BLOGS

Logical Reasoning Questions for CLAT UG 2026- PART VII

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PASSAGE

As artificial intelligence systems become more integrated into decision-making processes—in sectors ranging from healthcare and finance to criminal justice, they raise fundamental questions about legal responsibility. Unlike traditional tools, many AI models operate with a degree of autonomy and opacity, often making it difficult to trace the logic behind their decisions. This "black box" nature complicates efforts to assign liability when harm occurs.

Consider a scenario in which an AI system used by a hospital misdiagnoses a patient, leading to serious consequences. Should responsibility lie with the software developer, the medical practitioner who relied on the recommendation, or the institution that deployed the technology? Current legal frameworks are ill-equipped to resolve such dilemmas, as they are grounded in human agency and clear chains of causation.

Some scholars argue that responsibility should rest with the human operators who chose to implement the system, even if they did not fully understand its internal workings. Others propose that developers and companies should be held accountable, particularly if the algorithm was poorly designed or inadequately tested. A third view suggests the need for an entirely new legal category—such as "algorithmic agents"—to capture the unique nature of AI-driven actions.

These divergent positions reflect a deeper tension between innovation and accountability. As society grows more reliant on automated systems, there is a pressing need to reconcile the benefits of technological advancement with the ethical and legal imperative of redress for harm.

1. What is the central legal issue raised by the use of AI systems in decision-making, according to the passage?

A. Whether AI can perform better than human experts
B. Whether AI should replace human operators entirely
C. How to assign legal responsibility when AI causes harm

D. How to increase public trust in AI technologies

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The core issue is the challenge of determining accountability when AI causes unintended or harmful outcomes.

2. Which of the following best explains why traditional legal frameworks struggle with AI-related liability?

A. They are based on outdated constitutional principles

B. They do not consider machine actions as legally relevant

C. They assume clear human intent and traceable causality

D. They exclude technological evidence from court proceedings

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Traditional frameworks rely on human action and intent, which are difficult to attribute in the case of autonomous AI.

3. Which assumption supports the argument that software developers should be held responsible for AI failures?

A. Users can always override AI decisions

B. Developers have complete knowledge and control over AI behavior

C. Developers are immune from liability under current laws

D. AI decisions are random and unpredictable

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Holding developers accountable assumes they had sufficient control and foresight to prevent design flaws.

4. Suppose an AI used in loan approval discriminates against a particular community due to biased training data. According to the passage, which of the following would most likely be a concern?

A. Lack of digital infrastructure in banking

B. Poor financial literacy among users

C. Difficulty in determining who is legally liable for algorithmic bias

D. Slow internet speeds affecting real-time decisions

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The passage emphasizes that legal systems struggle to assign liability when harm arises from opaque or biased AI systems.

5. Which of the following, if true, would most support the idea of creating a new legal category like "algorithmic agents"?

A. Courts are increasingly unwilling to prosecute developers

B. AI systems demonstrate complex behaviors independent of human intervention

C. All AI systems are directly supervised by human operators

D. AI cannot yet perform tasks better than humans in high-risk fields

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: If AI behaves autonomously, it strengthens the case for a new legal classification to account for its actions.

6. What broader dilemma does the passage suggest underlies the debate on AI and legal accountability?

A. Choosing between private and public ownership of algorithms

B. Balancing innovation with the need for legal and ethical accountability

C. Preventing global monopolies in AI development

D. Ensuring that AI replaces outdated legal professionals

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The passage highlights the tension between fostering innovation and maintaining a robust system of responsibility for harm.

7. If legislation is passed assigning strict liability to institutions that deploy AI, which position would this best align with?

A. Developers should bear all responsibility

B. Human users are never accountable for AI decisions

C. Institutions that implement AI must ensure its safe use

D. Algorithmic agents should be granted legal personhood

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Holding institutions strictly liable reflects the idea that those who deploy AI must ensure it functions safely and ethically.

8. Which criticism would a legal traditionalist most likely raise against the concept of "algorithmic agents"?

A. It undermines the role of judiciary in AI cases

B. It unnecessarily complicates corporate law

C. It weakens legal norms by attributing agency to non-human entities

D. It limits public access to automated services

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Traditionalists may argue that attributing legal agency to machines departs from core legal doctrines centered on human accountability.

9. Which of the following most accurately reflects the current legal gap identified in the passage?

A. Laws have become too complex for AI developers to follow

B. Existing frameworks lack provisions for autonomous non-human actors

C. AI is being used in legally prohibited sectors

D. Legal systems do not allow the use of predictive technologies

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The passage stresses that current laws are inadequate to address harm caused by entities that act without direct human control.

10. What implication does the passage suggest for future legal systems in the context of advanced AI use?

A. Legal systems will become obsolete as AI systems self-regulate

B. Legal systems must evolve to account for non-human agency and shared responsibility

C. Courts should eliminate all reliance on technological evidence

D. Human operators will no longer be needed in any decision-making

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The passage calls for adapting legal systems to the reality of AI involvement in critical, potentially harmful decisions.