGLISH**
- D. COURSE COMPILED BY: MONMI GOHAIN**
- E. COURSE INSTRUCTOR: MONMI GOHAIN**

1. COURSE OBJECTIVES

The development of Information technology is the need of the hour in the modern age which is necessary for the economic development in a particular country. With the advancement of technology, more and more platforms are emerging which needed the formulation of an advance information technology sector in any country and our country is not an exception. In the last two decades there have been tremendous improvements in the information technology sector in our country but with it there has been a rise in the issues and challenges as well. So there is the need of development of new laws and up gradation of already existing laws which will regulate the information technology sector in our country.

The most important concept in reference to information technology is data protection and protection of privacy. Data protection refers to the policies and laws which aim to curtail intrusion into privacy which is caused mainly by the collection, storage and dissemination of one's personal data. All the information or data which relate to a person, who can be identified from that information or data, is known as personal data of that individual. Privacy refers to the right of an individual where one can choose the extent to which he or she would like to disclose information/data which pertains to him or her.

The primary source of cyber law in India is the Information Technology Act, 2000 which came into force on 17th October 2000. This Act provided legal recognition to electronic commerce and was intended to facilitate filing of electronic records with the Government. The term electronic commerce or Ecommerce is used to refer to electronic data used in commercial transactions. Electronic commerce laws usually address issues of data authentication by electronic or digital signatures.

This can be further explained as follows:

- a. Giving the students an insight into the evolution and development of the information technology sector in our country
- b. Making the students understand the need and importance of various developments in the information technology sector in our country
- c. To make the students aware of the importance of law and regulation of information technology in our country

- d. To bring about research orientation in the mind of the students in the field of information technology in our country.

2. TEACHING METHODOLOGY

The teaching methodology for the above subject will be aim at gaining maximum theoretical as well as practical knowledge about the above subject. Different methods will be used which will help the students to be engaged in the subject apart from classroom teaching. The engagement of the students in the teaching learning process will be helpful for both the student and the teacher to carry on with the subject. It will be in the form of class room teaching and explanation of basic concepts by the teacher. It will also consists of assignment of seminar topics to the students, presentation assignment to the students , group discusssiuons, organization of quiz etc.

3. COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

After completion of completion of the course the students are expected to learn the following:

- a. In-depth knowledge about both the theoretical as well as the practical aspect of the course
- b. Take up research topics in the further study in the course
- c. Take up assignments related to the course which they might come across while doing internships and other activities.
- d. Organize various research and practical based activities realted to the subject after completion of the course

4. COURSE EVALUATION METHOD

The course shall be assessed for 200 marks. The Evaluation scheme would be as follows:

Sl. No.	Marks Distribution	
1	Seminar Paper	60 marks
2	Seminar Paper presentation	30 marks
3	Moot Memorial	50 marks
4	Moot Oral	50 marks
5	Attendance in class	10 marks
	Total	200 marks

5. DETAILED STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE

MODULE I

Conceptual Framework of Information Technology Law in India

Definition, Need and relevance of law on Information technology, Science of Information Technology or IT, History of IT sector in India before 1991, Economic reforms in 1991 and development of IT sector in India, Origin and Development of Information Technology Act ,2000, National Task Force, New Telecommunications Policy 1999 , Information Technology Act, 2000 and IT sector growth in India

MODULE II

Issues and Challenges faced by Information Technology Sector in India

Data protection and privacy rules, Challenges in Domestic Space, Treatment of Advertising and Marketing (AMP) expenditure incurred by companies in the e-commerce industry, Gap in supply and Demand, Employment Competition.

Information Technology Act 2000 and Various Amendments

Information Technology Act 2000- Various Provisions, Need of Amendment, Information Technology Act, 2008- Various Provisions, Amendment in 2017, The Information Technology (amendment) Bill, 2018.

MODULE III

Judicial Response in India after the Information Technology Act, 2000,

Important Judicial Pronouncements:*Avnish Bajaj v. State*, *Viacom vs. Google*, *Shreya Singhal Vs. Union of India*, *Anwar PV vs P.K. Basheer*, *Syed Asifuddin And Ors. vs The State Of Andhra Pradesh*, *Dr. L. Prakash vs State Of Tamil Nadu*, *Christian Louboutin Sas vs Nakul Bajaj & Ors*, *KENT RO Systems Ltd & Anr vs. Amit Kotak & Ors*.

MODULE IV

Information Technology in India and Recent Developments

Current status of IT Services in India, Investments in the domestic IT industry, Agriculture and Information Technology, Medical Sciences and Information Technology, Information Technology and Social Media, Information Technology Act vis-à-vis privacy of women and children, Information technology in Trade and Business, Blockchain Technology, Artificial Intelligence

6. PRESCRIBED READINGS:

- a. Vakul Sharma, *Information Technology Law and Practice- Cyber Laws and Laws Relating to E-Commerce*, Universal Law Publishing, 2018
- b. Dr. Jyoti Rattan, *Cyber Laws & Information Technology*, Bharat Law House Pvt Ltd, 2019
- c. Dr. Ishita Chatterjee, *Law on Information Technology*, Central Law Publications, 2018.
- d. Sujata Pawar and Yogesh Kolekar, *Essentials of Information Technology Law*, Notion Press, 2015.
- e. Murray Andrew, *Information Technology Law*, Oxford University Press.
- f. Aravind Menon, *E-Laws & Information Technology*, Bharat Publishing House.
- g. Rega Surya Rao, *Lectures on Cyber Laws (Information Technology Law)*, Gogia Law Agency, 2017.

STATUTORY REFERENCES:

- a. Information Technology Act 2000
- b. Information Technology Act, 2008
- c. The Information Technology (amendment) Bill, 2018
- d. New Telecommunications Policy 1999

CASE LAWS:

- a. *Dalsukhbhai Keshavlal vs National Institute Of Design, 2000*
- b. *Manoj Oswal vs 2 Sakal Papers Pvt.Ltd , 2013*
- c. *Wasir Ahmed & Anr vs The State Of West Bengal & Anr , 2016*

- d. *B P Chandrashekar, vs The State Of Karnataka, 2012*
- e. *Gagan Harsh Sharma And Anr vs The State Of Maharashtra And Anr, 2018*
- f. *Google India Private Limited vs M/S Visaka Industries Limited,2016*
- g. *Awadhesh Kumar Paras Nath Pathak vs The State Of Maharashtra And Anr, 2020*
- h. *Devendra Rameshchandra Jain vs The State Of Maharashtra, 2020*