

Name: Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, May 2025 Course: Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Law Semester: XII Program: B Tech CSE LLB (Hons). Course Code: CLCB6004 Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100 Instructions: Kindly attempt all parts of a question together.			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Define ‘machine learning’.	2	CO1
Q 2	Define ‘large language model’.	2	CO1
Q 3	Who is called the founding father of artificial intelligence?	2	CO1
Q 4	Name the leading conference where artificial intelligence was conceptualized.	2	CO1
Q 5	Section_____of the Information Technology Act, 2000 deals with intermediary liability in India.	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Differentiate between artificial intelligence and machine learning.	5	CO2
Q 7	Summarize the concept of deep learning.	5	CO2
Q 8	Summarize any two features of artificial neural networks.	5	CO2
Q 9	Summarize the concept of Generative AI.	5	CO2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	Analyze the statement “Generative AI and large language models have the potential to transform the practice of law in many different ways.” Discuss suitable examples.	10	CO3
Q 11	Analyze the judicial interpretation about use of AI by lawyers, in the leading case of <i>Mata v Avianca Inc.</i>	10	CO3
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			

Q 12	Attempt EITHER “I” or “II” below: I. ArtistryAI is a company that trains generative AI models to create digital artwork in the style of famous artists. They use publicly available images collected from the internet, including copyrighted artworks, to train their model. A user generates a digital painting using ArtistryAI’s tool that closely resembles the style and composition of a well-known cartoonist Khibli. Khibli and his company, discovers the AI-generated work and files a lawsuit, claiming copyright infringement and loss of income due to the unauthorized use of their work in training the AI and the creation of derivative works. A. Analyze the liability of ArtistryAI in the above situation as regards the intermediary liability law in India. (15 Marks) B. Evaluate the applicability of Digital Media Ethics code in the above case-scenario. (10 Marks) OR II. A state government in India partners with a private tech firm to implement an AI-based facial recognition system in public spaces to enhance law enforcement and crime prevention. The system, however, is deployed without clear public notice, data protection mechanisms, or avenues for citizen grievance redressal. Concerns are raised about surveillance, lack of transparency, potential misuse of data, and bias in the system disproportionately flagging individuals from marginalized communities. Civil society groups demand a halt, citing violations of constitutional rights and ethical concerns. A. Critically analyze the potential cyber security concerns arising out of AI based facial recognition technologies being used by various governments. (15 marks) B. Evaluate the applicability of NITI Aayog principles on responsible use of AI in the above case. (10 marks)	25	CO4
Q 13	TechNet, a tech company, launches a conversational AI chatbot for customer service. The chatbot was trained using large-scale datasets from internet, some of which contained biased, misleading, and harmful content. After deployment, the chatbot makes discriminatory and offensive remarks to users from specific ethnic groups. Several advocacy groups file complaints and demand accountability for the harm caused.	25	CO4

	TechNet claims the issue stems from the data used and that they cannot be responsible for every output the AI generates. A. Critically analyze the liability of TechNet in the above case. (15 marks) B. Evaluate whether the training of AI Models should be legally regulated to avoid growing cases of such misconduct by chatbots? (10 marks)		
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