COURSE MANUAL

Regulating Artificial Intelligence

Course Code:

Faculty Instructor
Prof. Nikhil Naren

FALL 2025
(AY 2025-26)

This document is prepared by the course instructor and contains basic information relevant to the execution of the course. It is the official record for all intents and purposes as far as the elective course, Regulating Artificial Intelligence, is concerned.

This course manual can be used as a general guide to the subject. However, the instructor can modify, extend or supplement the course (without tampering with its basic framework and objectives) for the effective and efficient delivery of the course. The instructor will provide students with reasons for such changes.

Part I

Course Title: **Regulating Artificial Intelligence**
Course Code:
Course Duration: **One Semester (14 Weeks)**
No. of Credit Units: **Four Credits**
Level: **Undergraduate**
Medium of Instruction: **English**
Pre-requisites (if applicable):
Equivalent Courses: N/A

INSTRUCTOR INFORMATION

Professor Nikhil Naren

Chevening Scholar

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Office Hours: Available *via* email. Please drop an email to fix an appointment in person, if required, at least two days in advance.

Weekly Office Hours will be conveyed after the finalisation of the timetable.

Part II

1. Course Description

Various technologies are fueling the Industrial Revolution 4.0, and the level of advancements being carried out in the digital space, has undoubtedly increased the associated risks and challenged the limits of the law. This elective explores the dynamic interplay between Artificial Intelligence [hereinafter. **"AI"**] and the law, offering a critical examination of emerging challenges, legal frameworks, and policy developments. AI today is not just a technical innovation but a societal force reshaping norms, rights, and regulations. As governments, corporations, and individuals increasingly rely on AI, the legal system must evolve to address complex concerns around accountability, regulation, data protection and privacy, intellectual property, and digital marketplaces.

The elective course will further equip the students of law with a multidisciplinary perspective on the implications of intelligent systems. Through modules grounded in theory and practice, students will critically analyse the legal personhood of AI, global regulatory efforts, data governance, ethical frameworks, antitrust law, , and the role of AI in law enforcement and the judiciary. The course will also touch upon sustainable and culturally responsible AI development.

2. Course Aims

- Introduce and make the students understand what AI is, and the liability questions that arise with AI systems. With increasing autonomy in machine learning models and decision-making systems, it is important to investigate whether these systems can or should be treated as legal persons, and what principles of culpability and accountability may be applied to their actions.

- Introduce and make the students understand the implications of AI-generated works on intellectual property regimes. Whether AI-generated creations can be protected, and how originality and authorship are redefined in an automated context, are key questions that influence copyright, trade mark, and patent law.

- Introduce and make the students understand the importance of privacy and data protection in AI ecosystems. Data is the food for AI, but its collection, processing, and use raise significant privacy concerns. Students will engage with fair information principles with reference to the General Data Protection Regulation [GDPR] and India's Digital Personal Data Protection Act [DPDPA], exploring frameworks for ethical and culturally sensitive AI design.

- Introduce and make the students understand AI's impact on competition or antitrust law and digital marketplaces. With algorithmic collusion, market dominance through data aggregation, and merger control challenges, this course will cover the pressing antitrust concerns posed by intelligent systems.

3. Teaching Methodology

This course adopts a multidisciplinary and discussion-driven pedagogy that blends theoretical frameworks with real-world case studies. Classes will be conducted through a mix of interactive lectures, guided debates, and short reflective exercises aimed at fostering critical engagement with the subject. Students will be encouraged to interrogate contemporary legal and technological developments through readings, simulations, and policy analysis. Guest sessions with domain experts [wherever feasible] and collaborative group work will further enrich classroom learning and help bridge the gap between academic discourse and practical insight.

4. Intended Learning Outcomes

Course Intended Learning Outcomes	**Weightage**	**Teaching and Learning Activities**	**Assessment Tasks/ Activities**
By the end of the course, students should be able to:			The course instructor shall devise assignments to be evenly spread through the course of the semester. Nature, submission deadlines and marks for each of these assignments will be shared by the course instructor with their class within the first fifteen [15] days of the semester.
Critically peruse court decisions, scholarly articles, legal opinions, and other legal material, construe statutes, and understand the principles and policies supporting legal decisions in various technology matters.	40%	Reading and discussions on journal articles written by scholars across the globe.	
Develop a critical outlook on the advancing technology such as artificial intelligence and the requirement of regulating it. Understand the lacunae in the existing legal framework, challenging the applicability of 'traditional' laws in the	30%	Critical analysis and study of existing laws, rules and regulations and discussions on their impact on real-world problems.	

Course Intended Learning Outcomes	Weightage	Teaching and Learning Activities	Assessment Tasks/ Activities
context of artificial intelligence.			
Apply their minds to answer real world problems based on the class discussions involving landmark , comprehending the concepts, solve legal problems by researching issues of Law and effectively communicating their solutions in writing.	30%	End term - closed book – written Examination	30 Marks: End-term written Examination (Closed Book)

5. Grading of Student Achievement

To pass this course, students shall obtain a minimum of 40% in the cumulative aspects of coursework, i.e., internal assessment (including moot court, mid-term exam, research paper, internal assignment) and end-term examination. Internal assessments shall carry a total of seventy [70] marks. **End of semester exam shall carry thirty [30] marks, out of which students have to obtain a minimum of 30% marks to fulfil the requirement of passing the course.**

The details of the grades, as well as the criteria for awarding such grades, are provided below:

PERCENTAGE OF MARKS	GRADE	GRADE VALUE	GRADE DESCRIPTION
80 and above	O	8	**Outstanding** – Exceptional knowledge of the subject matter, thorough understanding of issues; ability to synthesize ideas, rules and principles and extraordinary critical and analytical ability
75 – 79	A+	7.5	**Excellent** - Sound knowledge of the subject matter, thorough understanding of issues; ability to synthesize ideas, rules and principles and critical and analytical ability
70 – 74	A	7	**Very Good** - Sound knowledge of the subject matter, excellent organizational capacity, ability to synthesize ideas, rules and principles, critically

PERCENTAGE OF MARKS	GRADE	GRADE VALUE	GRADE DESCRIPTION
			analyze existing materials and originality in thinking and presentation
65 – 69	A-	6	**Good** - Good understanding of the subject matter, ability to identify issues and provide balanced solutions to problems and good critical and analytical skills
60 – 64	B+	5	**Fair** – Average understanding of the subject matter, limited ability to identify issues and provide solutions to problems and reasonable critical and analytical skills
55 – 59	B	4	**Acceptable** - Adequate knowledge of the subject matter to go to the next level of study and reasonable critical and analytical skills.
50 – 54	B-	3	**Marginal** - Limited knowledge of the subject matter and irrelevant use of materials and, poor critical and analytical skills
45 – 49	P1	2	**Pass 1** – Pass with basic understanding of the subject matter
40 – 44	P2	1	**Pass 2** – Pass with rudimentary understanding of the subject matter
Below 40	F	0	**Fail** - Poor comprehension of the subject matter; poor critical and analytical skills and marginal use of the relevant materials. Will require repeating the course
Absent	Ab	0	**Absent** - "Extenuating circumstances" preventing the student from taking the end-semester, or re-sit, examination as the case may be; the Vice Dean (Examinations) at their discretion assign the "Ab" grade. If an "Ab" grade is assigned, the student would appear for the end-semester, or re-sit examination, as the case may be, as and when the subsequent opportunity is provided by the University.

6. Criteria for Student Assessments

Internal assessment of the participants will be based on the following criteria. In case any of the participants miss the IA tests, alternative internal assessments will be conducted (Please specify the alternative assessment)

Assessment	Weightage	Remarks
Type of Assessment	50 Marks	Group-Assessment where students will act as multi-disciplinary advisory body to draft an advisory brief on hypothetical situation[s] concerning various controversial AI-deployment [group-wise]. The specific AI relevant roles and elaborate instructions will be shared in the first lecture.
Type of Assessment	20 Marks	Viva [*syllabus will be decided at least a week prior to the start*]
End Semester Examination	30 marks	An end-semester closed-book examination for all participants of the course who have successfully completed the course work.

Part IV

Course/Class Policies

Cell Phones, Laptops and Similar Gadgets

Participants cannot use cell phones in the classroom. Laptops, Tablets, or similar gadgets can be used in the classroom for accessing the reading materials and for other learning-related purposes [excluding voice or video recording of the lectures]. Permitted gadgets shall in no case be used for purposes other than learning.

Academic Integrity and Plagiarism

Learning and knowledge production of any kind is a collaborative process. Collaboration demands an ethical responsibility to acknowledge who we have learnt from, what we have learned, and how reading and learning from others have helped us shape our own ideas. Even our own ideas demand an acknowledgement of the sources and processes through which those ideas have emerged. Thus, all ideas must be supported by citations. All ideas borrowed from articles, books, journals, magazines, case laws, statutes, photographs, films, paintings, etc., in print or online, must be credited with the original source. If the source or inspiration of your idea is a friend, a casual chat, something that you overheard, or heard being discussed at a conference or in class, even they must be duly credited. If you paraphrase or directly quote from a web source in the examination, presentation or essays, the source must be acknowledged. The university has a framework to deal with cases of plagiarism. All forms of plagiarism will be taken seriously by the University, and prescribed sanctions will be imposed on those who commit plagiarism.

Use of Artificial Intelligence [AI]

Students must engage with emerging technologies **responsibly**. The use of artificial intelligence tools is permitted only to the extent that it aids learning and idea development, not as a substitute for original thinking. Any use of AI must be explicitly disclosed in submitted work, with a clear explanation of

how it was used. Undisclosed or excessive reliance on AI-generated content, especially where it undermines the academic integrity or independent analytical effort expected in assessments, will be treated as a violation of the university's plagiarism and academic honesty policy.

Disability Support and Accommodation Requirements

JGU endeavours to make all its courses inclusive and accessible to students with different abilities. In accordance with the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (2016), the JGU Disability Support Committee (DSC) has identified conditions that could hinder a student's overall well-being. These include physical and mobility related difficulties, visual and hearing impairment, mental health conditions and intellectual/learning difficulties e.g., dyslexia, dyscalculia. Students with any known disability needing academic and other support are required to register with the Disability Support Committee (DSC) by following the procedure specified at https://jgu.edu.in/disability-support-committee/

Students who need support may register before the deadline for registration ends, as communicated by the DSC via email each semester. Those students who wish to continue receiving support from the previous semester must re-register every semester prior to the deadline for re-registration as communicated by the DSC via email. Last-minute registrations and support are discouraged and might not be possible, as sufficient time is required to make the arrangements for support.

The DSC maintains strict confidentiality about the identity of the student and the nature of their disability, and the same is requested from faculty members and staff as well. The DSC takes a strong stance against in-class and out-of-class references made about a student's disability without their consent and disrespectful comments referring to a student's disability. With due respect for confidentiality, faculty and students are encouraged to have honest conversations about the needs of students with disabilities and to discuss how a course may be better tailored to cater to a student with disability.

All general queries are to be addressed to disabilitysupportcommittee@jgu.edu.in

Safe Space Pledge

This course may discuss a range of issues and events that might result in distress for some students. Discussions in the course might also provoke strong emotional responses. To make sure that all students collectively benefit from the course, and do not feel disturbed due to either the content of the course or the conduct of the discussions. Therefore, it is incumbent upon all within the classroom to pledge to maintain respect towards our peers. This does not mean that you need to feel restrained about what you feel and what you want to say. Conversely, this is about creating a safe space where everyone can speak and learn without inhibitions and fear. This responsibility lies not only with students but also with the instructor.

Part V

Keywords Syllabus

Technology – Artificial Intelligence – Data Protection – Privacy – Big Data – Intermediaries – Social Media – Intellectual Property – Digital Marketplaces.

Course Design and Overview (Weekly Plan)

WEEK	MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION TO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	
Week 1	Defining AI: Key Concepts, Evolution, and Challenges	**Mandatory Reading:** 1. Saghiri AM and others, 'A Survey of Artificial Intelligence Challenges: Analyzing the Definitions, Relationships, and Evolutions' (2022) 12 Applied Sciences 4054 < https://www.mdpi.com/2076-3417/12/8/4054 > **Non-Mandatory Readings:** 2. Hin-Yan Liu and others, 'Artificial Intelligence and Legal Disruption: A New Model for Analysis' (2020) 12(2) Law, Innovation and Technology 205-258 < https://doi.org/10.1080/17579961.2020.1815402 > 3. Wang P, 'On Defining Artificial Intelligence' (2019) 10 Journal of Artificial General Intelligence 1 < https://sciendo.com/article/10.2478/jagi-2019-0002 >
Week 2	Legal Personhood of AI and Accountability	**Mandatory Readings:** 1. Nikhil Naren, 'Legal Personhood, Liability and Future of Artificial Intelligence: Thinking It Through' (*The Daily Guardian,* 2020) < https://thedailyguardian.com/legal-personhood-liability-and-future-of-artificial-intelligence-thinking-it-through/ >

		2. Kurki, Visa A.J., 'The Legal Personhood of Artificial Intelligences', *A Theory of Legal Personhood* (2019) Oxford Legal Philosophy < https://academic.oup.com/book/35026/chapter/298856312 > **Non-Mandatory Readings:** 3. Monika Simmler and Nora Markwalder, 'Guilty Robots? – Rethinking the Nature of Culpability and Legal Personhood in an Age of Artificial Intelligence' (2019) 30 Crim L Forum 1–31 < https://doi.org/10.1007/s10609-018-9360-0 > 4. Katherine H. and Forrest B.,'The Ethics and Challenges of Legal Personhood for AI' (2024) Ethics < https://www.yalelawjournal.org/pdf/ForrestYLJForumEssay_at8hdu63.pdf >
	MODULE 2: REGULATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	
Week 3	Conceptualisation Issues around AI	**Mandatory Readings:** 1. Stuart Russell, 'Human Compatible: Artificial Intelligence and the Problem of Control' (*Viking*, 2019) < https://www.cato.org/cato-journal/spring/summer-2020/human-compatible-artificial-intelligence-problem-control-stuart > 2. Tom Wheeler, 'The Three Challenges of AI Regulation' (*Brookings,* 15 June 2023) < https://www.brookings.edu/articles/the-three-challenges-of-ai-regulation/ > **Non-Mandatory Reading:** 3. Henry Fraser and Nicolas Suzor, 'Locating Fault and Responsibility for AI Harms: A Systems Theory of Foreseeability, Reasonable Care and Causal

		Responsibility in the AI Value Chain' (2024) Law, Innovation and Technology < https://eprints.qut.edu.au/251116/ >
	Soft vs Hard Laws	1. Marchant Gary, "'Soft Law" Governance of Artificial Intelligence' (*Escholarship.org,* 25 January 2019) < https://escholarship.org/uc/item/0jq252ks >
Week 4	Comparative regulatory approaches: U.S., EU, China, India	**Mandatory Readings:** 1. Chun J, Schroeder C and Elkins K, 'Comparative Global AI Regulation: Policy Perspectives from the EU, China, and the US' (*arXiv.org,* 2024) < https://arxiv.org/abs/2410.21279 > 2. Amlan Mohanty and Shatakratu Sahu, 'India's Advance on AI Regulation' (*Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,* 2024) < https://carnegieendowment.org/research/2024/11/indias-advance-on-ai-regulation?lang=en&center=india > **Non-Mandatory Readings:** 3. Alimkhanov, Maulen, 'Comparative Analysis of Artificial Intelligence Regulatory Approaches: The United States, European Union, Canada, China, Kazakhstan, Russia' (June 21, 2024). < http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4873053 > 4. Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 [The EU AI Act] 5. China's 2021 regulation on recommendation algorithms, the 2022 rules for deep synthesis, and the 2023 draft rules on generative AI.
	Need for ethical frameworks in AI regulation.	**Non-Mandatory Readings:** 1. Díaz-Rodríguez N and others, 'Connecting the Dots in Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence: From AI Principles, Ethics, and Key Requirements to Responsible AI Systems and Regulation' (2023) 99 Information Fusion 101896 <

		https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1566253523002129 > 2. H. Cooreman and Q. Zhu, "Critical Reflections on the Ethical Regulation of AI: Challenges with Existing Frameworks and Alternative Regulation Approaches," *2022 IEEE International Symposium on Technology and Society (ISTAS)*, Hong Kong, Hong Kong, 2022, pp. 1-5 < https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10227116 >
	MODULE 3: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS	
Week 5 & 6	AI and copyright law: Authorship, originality thresholds, and computer-generated works.	**Mandatory Readings:** 1. Victor M Palace, 'What if Artificial Intelligence Wrote This? Artificial Intelligence and Copyright Law' (2019) 71 Fla L Rev 217 < https://scholarship.law.ufl.edu/flr/vol71/iss1/5 > 2. Gil Appel, Juliana Neelbauer and David A Schweidel, 'Generative AI Has an Intellectual Property Problem' (*Harvard Business Review*, 7 April 2023) < https://hbr.org/2023/04/generative-ai-has-an-intellectual-property-problem > **Non-Mandatory Readings:** 3. Anke Moerland, 'Intellectual Property Law and AI' in E Lim and P Morgan (eds), *The Cambridge Handbook of Private Law and Artificial Intelligence* (Cambridge University Press, 2024) 362–383 < https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108980197.019 > 4. Ryan Abbott, 'Artificial Intelligence and Intellectual Property: An Introduction', in *Research Handbook on Intellectual Property And Artificial Intelligence* (Edward Elgar, 2022). **Case-Laws:**

		5. *Alter v OpenAI*, 1:23-cv-08292, 1:23-cv-10211, 1:24-cv-00084 (SDNY). 6. *New York Times v Open AI and Microsoft,* 1:23-cv-11195. 7. *Getty Images (US) et al v Stability AI Ltd* [2023] EWHC 3090. 8. *Thomson Reuters v ROSS*, 1:20-cv-00613 (D Del). *9. Asian News International (ANI) v Open AI.* *10. Naruto v Slater, No. 16-15469 (9th Circuit 2018).*
	AI and trade marks: Adaptation, challenges, and Online Brand Protection	**Mandatory Reading:** 1. Renee Keen and others, 'Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the Future of Brands: How Will AI Impact Product Selection and the Role of Trademarks for Consumers?', Emerging Issues Committee Artificial Intelligence and Decisions by Machines Subcommittee' (2019) < https://www.inta.org/wp-content/uploads/public-files/advocacy/committee-reports/AI-and-the-Future-of-Brands-Report-2019-010-18.pdf > **Non-Mandatory Readings:** 2. Grynberg, Michael, AI and the "Death of Trademark" (2020). 108 Ky. L.J. 199 (2019-2020). 3. Thio R, Rio Christiawan and Wagiman Wagiman, 'Trademark Law in the Digital Age: Challenges and Solutions for Online Brand Protection' (2024) 2 Global International Journal of Innovative Research 710 < https://doi.org/10.59613/global.v2i4.125 >
Week 7	AI and patents: Inventions by/assisted by AI	**Mandatory Reading:** 1. *Thaler v Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks* [2023] UKSC 49.

		Non-Mandatory Reading: 2. W. Michael Schuster, 'Artificial Intelligence and Patent Ownership' (2019) 75 Wash. & Lee L. Rev. 1945 < https://scholarlycommons.law.wlu.edu/wlulr/vol75/iss4/5 >
	International IP frameworks for AI	**Mandatory Reading:** 1. Marchenko V, Dombrovska A and Prodaivoda V, 'Comparative Analysis of Regulatory Acts of the EU Countries on the Protection of Intellectual Property in the Conditions of the Use of Artificial Intelligence' (2024) Public Administration and Law Review 44 < https://public.scnchub.com/palr/index.php/palr/article/view/229 > **Non-Mandatory Reading:** 2. Kathleen Wills, 'AI around the World: Intellectual Property Law Considerations and Beyond' (2022) 102 J Pat & Trademark Off Soc'y 186 < https://heinonline.org/HOL/P?h=hein.journals/jpatos102&i=211 >
	MODULE 4: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND PRIVACY	
Week 8	Education	**Mandatory Readings:** 1. Huang L, 'Ethics of Artificial Intelligence in Education: Student Privacy and Data Protection' (2023) 16(2) Science Insights Education Frontiers 2577 < https://www.bonoi.org/index.php/sief/article/view/1084 > 2. Nikhil Naren, 'The pitfalls of Ed-Tech startups in India' (*The South First,* 2024) < https://thesouthfirst.com/opinion/the-pitfalls-of-ed-tech-startups-in-india/ > **Non-Mandatory Reading:**

		3. Theodoros Evgeniou, David R. Hardoon and Anton Ovchinnikov, 'What Happens When AI Is Used to Set Grades?' (*Harvard Business Review*, 13 August 2020) < https://hbr.org/2020/08/what-happens-when-ai-is-used-to-set-grades >
	Governance	**Mandatory Reading:** 1. Ben Chester Cheong, 'Transparency and Accountability in AI Systems: Safeguarding Wellbeing in the Age of Algorithmic Decision-Making' (2024) 6 Frontiers in Human Dynamics < https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/human-dynamics/articles/10.3389/fhumd.2024.1421273/full > **Non-Mandatory Readings:** 2. Tejaskumar B. Modi, 'Artificial Intelligence Ethics and Fairness: A Study to Address Bias and Fairness Issues in AI Systems, and the Ethical Implications of AI Applications' (2023) 3(2) Revista Review Index Journal of Multidisciplinary 24–35 < https://doi.org/10.31305/rrijm2023.v03.n02.004 > 3. Julia Angwin, Jeff Larson, Surya Mattu and Lauren Kirchner, 'Machine Bias: There's Software Used Across the Country to Predict Future Criminals. And It's Biased Against Blacks' (*ProPublica*, 23 May 2016) < https://www.propublica.org/article/machine-bias-risk-assessments-in-criminal-sentencing >
Week 9	FinTech	**Mandatory Reading:** 1. Gregor Dorfleitner, and others, 'Promise not fulfilled: FinTech, data privacy, and the GDPR' (2023). *Electron Markets* 33 < https://doi.org/10.1007/s12525-023-00622-x >

		Non-Mandatory Reading: 2. Aldboush HHH and Ferdous M, 'Building Trust in Fintech: An Analysis of Ethical and Privacy Considerations in the Intersection of Big Data, AI, and Customer Trust' (2023) 11 International Journal of Financial Studies 90 < https://www.mdpi.com/2227-7072/11/3/90 >
	Health	**Mandatory Reading:** 1. Murdoch B, 'Privacy and Artificial Intelligence: Challenges for Protecting Health Information in a New Era' (2021) 22 BMC Medical Ethics < https://doi.org/10.1186/s12910-021-00687-3 > **Non-Mandatory Readings:** 2. Surya Mattu and Kashmir Hill, "Chapter 3.2 How a Company You've Never Heard of Sends You Letters about Your Medical Condition' in Kirsten Martin (eds), *Ethics of Data and Analytics* (Auerbach Publications, 2022) < https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.1201/9781003278290-17/company-ve-never-heard-sends-letters-medical-condition-surya-mattu-kashmir-hill > 3. Williamson SM and Prybutok V, 'Balancing Privacy and Progress: A Review of Privacy Challenges, Systemic Oversight, and Patient Perceptions in AI-Driven Healthcare' (2024) 14 Applied Sciences 675 < https://www.mdpi.com/2076-3417/14/2/675 >
	MODULE 5: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND COMPETITION LAW	
Week 10	AI's effect on Competition –	**Mandatory Reading:**

	'Agreement', 'Relevant Market'	1. Shilpi Bhattacharya and Pankhudi Khandelwal, 'Judging a Book by Its Cover?: Analysing the Indian Approach to Defining Platform Markets' (2022) International Review of Law, Computers & Technology 36 (3): 330–51 < https://doi.org/10.1080/13600869.2022.2030032 > **Non-Mandatory Reading:** 2. Hua S-S and others, 'AI & Antitrust: Reconciling Tensions Between Competition Law and Cooperative AI Development' (2021) 23 Yale Journal of Law & Technology < https://yjolt.org/sites/default/files/23_yale_j.l._tech._415_ai_antitrust_nov_0.pdf >
	Role of Data: Algorithmic Discriminatory Pricing, and Algorithmic Collusion	**Mandatory Reading:** 1. 'Chapter 4- Competition and AI' (2021) OECD Business And Finance Outlook < https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2021/09/oecd-business-and-finance-outlook-2021_377c2c18/ba682899-en.pdf> **Non-Mandatory Reading:** 2. Horowitz M and others, 'Strategic Competition in an Era of Artificial Intelligence' (2018) < https://s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/files.cnas.org/hero/documents/CNAS-Strategic-Competition-in-an-Era-of-AI-July-2018_v2.pdf >
	MODULE 6: EMERGING CHALLENGES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	
Week 11	AI in Law Enforcement: Predictive Policing and Surveillance.	**Mandatory Reading:** 1. Nikhil Naren and Amresh Mishra, 'Dissecting the Regulatory Landscape of Facial Recognition Technology' in *Rethinking the Police for a Better Future*, B.N. Mukherjee & Ors. *(eds.)*, Springer, Cham. (2025)

		https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5233980 **Non-Mandatory Readings:** 2. Richar A. Berk, 'Artificial Intelligence, Predictive Policing, and Risk Assessment for Law Enforcement' (2020) 4 Annual Review of Criminology 209 < https://www.annualreviews.org/content/journals/10.1146/annurev-criminol-051520-012342 > 3. Kaufmann, Mareile. 'Chapter 22: AI in policing and law enforcement' in *Handbook on Public Policy and Artificial Intelligence* (2024) Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing < https://doi.org/10.4337/9781803922171.00031 > 4. Timo Rademacher, 'Artificial Intelligence and Law Enforcement' in Wischmeyer, T., Rademacher, T. (eds) *Regulating Artificial Intelligence* (2020) Springer, Cham <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-32361-5_10>
	AI in Defence: Cyberspace, Information Deepfakes	**Mandatory Reading:** 1. Nikhil Naren, 'The Future of Wars: Armies and Algorithms', (2025) News 18 < https://www.news18.com/opinion/opinion-the-future-of-wars-armies-and-algorithms-ws-bl-9359150.html> **Non-Mandatory Readings:** 2. K. Hartmann and K. Giles, 'The Next Generation of Cyber-Enabled Information Warfare' *2020 12th International Conference on Cyber Conflict (CyCon)*, Estonia (2020) <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/9131716> 3. Paterson, T. and Hanley, L., 'Political warfare in the digital age: cyber subversion, information operations and 'deep fakes"(2020) Australian Journal of

		International Affairs 74(4) < https://doi.org/10.1080/10357718.2020.1734772 >
Week 12	AI in Judiciary	**Mandatory Reading:** 1. Allen Fiechuk, 'The Use of AI Assistants in the Courtroom and Overcoming Privacy Concerns' (2019) 28 Widener Commw L Rev 135 < https://heinonline.org/HOL/P?h=hein.journals/wjpl28&i=142 > **Non-Mandatory Readings:** 2. Terzidou, Kalliopi, 'The Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Judiciary and its Compliance with the Right to a Fair Trial' (2022) 31 Journal of Judicial Administration 154 < https://ssrn.com/abstract=4495715 > 3. L. P. Gorlamudiveti and S. G. Sethu, 'Role of Artificial Intelligence in the Indian Judicial System' *2023 International Conference on Computational Intelligence and Knowledge Economy* (2023) < https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10131795 >
	Legal Technology [Legal Tech]	**Mandatory Reading:** 1. Dariusz Szostek, 'The Concept of Legal Technology (LegalTech) and Legal Engineering' in *Legal Tech: Information Technology Tools in the Administration of Justice* (2021) < https://doi.org/10.5771/9783748922834-19 > **Non-Mandatory Reading:** 2. Gabriele Buchholtz, 'Artificial Intelligence and Legal Tech: Challenges to the Rule of Law' in Wischmeyer, T., Rademacher, T. (eds) *Regulating Artificial Intelligence* (2020) Springer, Cham < https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-32361-5_8 >
	MODULE 7: RESPONSIBLE AND SUSTAINABLE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	

Week 13	Frameworks for responsible and sustainable AI development	**Mandatory Readings:** 1. 'Building a Responsible AI: How to Manage the AI Ethics Debate' (*ISO,* 2023) < https://www.iso.org/artificial-intelligence/responsible-ai-ethics > 2. Nikhil Naren, 'As India mulls artificial intelligence regulation, it must look for culturally aware AI systems' (*The South First,* 2024) < https://thesouthfirst.com/opinion/as-india-mulls-artificial-intelligence-regulation-it-must-look-for-culturally-aware-ai-systems/ > **Non-Mandatory Reading:** 3. OECD AI principles < https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/ai-principles.html >
Week 14	Revision Week	[NOTE: There shall be teaching classes scheduled during the fourteenth week subject to the JGU Academic Calendar circulated by the Office of the Registrar, JGU and any official declaration of non-working days by the JGU Registrar.]

Part VI Relevant Readings / Essential Readings

(i) Core Textbook -

Rodney D. Ryder and Nikhil Naren, *Artificial Intelligence and Law: Challenges Demystified* (2nd edn., Law & Justice Publishing Co., 2024).

(ii) Recommended Books -

a. Jacob Turner, *Robot Rules: Regulating Artificial Intelligence* (Palgrave Macmillan Cham, 2018).
b. Ryan Abbott, *The Reasonable Robot: Artificial Intelligence and the Law* (Cambridge University Press, 2020).

(iii) Statutory/ Regulatory/ Policy references -

- Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy, and Rule of Law (2024).
- OECD Principles on Artificial Intelligence (2019).
- General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), European Union.
- Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, India.
- U.S. Copyright Office's Report on Copyright and Artificial Intelligence'
- The Competition Act, 2002 (India)
- EU Digital Markets Act (2022) and Digital Services Act (2022).
- US FTC's Operation AI Comply
- European Commission's Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI (2019).
- NITI Aayog's National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence (2018).
- European Union's Artificial Intelligence Act (2024).