



Even Semester End Term Examination, May / June 2026

Date: 19/05/2026

Time: 01.00 PM - 04.00 PM

Course Code: LAW3024

Course Name: Artificial Intelligence and Law

Semester: Eight Semester

Max. Marks: 100

Weightage: 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
Marks	34	24	30	52	40

PART A: Answer Following Questions. 20 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	Under the EU AI Act, how would you classify a facial recognition system used by law enforcement for real-time surveillance in public spaces?	2	CO1	BT2
2	In the Anil Kapoor v. Unknown Defendants (Delhi HC, 2023) case, what was the primary legal right that the court protected against AI-generated deepfakes	2	CO1	BT2
3	An AI system generates a novel painting that sells for ₹50 lakh. Under current Indian copyright law, who owns the copyright?	2	CO3	BT3
4	A self-driving car malfunctions due to a software bug and causes an accident. Under product liability principles, who is primarily liable?	2	CO2	BT2
5	In the Arijit Singh v. Codible Ventures (2024) case, what was the key legal issue regarding AI technology?	2	CO4	BT2
6	A predictive policing algorithm disproportionately targets a specific religious minority. Which fundamental right under the Indian Constitution is most directly violated?	2	CO3	BT3
7	Under the DPDP Act, 2023, what is one key obligation of a company that uses AI for automated decision-making about individuals?	2	CO2	BT4
8	Why did the Delhi High Court in ANI v. OpenAI (2024-2025) consider copyright infringement a significant concern regarding AI training data?	2	CO3	BT3
9	A deepfake video of a political candidate is spread during an election. What is one primary legal remedy available under existing Indian laws?	2	CO3	BT2
10	A deepfake video of a Member of Parliament making inflammatory	2	CO3	BT2

communal remarks goes viral just before a state election. The MP claims the video is entirely fabricated using AI. Identify two specific legal remedies available under existing Indian laws to address this situation.

PART B: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
11	VoiceClone AI' is a startup that offers a service allowing users to generate any celebrity's voice saying any text for ₹500 per clip. Bollywood singer Arijit Singh discovers that his voice has been cloned without permission and used in commercial advertisements without his consent or payment. The company argues that they are protected under "fair use" and that the voice is not copyrightable. Question: (i) Analyze the legal claims available to Arijit Singh against 'VoiceClone AI' with reference to the Arijit Singh v. Codible Ventures (2024) ruling. (ii) Critically evaluate the company's "fair use" defense under Indian copyright law. b. If the deepfake voice clip was used to endorse a political candidate without the singer's consent, what additional legal claims would arise?	10	CO2	BT4
12	Scenario: 'HealthDiagnose AI' is a medical AI system deployed in a chain of hospitals. It analyzes patient scans and provides diagnostic recommendations. In one instance, the AI failed to detect early-stage lung cancer in a patient, leading to delayed treatment and the patient's condition worsening. The hospital claims they are not liable as the AI was only "advisory" and the final decision rested with the human doctor who missed the AI's recommendation. Question: (i) Analyze the liability of the hospital, the AI developer, and the doctor under existing product liability and medical negligence frameworks. (ii) Discuss whether the "advisory" defense absolves the hospital of responsibility. b. How would the EU AI Act classify this medical AI system, and what compliance requirements would apply? c. Draft a clause for a "Medical AI Deployment Agreement" that clearly allocates liability between the hospital and the AI developer.	10	CO2	BT4

PART C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
13	Scenario: 'ArtGen AI' is a generative AI platform that creates digital artworks based on user prompts. The platform was trained on millions of copyrighted images scraped from the internet without obtaining licenses from artists. A collective of Indian artists, whose works were used without consent, files a lawsuit seeking damages and an injunction. The company argues that their use constitutes "transformative fair use" and that they are protected under the safe harbor provisions of the IT Act.	10	CO3	BT4

	Question: (i) Analyze the copyright infringement claims against 'ArtGen AI' in light of the ANI v. OpenAI (Delhi HC, 2024-2025) case. (ii) Critically evaluate the applicability of the safe harbor defense to AI training activities. b. Compare how the US (fair use) and EU (text and data mining exception) approach the legality of AI training on copyrighted data. c. Draft a proposed amendment to the Indian Copyright Act, 1957, creating a specific exception for AI training with appropriate safeguards for rights holders.			
14	Scenario: 'AutoDrive Corp' manufactures autonomous delivery vehicles. One of its vehicles, due to a sensor failure combined with an algorithmic decision-making error, swerved onto a footpath and injured a pedestrian, Ms. Sharma. The vehicle was operating in "full autonomous mode" with no human backup driver. The company argues that the accident was an unforeseeable "black swan" event and that they should not be held liable. Question: (i) Analyze the product liability claims available to Ms. Sharma against 'AutoDrive Corp' under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. (ii) Discuss whether the "state of the art" defense would protect the company from liability. b. How does the concept of "joint and several liability" apply among the sensor manufacturer, software developer, and vehicle assembler? c. Draft key provisions for an "Autonomous Vehicle Liability Act" that establishes a clear liability framework for AI-driven accidents.	10	CO3	BT4

PART D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
15	Scenario: The State Police Department deploys 'FaceMatch AI', a facial recognition system, to scan live CCTV feeds across the city to identify "persons of interest." The watchlist is compiled using secret algorithms that analyze social media activity and behavioral patterns. An innocent journalist, Mr. Mehta, is repeatedly flagged and detained for hours. A civil liberties organization files a writ petition challenging the system's constitutionality. Question: (i) Analyze the constitutional violations arising from the deployment of 'FaceMatch AI' with reference to Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017) and Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India (2020). (ii) Discuss the chilling effect this technology has on fundamental freedoms. b. How does the EU AI Act regulate real-time remote biometric identification systems in publicly accessible spaces? c. Draft a set of "Model Rules for Law Enforcement Use of Facial Recognition Technology" that balances security needs with fundamental rights.	10	CO4	BT5
16	Scenario: 'SocialScore AI' is an app used by employers and landlords to evaluate individuals based on their social media activity, online	10	CO4	BT5

purchases, and "digital footprint." A job applicant, Ms. Verma, was rejected for a position based on a low "trust score" generated by the AI, but the employer cannot explain how the score was calculated. Ms. Verma demands an explanation and challenges the decision.

Question: (i) Analyze the legal violations under the DPDP Act, 2023, and the right to explanation under GDPR principles. (ii) Discuss the algorithmic accountability obligations of companies using AI for significant decisions affecting individuals. | b. | What specific information would Ms. Verma be entitled to under a "right to explanation" framework?

PART E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 15 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
17	Scenario: 'DeepFakeDetect' is a company that claims its AI can detect deepfake videos with 99% accuracy. A news organization uses the tool to verify a video allegedly showing a government official accepting a bribe. The tool flags it as fake, and the news organization decides not to publish. Later, it is revealed that the video was genuine, and the official's misconduct goes unreported. The whistleblower sues 'DeepFakeDetect' for damages. Question: (i) Analyze the liability of 'DeepFakeDetect' for the harm caused by the false negative result. (ii) Discuss the ethical and legal responsibilities of AI developers creating "truth verification" tools in a democratic society. b. If the tool had instead falsely flagged a genuine video as real, leading to defamation of an innocent person, how would the liability analysis differ? \ c. Propose a certification and accountability framework for AI tools that make "truth claims" about digital content. \	15	CO4	BT4
18	Scenario: The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) proposes the "Indian AI Regulation Bill, 2025," which adopts a risk-based approach similar to the EU AI Act but with modifications for the Indian context. You are a legal consultant asked to prepare a comparative analysis and recommendations. Question: (i) Compare the key features of the proposed Indian framework with the EU AI Act, US sectoral approach, and Chinese centralized model. (ii) Recommend specific provisions that should be included to address India's unique challenges (digital divide, biometric identification, algorithmic bias in caste contexts). Bill address the liability gap for AI-generated harms where no human directly caused the damage? c. Draft the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" for the proposed "Indian AI Regulation Bill, 2025."	15	CO4	BT4

PART F: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 15 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
19	duRank AI' is an AI system used by a state university for undergraduate admissions. It evaluates applicants based on academic scores, extracurricular activities, and a "personality fit" score derived from social media analysis. A group of applicants from rural backgrounds with excellent grades but low social media presence are rejected. They file a writ petition challenging the admission process. Question: (i) Analyze the constitutional violations arising from the use of 'EduRank AI' with reference to Articles 14, 15, and 21 of the Constitution. (ii) Discuss whether algorithmic transparency can be reconciled with the university's claim that the AI's scoring method is a trade secret. b. If the university continues using the system despite the challenge, what interim relief can the petitioners seek from the court? c. Draft a set of "Algorithmic Accountability Standards for Public Universities" that would make AI-driven admissions legally defensible.	15	CO1	BT4
20	'CyberShield AI' is a content moderation tool used by a social media platform to automatically remove "hate speech" and "misinformation." The AI flags and removes a political activist's post criticizing the government's pandemic response, citing "misinformation." The activist's account is suspended. The platform's terms state that AI decisions are final and not subject to human review. Question: (i) Analyze the legal violations under the IT Act, 2000 (including intermediary liability under Section 79) and constitutional free speech protections (Article 19(1)(a)). (ii) Discuss whether the absence of human review for content moderation decisions violates principles of natural justice. b. How would the EU Digital Services Act (DSA) regulate such automated content moderation differently from Indian law?] c. Draft a proposed amendment to the IT Rules, 2021, requiring transparency and appeal mechanisms for AI-driven content moderation.	15	CO1	BT6

PART G: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 20 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
21	Scenario: 'RoboJudge' is an AI tool piloted by a district court to assist magistrates in granting bail. It analyzes the accused's criminal history, social connections, employment status, and a "flight risk score" generated by a proprietary algorithm. A first-time offender, Mr. Verma, is denied bail solely based on a high-risk score, and the magistrate's order merely states "AI risk assessment indicates high	20	CO5	BT5

	flight risk." Mr. Verma challenges the denial. Question: (i) Analyze the constitutional violations under Article 21 (right to liberty and due process) and the principles of natural justice (audi alteram partem, reasoned order). (ii) Discuss whether delegating judicial discretion to an AI tool violates the doctrine of separation of powers. b. What specific safeguards should be mandated before any AI tool can be used in judicial decision-making? Propose a framework. c. Draft a writ petition paragraph challenging the use of 'RoboJudge' as ultra vires the Constitution			
22	Scenario: The Ministry of Law and Justice proposes the "National AI Registry Act," requiring all high-risk AI systems (used in healthcare, law enforcement, education, employment, credit) to be registered with a central authority. Developers must submit technical documentation, risk assessments, and undergo periodic audits. The AI industry argues this will stifle innovation and drive startups abroad. Question: (i) Evaluate the balance between innovation and regulation in AI governance. Should India adopt a mandatory registry model like the EU AI Act or a lighter-touch approach like the UK? (ii) Discuss the constitutional validity of such a registry – does it violate the right to trade and business under Article 19(1)(g) or privacy under Article 21? b. How would the proposed registry interact with sectoral regulators (RBI for finance, DCGI for medical devices, etc.)? Propose a coordination mechanism. c. Draft a "Compliance Checklist for Startups" for registering a high-risk AI system under the proposed Act.	20	CO5	BT7