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PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

Presidency University Act, 2013 of the Karnataka Act No. 41 of 2013 | Established under Section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi | Approved By BCI
Bengaluru

Even Semester Mid Term, March 2026

Date: 11/03/2026

Time: 09:30 AM - 11:00 AM

Course Code: LAW3024

Course Name: Artificial Intelligence and Law

Semester: Eight Semester

Max. Marks: 50

Weightage: 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2
Marks	26	64

PART-A: Answer Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	Distinguish between Narrow AI and General AI and state one legal implication of this distinction.	2	CO2	BT1
2	What is meant by the “black box problem” in AI systems?	2	CO1	BT1
3	Identify one regulatory objective behind the EU’s risk-tier model of AI governance.	2	CO2	BT2
4	What is meant by the “black box problem” in AI systems?	2	CO1	BT2
5	What is meant by “compliance burden” in AI regulation?	2	CO1	BT3

PART-B: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
6	An autonomous vehicle operating in Bengaluru collides with a pedestrian. Investigation reveals that the vehicle’s training data did not adequately include Indian road conditions. a) Analyse the allocation of liability between manufacturer, software developer, and owner.	10	CO2	BT2
7	A government department deploys an AI system to automatically shortlist candidates for public employment. Rejected candidates claim opacity and unfairness.	10	CO2	BT3

a) Identify legal principles implicated in automated public decision-making.

PART-C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
8	<p>A multinational AI company operates in the EU, US, and India. Its facial recognition tool is challenged in all three jurisdictions.</p> <p>a) Compare how regulatory philosophies differ across these jurisdictions in governing such a system.</p>	10	CO2	BT3
9	<p>A predictive policing tool is introduced in a metropolitan city. Civil society groups argue that it disproportionately targets certain neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Evaluate whether such systems should be subject to heightened regulatory scrutiny under a risk-based framework.</p>	10	CO2	BT3

PART-D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
10	<p>A tech company refuses to disclose the training data used for its AI model, citing trade secrets, despite regulatory demand.</p> <p>a) Analyse the tension between intellectual property protection and transparency obligations</p>	10	CO2	BT2
11	<p>A private company develops an AI-powered mental health chatbot that provides psychological assessments and therapy recommendations. The system is widely used by students and working professionals without human supervision.</p> <p>Evaluate:</p> <p>a) Whether such a system should be classified as “high-risk” under a risk-based regulatory framework.</p>	10	CO1	BT3

PART-E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
12	<p>An insurance company deploys AI to determine premium rates. Customers claim that the algorithm penalizes individuals based on indirect socio-economic indicators.</p>	10	CO2	BT4

	a) Examine the ethical and legal risks associated with proxy discrimination in AI systems.			
13	<p>A state government deploys an AI-based welfare allocation system to identify beneficiaries for a housing subsidy scheme. Within six months, several civil society groups allege that applicants from certain districts are disproportionately rejected. The government argues that the system is “data-driven” and therefore neutral.</p> <p>Analyse:</p> <p>a) How algorithmic bias may arise in such systems despite claims of neutrality.</p>	10	CO1	BT3