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NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR

End Term Examination August-December, 2025

Semester: PG -LL.M.(Law &Technology)-1st Semester

Subject: Foundation of Law and Technology

Time: Three Hours

Marks 100

Instructions:

- 1. Attempt any four questions. All questions carry equal marks.*
- 2. No clarifications will be provided during the examination.*

Q.1) Digital rights have emerged as extensions of fundamental rights in the virtual sphere, encompassing privacy, free expression, data protection, and online autonomy. However, India's primary cyber law i.e. the Information Technology Act, 2000 has not evolved adequately to safeguard these rights in the face of expanding surveillance, algorithmic control, and platform regulation." With case laws, critically discuss the scope and constitutional foundation of digital rights in India along-with the loopholes of Information Technology Act, 2000.

(Marks 25)

Q.2) In the age of artificial intelligence and automation, the promise of technological governance challenges the traditional human-centred nature of law. By differentiating Law of Technology' and Technology of law, critically evaluate whether Brownsword's concept of the 'governance dilemma' reflects an inevitable trade-off between technological efficiency and human values, or whether law can evolve to make technology a true boon for humanity."

(Marks 25)



Q.3) The use of artificial intelligence in courts risks transforming adjudication from a human-centred exercise of justice into a system of codified algorithmic rule-following. Critically discuss whether AI-based adjudication undermines the human dignity and discretion that form the moral and legal foundation of the right to a fair trial. How can legal systems reconcile the predictive and data-driven logic of AI with the value-based and contextual reasoning central to human rights adjudication? Illustrate your answer with reference to relevant European and comparative perspectives.

(Marks 25)

Q.4) Digital justice reforms such as the e-Courts Mission Mode Project promise to transform the Indian judiciary by enhancing access, transparency, and efficiency. Yet, they also risk creating a 'two-speed judiciary'—one where the digitally literate and urban elite benefit from technological advancement, while marginalized and rural citizens continue to face barriers due to uneven infrastructure, digital illiteracy, and resource disparities." Critically evaluate this paradox in light of the objectives and implementation of the e-Courts Project by comparing India's experience with another jurisdiction's digital justice model.

(Marks 25)

Q.5) Deepfake technology represents both the creative potential of artificial intelligence and a profound challenge to truth, privacy, and democracy. Critically evaluate whether existing legal and ethical frameworks are capable of reconciling the innovative potential of deepfakes with the democratic dangers they pose. In your answer, analyse how deepfakes test the limits of human rights protections and assess how international, regional, or national responses such as those in the EU, USA, or China, attempt to strike this balance.

(Marks 25)

Q.6).The Puttaswamy judgment not only constitutionalized the right to privacy but also articulated a vision of the Indian Constitution as a 'living document' responsive to technological change. Critically evaluate whether the judgment establishes an adequate normative framework for regulating digital surveillance, data collection, and algorithmic governance in India. In your answer, discuss whether Puttaswamy bridges or widens the gap between constitutional ideals of dignity and the realities of a data-driven State.

(Marks 25)