

## GS-2 - Governance.

2. In the context of governance framework, policy makers need to scrutinise and restrict the use of Artificial Intelligence in some cases. Explain.

Ministry of ~~environment~~ <sup>Electrical &</sup> Information technology released a draft national data governance policy framework to provide increased focus on non-personal data, with growing emphasis on incorporating, New technologies in governance, its regulation must also needs to be ensured

### India's - progress

India is considering legislative and regulatory frameworks to regulate use of Artificial Intelligence in governance, whereas, it was implemented in several countries

### Recent case of Artificial Intelligence bias.

Artificial Intelligence bias - is defined as the result of biased output.

Eg: Recent child welfare scandal in Dutch, led to resignation of Dutch government.

1. The algorithm ~~was~~ used to process beneficiaries mistakenly flagged some 26,000 parents as false beneficiaries of child welfare. This forced government for forced repayment by parents.

2. In the name of dual nationality, There is increased scrutiny targetting ethnic minorities.

3. The algorithm has listed - potentially risk beneficiaries, but reasoning for such flagging is not provided - lacking transparency.

4. Inherent bias by the developer.  
Measures Needed.

1. Blind taste test - '2' process test, where the algorithm is tested with respect to specific variables like race etc, and secondly without the variable.

2. Questioning Inclusivity - bias of the developer and increased transparency (reasoning)

may forward.

Despite these efforts, Artificial Intelligence may not be 100% free of bias. India must look on ways to regulate these New Technologies before incorporating into welfare schemes