

## Ethical Artificial Intelligence

### Why in news?

In the context of G20 summit to be held at New Delhi, Prime Minister Narendra Modi calls for a global framework on the expansion of “ethical” artificial intelligence (AI).

### What is Ethical AI?

- The ethics of artificial intelligence is the branch of the ethics of technology specific to artificially intelligent system.
- **UNESCO**- It produced the first-ever global standard on AI ethics - the ‘**Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence**’ in 2021.
- **Importance of human oversight**- The protection of **human rights and dignity** is the cornerstone of this recommendation, based on the advancement of fundamental principles such as transparency and fairness.
- **Core values**-
  - Human rights and dignity
  - Living in peaceful, just and interconnected societies.
  - Ensuring diversity and inclusiveness
  - Environment and ecosystem flourishing.

### Why there is a need for ethical AI?

*According to a Capgemini report, 85% of the surveyed organisations in India have encountered ethical concerns from the use of AI*

- **Lack of transparency**- AI systems often lack transparency and the user is unaware that they are dealing with a chatbot or an automated decision-making system, this awareness being key to build trust with the user.
- **Digital divide**- Safety and robustness of AI systems can pose serious challenges especially in high risk prone applications.
- Unequal access to AI powered applications for marginalized populations can further increase digital divide.
- **Unemployment**- There are also concerns of AI systems leading to job loss due to automation.
- This affects the human capital and impact the overall well-being of the society.
- **Misuse of the data**-The usage of AI for malicious intent for e.g. deep fakes to create misinformation have shown to have serious repercussions on society.
- Instances of AI enabled targeted propaganda will lead to social discord.
- **Direct impacts** - Implications that are caused due to citizens being subject to decisions of a specific AI system.

- These typically result from system design choices, development and deployment practices and are studied under *Systems considerations*.
- For example, AI for cancer screening needs consideration for the patient's privacy in its design
- **Indirect impacts**-It is defined as implications caused due to the overall deployment of AI solutions in society.
- This has potential repercussions on society beyond the stakeholder directly interacting with the system.
- They are studied under *Societal considerations*. Such considerations may require policy initiatives by the Government.
- **Black box problem**- The inability to fully understand an AI's decision-making process and the inability to predict the AI's decisions or outputs.

### Global Regulatory Landscapes

- **European Union Model**- It is founded on fundamental rights.
- It offers sector-agonistic guidelines that require AI practitioners to respect the proportionality between means and ends.
- It carefully create a balance between competing interests and objectives.
- **Singapore Model** - The privacy and security regime in Singapore is consolidated under a single law - the Personal Data Protection Act, 2013 (PDPA).
- **Regulating privacy issues in AI** -It is rooted in two core data protection principles
  - Consent obligation
  - Purpose limitation.
- **USA Model** - The "Principles for the Stewardship of AI Applications" called for fairness and non-discrimination to be top priorities for agencies drafting and implementing regulations on AI.

### What are the steps taken by India to implement responsible AI?

- **TRAI** - It recommended to collaborate globally for the responsible use of AI.
- **Digital India Bill** - It aims to categorize different online intermediaries, including AI-based platforms, and propose tailored regulations for each category.
- **B20 summit**- India reiterated its importance in setting up resilient and inclusive global supply chains.
- India called for a global framework to ensure the ethical use of artificial intelligence (AI) as there are concerns over algorithmic bias and its disruptive impact on society.
- **Niti Aayog** - It published a series of papers on the subject of Responsible AI for All. It published for regulating the growth of artificial intelligence in the country.
- **Microsoft** - It launched a blueprint for AI governance in India titled "Governing AI: A Blueprint for India".
- It proposed regulations prescribing safety and security requirements, and it also offered to share its specialised knowledge about advanced AI models to help the government define the regulatory threshold.

### What are the recommendations for AI by TRAI?

- **TRAI**- Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has recommended that the Union government should collaborate with international agencies and other countries to form

a *global agency* for the responsible use of artificial intelligence

- **Authority-** The telecom regulator has also recommended setting up a *domestic statutory authority* to regulate AI in India, through the lens of a “risk-based framework”.
- **High risk use cases-**The regulatory framework should ensure that specific AI use cases are regulated on a risk-based framework where high risk use cases that directly impact humans are regulated through *legally binding obligations*.
- **Statutory body-**There is a need to develop an independent statutory body, called the ***Artificial Intelligence and Data Authority of India (AIDAI)***, for the development of responsible AI and regulation of use cases in India.
- **Role of AIDAI-** It should oversee all issues related to data digitisation, data sharing, and data monetisation in the country.
- It should define *principles of responsible AI* and their applicability on AI use cases based on risk assessment.
- It should ensure that principles of responsible AI are made applicable at each phase of *AI framework lifecycle* including design, development, validation, deployment, monitoring and refinement.
- **Advisory agency-** It also recommended the creation of a multi-stakeholder body to act as an advisory agency to the AIDAI.
- **Members**
  - Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting,
  - Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology,
  - Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT),
  - Department of Science and Technology,
  - Ministry of Home Affairs, along with legal and cybersecurity experts.

## References

1. [Indian Express | Global body on AI regulation](#)
2. [Indian Express | PM Modi calls to expands ethical AI](#)
3. [UNESCO | AI Ethics recommendations](#)
4. [NITI Aayog | Responsible AI for all](#)