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## PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

### BENGALURU

#### Mid - Term Examinations - October 2025

Date 10-10-2025

Time: 09.30am to 11.00am

<b>School:</b> SOL	<b>Program:</b> B.A.LL.B/ BB.A.LL.B/ B.COM.LL.B Hons	
<b>Course Code:</b> LAW3024	<b>Course Name:</b> ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND LAW	
<b>Semester:</b> IX	<b>Max Marks:</b> 50	<b>Weightage:</b> 25%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
<b>Marks</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	-	-	-

#### Instructions:

- (i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

#### Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks.

5Q x 2M=10M

1	What does 'NLP' stand for in the context of AI technologies? Provide one example of its application.	2 Marks	L1	CO1
2	Identify the four risk categories defined under the EU AI Act.	2 Marks	L1	CO2
3	What is the primary focus of the UK's approach to AI regulation, as opposed to the EU's?	2 Marks	L1	CO1
4	A developer creates a powerful new AI model by using 'transfer learning,' which involves fine-tuning a pre-existing model on a new, smaller dataset. Which subset of Machine Learning does 'transfer learning' belong to?	2 Marks	L1	CO2
5	The OECD publishes a non-binding recommendation on AI ethics, encouraging member countries to adhere to principles of fairness and accountability. What is the specific term for such non-binding legal instruments in international law?	2 Marks	L1	CO2

## Part B

### Answer the Questions.

**Total Marks 40M**

<b>6.</b>	<p>"Algorithmic bias is not a technical bug but often a reflection of societal prejudices."</p> <p>a) Elaborate on this statement by explaining how bias can be introduced into an AI system at various stages of its lifecycle.</p> <p>b) Discuss one legal mechanism to mitigate such bias.</p>	<b>5+5 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO 1</b>
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**Or**

<b>7.</b>	<p>'Predictive-Pol,' an AI system used by a city police force, identifies neighbourhoods as 'high crime risk' based on historical arrest data. Crime rates drop in these heavily patrolled areas but rise in adjacent areas not flagged by the AI. Community groups allege this constitutes discriminatory policing and demand a 'right to explanation' for the algorithm's decisions.</p> <p>a. Analyse the legal validity of the community's demand. How effective can a 'right to explanation' be when dealing with a complex, potentially biased AI system?</p> <p>b. What other legal remedies might be available?</p>	<b>6+4 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO 1</b>
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<b>8.</b>	<p>The principle of "human-in-the-loop" is a proposed safeguard for high-risk AI. Analyze the practical and ethical challenges in defining and implementing effective human oversight for complex, fast-acting AI systems.</p>	<b>10 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO 1</b>
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**Or**

<b>9.</b>	<p>'A municipal authority in India deploys an AI-based traffic-fines system that automatically issues penalties for alleged parking violations using image recognition. Several motorists show fines for different cars having identical license plates due to poor OCR. The municipality argues the system is efficient and errors are "technical."</p> <p>Analyse the legal remedies available to motorists, who bears liability, and what procedural safeguards should be imposed on the authority.</p>	<b>10 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO 1</b>
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<b>10.</b>	<p>'AutoAuthor,' a generative AI, writes a novel that becomes a bestseller. A human author sues, claiming the AI's work is substantially similar to their own copyrighted book and that the AI was trained on a dataset containing it. The AI company claims its output is not copyright infringement but a transformative work.</p> <p>Analyse the copyright implications. Who, if anyone, owns the</p>	<b>6+4 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO 2</b>
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	<p>copyright to the AI-generated novel?</p> <p>How does this case challenge traditional notions of authorship and originality in copyright law?</p>			
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**Or**

<b>11.</b>	<p>The court must decide whether training an AI on copyrighted works without a license constitutes 'fair dealing'. Develop a multi-factor test for judges to use in determining if AI data training is a copyright-infringing act or a permissible 'fair use'. Consider the purpose of the use, the nature of the copyrighted work, the amount used, and the effect on the market.</p>	<b>s10 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO 2</b>
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<b>12.</b>	<p>A police agency uses a predictive policing tool that flags individuals for surveillance based on social-media signals. A flagged citizen is arrested after an officer act on the flag. The citizen alleges unlawful search and arrest.</p> <p>Examine the admissibility of AI-driven flags as evidence, constitutional safeguards (search &amp; due process), and remedies for wrongful arrest.</p>	<b>10 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO 2</b>
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**Or**

<b>13.</b>	<p>"The doctrine of product liability is based on tangible, physical products."</p> <p>Critically examine the difficulties in applying traditional product liability laws to AI systems, which are often intangible, updatable, and capable of learning and changing post-deployment.</p>	<b>10 Marks</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>CO 2</b>
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