Roll No.												

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

End - Term Examinations – December 2025

Date: 17- 12- 2025 **Time:** 09:30am – 12:30pm

School: SOL	**Program:** BA.LLB/BBA.LLB/B.COMLLB (Hons.)	
Course Code :LAW3024	**Course Name:** Artificial Intelligence and Law	
Semester: IX	**Max Marks**: 100	**Weightage**: 50%

CO - Levels	**CO1**	**CO2**	**CO3**	**CO4**	**CO5**
Marks	**25**	**25**	**25**	**10**	**15**

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. 10Q x 2M=20M

1.	In the context of the EU AI Act, how would you classify a AI-powered resume screening tool used by a large corporation?	2 Marks	L1	CO1
2.	A medical diagnostic AI consistently under-diagnoses a condition in female patients. What fundamental AI concept does this illustrate?	2 Marks	L1	CO1
3.	An AI system creates a novel musical composition. Who should be considered the 'author' under current Indian copyright law?	2 Marks	L1	CO1
4.	A fully autonomous delivery drone causes damage to private property. Which legal doctrine would you first examine to determine liability?	2 Marks	L1	CO1
5.	A predictive policing algorithm is found to disproportionately target neighborhoods with higher minority populations. What fundamental right is most directly engaged?	2 Marks	L1	CO1
6.	A deepfake video of a political candidate spreads widely before an election. Which emerging legal trend does this scenario highlight?	2 Marks	L2	CO1
7.	Under India's DPDP Act, what is one key obligation of a company using AI for processing personal data?	2 Marks	L3	CO1

8.	Why is the concept of 'explainability' particularly important in AI used for judicial sentencing recommendations?	2 Marks	L2	CO2
9.	What is one ethical concern raised by granting 'legal personhood' to advanced AI systems?	2 Marks	L1	CO2
10.	What is the key legal difference between a 'smart contract' and a traditional contract?	2 Marks	L1	CO2

Part B

Answer the Questions. Total Marks 80M

11.	a.	'HealthAI Inc.' has developed a diagnostic algorithm that outperforms junior doctors in detecting early-stage lung cancer from X-rays. However, the algorithm is a 'black box'—its decision-making process cannot be easily explained. The company now seeks to deploy this system in hospitals across India. As a legal consultant, prepare a risk analysis memo addressing: (i) The regulatory classification and compliance requirements under the EU AI Act and potential parallels in India's emerging framework. (ii) The product liability risks under existing Indian laws if the AI makes a misdiagnosis	5+5 Marks	L3	CO3
		Or			
12.	a.	'CanvasAI', a generative AI tool, produces a digital artwork that wins a national prize. The tool was trained on millions of copyrighted images scraped from the internet without licenses. The original artists sue for copyright infringement. (i) Analyze the liability of 'CanvasAI' and its developers under Indian copyright law. Can AI be an 'author'? (ii) Compare this situation with the approach taken in the US (Fair Use) and the EU (Text and Data Mining exceptions).	5+5 Marks	L3	CO3

13.	a.	An autonomous delivery vehicle owned by 'LogiFast' malfunctions due to a software error, jumps a curb, and seriously injures a pedestrian. The vehicle's AI was trained on data predominantly from fair-weather conditions, and the accident occurred during heavy monsoon rains.	5+5 Marks	L3	CO3

		(i) Identify all potential liable parties (developer, manufacturer, owner/operator). (ii) Analyze the applicable legal frameworks for determining liability (e.g., negligence, product liability, absolute liability).			
		Or			
14.	a.	LegalBot Inc.' develops an AI-powered chatbot that provides basic legal information and generates draft legal documents (like rental agreements and wills) for consumers. A user relies on a will generated by the chatbot, but due to a software error, the will fails to comply with mandatory legal formalities, leading to its invalidation and a family dispute. (i) Analyze the potential liability of 'LegalBot Inc.' under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. Can the service provided by the chatbot be considered a 'service' under the Act? (ii) Discuss whether the company can rely on a disclaimer stating "this is not legal advice" to avoid liability. | 10 Marks	5+5 Marks	L3	CO3

15.	a.	StyleTransfer AI' is a platform that allows users to upload their photo and 'try on' the exact facial features and body of celebrities in generated images. A prominent actor sues the company, claiming violation of their personality rights and creation of non-consensual deepfake content. **(i)** Analyze the actor's legal claims under existing Indian laws, including copyright, personality rights, and the IT Act. (ii) Discuss the adequacy of current legal frameworks to address this new form of digital identity theft.	5+5 Marks	L4	CO3
		Or			
16.	a.	"AgriScan AI," an agricultural technology used by farmers in Punjab, provides crop disease predictions. Due to biased training data from only large farms, it consistently gives inaccurate advice to small-scale farmers, causing significant crop losses. Draft a 5-point "Ethical AI Checklist" for agricultural technology companies operating in India, ensuring protection for marginalized farming communities.	5+5 Marks	L4	CO4

17.	a.	The Ministry of Social Justice uses an AI system to identify and disburse welfare benefits. The system, aiming to eliminate 'fraud', automatically rejects applications from individuals with names commonly found in a particular region, citing 'anomalous data patterns'. A class action is filed. **(i)** Analyze the violation of administrative law principles and fundamental rights. (ii) Does the use of such AI violate the 'rules of natural justice'? Explain.	10+5 Marks	L4	CO4
		Or			
18.	a.	'VoxAI', a political consultancy, uses a sophisticated LLM to generate millions of personalized, emotionally resonant messages for a political candidate. These messages contain subtle misinformation about the opponent's health. The candidate wins by a narrow margin. (i) Analyze the ethical breaches and potential legal violations (e.g., under election law, IT laws). (ii) Discuss the challenge of attributing liability between the candidate, the consultancy, and the developers of 'VoxAI'.	10+5 Marks	L4	CO4

19.	a.	JudgeMind', an AI tool, is piloted in a district court to assist with bail decisions. It analyzes the defendant's profile and predicts flight risk. A defendant is denied bail based on a high-risk score, but the judge cannot fully explain the reasoning beyond citing the AI's output. **(i)** Argue the case for the defendant, challenging the use of 'JudgeMind' as a violation of constitutional rights and principles of natural justice. (ii) What specific provisions of the EU AI Act would be relevant if this were deployed in the EU?	10+5 Marks	L4	CO4
		Or			
20.	a.	A consortium proposes the 'Global AI Liability Charter (GALC)', a soft law instrument. It creates a rebuttable presumption of liability against the AI developer for any harm caused by a 'high-risk' AI system. You are a legal advisor to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY). Prepare a briefing note analyzing:	10+5 Marks	L4	CO4

		(i) The pros and cons of India signing the GALC, considering its domestic AI industry and consumer protection needs. (ii) How the GALC interacts with India's existing liability frameworks.			

21.	a.	"DeepVoice AI," a voice cloning technology, is used to create fake audio evidence in a high-profile criminal case. Examine the admissibility of such evidence under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and the procedural safeguards needed to prevent misuse.	10 Marks	L4	CO5
	b.	.Design an "AI Forensics Certification Standard" for law enforcement agencies to verify digital evidence generated or manipulated by AI systems.	10 Marks	L4	CO5
Or					
22.	a.	EduRate', an AI platform, is used by universities to screen Ph.D. applicants. It analyzes research proposals and academic backgrounds. An investigation finds that 'EduRate' systematically downgrades proposals containing keywords associated with feminist theory and critical race theory. As a lawyer for a rejected applicant, prepare a legal opinion addressing: (i) The potential causes of this bias and its legal characterization under Indian anti-discrimination law. (ii) The platform's compliance with the 'high-risk' AI requirements of the EU AI Act	10+10 = 20 Marks	L4	CO5