

WOMEN SECURITY SAFETY SYSTEM USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**Neelam Kushwah**

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence is the ability of a system to understand and interpret external data through algorithms or machines or systems to solve problems. This AI term is used for knowledge based system, text mining, pattern recognition, language processing, natural language, decision making and knowledge based system etc.

Today it is being used in environment, defense, technology and security. This article attempts to understand the opportunities and challenges of AI. It focuses on policies that are designed to ensure the development and deployment of AI-based systems.

Key word - AI, Challenges, Opportunity, Abuse, Law

Preface

AI started in the 1950s. Advances in robotics and technology have boosted its use. Advances in the field of AI have created significant opportunities for industries, governments and society, but have also created a number of challenges. It is used in manufacturing, law, medicine, health, defense, governance, farming, marketing, market, operations and supply and cyber security. India has only 0.8 doctors per 1000 people and a doctor spends about two minutes on a patient. In this way, healthcare services can be provided in remote areas with AI-supported diagnostics. Similarly in India there are 2.4 per 1000 students but India has 1.18 billion mobile phone users, 60 crore internet users and 37.4 crore smartphone users. In this way the availability of knowledge can be simplified by AI. Pest and diseases can be easily identified by AI technology in agriculture sector. Through this the farmers also get diagnosis of agricultural diseases. AI technology is also proving to be important in security. AI makes location information of a person easily available. AI is playing an important role in facilitating police access to people in trouble.

Section 5002(3) of the National Artificial Intelligence Initiative (NAII) Act 2020 defines the term “artificial intelligence” as a machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations or decisions influencing real or virtual environments.

Additionally, section 5002(11) e of the NAII Act 2020 defines the term “machine learning” as an application of artificial intelligence that is characterized by providing systems the ability to automatically learn and improve on the basis of data or experience, without being explicitly programmed.

As stated by Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud, “technology is relevant insofar as it fosters efficiency, transparency, and objectivity in public government. AI is present to provide a facilitative tool to judges in order to recheck or evaluate the work, the process, and the judgments.” The primary purpose is to give common people greater access to justice in the long run.

Regulatory Approach towards AI: Global and Indian Perspective

The EU proposed the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Act in 2021 with the goal of ensuring that AI systems are secure and uphold the fundamental rights of those who fall under its purview. Additionally, the act aims to stop market fragmentation within the EU. The proposed law is already a topic of discussion on a global scale. The Brazilian Congress adopted a Bill to establish a legal framework for AI as a result of the proposal. Canada presented the Digital Charter Implementation Act to the House of Commons in June 2022. It includes three pieces of legislation that aim to make Canada's data privacy framework stronger and guarantee the ethical advancement of AI.

Rooting for Dedicated Legislation on AI in India

As rightly pointed out by a leading tech journalist Zinnia Banerjee “India is part of the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI), an international initiative to support responsible and human-centric development”.

India has moved up the ladder and taken the GPAI Council Chair position as of this November. Virtually representing India at the GPAI meeting in Tokyo for the symbolic handover from France was Rajeev Chandra, Minister of State for Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY).

India’s Regulatory Approach Towards AI So Far

Currently, there are no specific laws in India with regard to regulating AI, ML. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY), the executive agency for AI-related strategies, recently constituted four committees to bring in a policy framework for AI.

The Niti Aayog has developed a set of seven responsible AI principles, which include safety and dependability, equality, inclusivity and non-discrimination, privacy and security, transparency, accountability, and the protection and reinforcement of positive human values. These principles are expected to protect the public interest while also encouraging innovation through increased trust and adoption.

Along with these opportunities, AI also poses a number of challenges. Chief among them is

1. Lack of Clarity - It is difficult to fully trust the information provided by AI technology as it depends on the information stored in a program. Along with this, AI cannot learn the human environment. Its use will be limited to certain areas.
2. Legitimate Recognition – Discussion of some issue based on interpretation and imagination of an event by AI is not legally recognized. Also the quality of facts provided by it is not considered reliable.

3. Unemployment – AI is eliminating jobs in all sectors. Even in the IIT sector today, 61 percent of youth are unemployed because AI is eliminating one person's job from every three.
4. Privacy and data protection - The quality of AI depends on data. In such a case, companies operating on robotics affect the privacy of consumers. A consumer's routine, his entertainment methods, personal time etc. can fall into the hands of anti-social elements through AI. Along with this, it is capable of creating threats such as political power change, product impact in the market, terrorism etc.
5. Accountability – AI is accountable to its owner and creator but AI-based technology is independent in making its own decisions. As such, it does not seem fair to place the responsibility on its creator and owner.

Conclusion

It can be said that in countries like India, AI can prove to be useful in various fields but there is also a need to make legal measures more capable to deal with its challenges. There is a need to address issues of ethics, transparency, fairness, accountability, prevention of abuse for its public use. At the same time, it can be used to its maximum advantage by limiting its areas of use.

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