
SOCIO-ECONOMIC REPERCUSSIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS FOOTPRINTS IN LAW

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I. ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence is an inevitable aspect in today's scenario. The potential benefits of artificial intelligence are huge and so are the dangers. The socio-economic repercussions of artificial intelligence have led to its footprints in the legal field. AI becomes detrimental to a society, socially and economically, when it hinders societal development of values and morals, leads to unemployment, acts as a threat to privacy and personal data safety etc. Cyber-attacks have increased by 125% globally, major victims being children and old aged citizens, according to a survey.¹ According to another survey, 29% of teenagers' values are severely deteriorating because of the use of AI, globally. Such effects of AI have led to coming up of various laws in India and abroad. In India, the Information Technology Act, 2000 was introduced to regulate AI related activities and to help in gaining compensation and damages in case of breach of one's data privacy. A Digital Data Protection Bill, 2023 was also introduced, early in the year, which has recently been passed by the Rajya Sabha. But what is the use of such acts if hacking, online frauds and cyber bullying are still prevalent in India? AIIMS (All India Institute of Medical Sciences), India's most reputed and trusted Medical Centre, suffered through a second data attack by cyber criminals on February 11, 2023. Is India doing enough to protect its citizens from such impacts? Can we not see these repercussions because they nullify and hide behind the advantages of AI? Are we as a society helping the hackers by being careless? As per UN's recent statement, there is an emerging need for the countries to impose and implement stricter laws to protect data privacy of their citizens. How binding is the UN's opinion? The answer to all these questions shall be given by the end of the research paper.

Keywords: AI, detrimental, deteriorating, nullify, Information Technology Act, 2000.

¹ Cyber Crime Statistics, AAG, <https://aag-it.com/the-latest-cyber-crime-statistics/>, Last Accessed on 18th August 2023- 10:00 AM.

II. Introduction

To trace the repercussions, we shall find out the evolution and through some light on the history of AI. Warren McCulloch and Walter Pits produced the first piece of work that is today known as AI in 1943. They put out a model of artificial neurons. Post which, Donald Hebb showed how to change the strength of the connections between neurons using an updating mechanism. Now known as Hebbian learning, his rule. Later, An English mathematician named Alan Turing invented machine learning in 1950. The article "Computing Machinery and Intelligence" by Alan Turing includes a test that he devised. A Turing test can be used to determine if a computer is capable of behaving intelligently on par with a human.²

The meeting that was organized by a group of computer scientists from Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, is credited as being the home of artificial intelligence. The researchers introduced a brand-new area of inquiry at this conference termed "artificial intelligence," which sought to investigate the development of intelligent robots.³

The simulation or approximate replication of human intelligence in computers is referred to as artificial intelligence (AI). Artificial intelligence aims to improve learning, thinking, and perception using computers. Strong AI handles jobs that are more sophisticated and human-like, whereas weak AI often focuses on simple, single tasks. A few critics worry that the widespread use of cutting-edge AI may have a detrimental impact on society. Artificial intelligence has drawn criticism from both the scientific community and the general public since its inception. One recurring thought is that machines will advance to the point that humans won't be able to keep up with them, and they'll take off on their own, reinventing themselves exponentially. Another is that technology has the potential to be weaponized and can invade people's privacy. Other debates center on the morality of artificial intelligence and whether robots and other intelligent machines should be accorded the same rights as people. Self-driving cars have generated some controversy since their vehicles are frequently built with the least amount of danger and casualties in mind.

² History of Artificial Intelligence, Java T Point, <https://www.javatpoint.com/history-of-artificial-intelligence> Last Accessed on 1st September 2023- 11:00 AM.

³ Emergence of AI, NetizensTechnologies, <https://netizenstechnologies.com/blog/the-emergence-of-ai-how-it-is-changing-the-world/#:~:text=In%201956%2C%20a%20group%20of,the%20creation%20of%20intelligent%20machines> Last Accessed on 2nd September 2023- 11:10 AM.

These automobiles would determine which option would result in the least amount of harm if they were given the choice between crashing with one person and another at the same moment. Taxis and car-sharing services may become unnecessary as a result of self-driving automobiles, and manufacturers may be able to quickly swap out human labour with machine labour, rendering people's talents obsolete.⁴

III. Research Methodology

Doctrinal and comparative researches have been incorporated in the research paper. The Information Technology Act and the Data Protection Bill were used for reference to frame this research paper. Published books, journals, scholarly articles, online journals, research reports, and others were employed as secondary sources of data.

IV. Repercussions of AI

- The inability of AI to learn to think creatively beyond the box is a significant drawback. With pre-fed data and prior experiences, AI is able to learn over time, but it is not capable of taking a novel method. The robot Quill, which can write Forbes earnings reports, is a prime example. Only information that has previously been sent to the bot is contained in these reports. The fact that a bot can create an essay on its own is astounding, yet it lacks the human touch found in other Forbes pieces.⁵
- Although experts frequently highlight the capacity of AI to release humans from monotonous and repetitive activities as a plus, others think this specific gain has a drawback: a loss of people's talents. People frequently increase their knowledge, as well as their personal and professional skills, by first learning and becoming experts at simple, repeated activities. This helps them see how those jobs fit into the larger pieces of labour they must perform in order to achieve a goal. However, when AI replaces such entry-level positions, some have expressed worry that individuals may lose their capacity to

⁴ Jade Frankenfield, Artificial Intelligence: what it is and how is it used, Investopedia, <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/a/artificial-intelligence-ai.asp>, Last Accessed on 2nd September 2023- 11:30 AM.

⁵Nikita Duggal, Advantages and Disadvantages of Artificial Intelligence, Simpli Learn, <https://www.simplilearn.com/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-artificial-intelligence-article>, Last Accessed on 2nd September 2023- 12:00 PM.

comprehend and do those activities.⁶

- The majority of laborious and repetitive operations are automated by AI technologies. We tend to engage our brains less and less since we do not need to memorize information or solve puzzles to complete tasks. Future generations may experience issues as a result of this AI addiction.⁷
- Artificial intelligence is a technology that cannot be created by humans since it is pre-programmed with knowledge and experience. AI is good at performing the same work repeatedly, but if we want any modifications or enhancements, we must manually change the programmes. AI can store a limitless amount of data, but it cannot be accessed or used in the same way as human intellect. When asked to perform activities for which they were not designed or intended, machines typically fail or provide meaningless outputs, which can have substantial negative repercussions. As a result, we are unable to provide anything typical.⁸
- Teenagers and children are overindulged in social media platforms which is harmful for their complete growth.

V. Do these Repercussions hide behind the advantages?

Humans occasionally make mistakes, which is how the term "human error" came to be. But if they are correctly programmed, computers don't commit these errors. Artificial intelligence uses a specific set of algorithms to make conclusions based on information that has already been obtained. Errors are therefore decreased, and there is a potential of achieving accuracy with a higher degree of precision.⁹

Without breaks, a typical person will work for four to six hours every day. Humans are designed to take breaks, recharge, and get ready for a new workday. They even have weekly off-days to maintain a healthy balance between their personal and professional lives. However, utilizing AI, we can make robots work continuously with no pauses and they even don't grow bored, in contrast

⁶ Mary K Pratt, Top advantages and disadvantages of AI, Tech Target, <https://www.techtarget.com/searchenterpriseai/tip/Top-advantages-and-disadvantages-of-AI>, Last Accessed on 3rd September 2023- 9:30 AM.

⁷ Supra Note 5.

⁸ Supra Note 5.

⁹ Sunil Kumar, Advantages and Disadvantages of AI, Data Science, <https://towardsdatascience.com/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-artificial-intelligence-182a5ef6588c>, Last Accessed on 3rd September 2023- 10:00 AM.

to humans. We will be doing a lot of repetitive tasks as part of our daily work, such as mailing thank-you notes and checking papers for flaws, among other things. We may use artificial intelligence to efficiently automate these menial chores and even to eliminate "boring" work for people, allowing them to focus on being more creative. Also, some of the most technologically sophisticated companies engage with users using digital assistants, which eliminates the need for human personnel. Many websites utilise digital assistants to deliver user-requested content. We can discuss our search with them in conversation. Some chatbots are built in a way that makes it difficult to tell whether we are conversing with a person or a chatbot. Added to it, one can make computers make judgements and take action faster than a person by combining AI with other technologies. Humans consider numerous elements while making decisions, both emotionally and practically, whereas AI-powered machines follow their programming and provide results more quickly. Our everyday routines regularly involve the usage of common programmes like Apple's Siri, Windows' Cortana, and Google's OK Google, whether it be for location-based searches, selfies, phone calls, email replies, and a variety of other tasks.¹⁰ Artificial intelligence (AI) can work constantly, creating more value in a day than a human worker. AI may also help replace tedious and hard tasks, freeing up humans for more specialist work. Finally, this benefits the consumer—the ultimate user.¹¹

It is abundantly clear that AI is capable of outperforming human intelligence and can carry out any given work far more precisely and effectively. There is no denying that AI has a lot of promise, which will also help make the world a better place to live. However, anything in excess is bad, and nothing compares to the human brain in terms of power.¹²

Due to the plethora of information, easy accessibility, lower chances of any errors and addiction to AI, we often turn away from its negative impacts on the society; politically, economically and socially. For the ease of work, humans negate the possible threats of technology. Only if we become aware and spread awareness, we can expose people to think about the other side of the

¹⁰ Supra Note 9.

¹¹ Advantages and Disadvantages of AI, Tableau, <https://www.tableau.com/data-insights/ai/advantages-disadvantages>, Last Accessed on 4th September 2023- 10:00 AM.

¹² Rashi Mahesh, Advantages of AI, Forbes, <https://www.forbes.com/advisor/in/business/software/advantages-of-ai/>, Last Accessed on 5th September 2023- 11:10 AM.

coin and analyze if they are also over dependent on AI for their work or if they are also careless while handling and dealing with it.

VI. Legal Provisions to regulate AI

1. IT Act, 2000.

An Act to Recognize Electronic Data Interchange and Other Electronic Means of Communication, Also Known As "Electronic Commerce", Which Involves the Use of Alternatives to Paper Transactions, paper-based systems for storing and exchanging information, to facilitate electronic submission of paperwork to government entities, in addition to alter the Indian Evidence Act of 1872, the Bankers' Books, and the Indian Penal Code. The Reserve Bank of India Act of 1934, the Evidence Act of 1891, and for issues related to it or incidental to it. The IT Act has come up with its own loopholes, the new Data Protection Bill 2023, is expected to add to the IT Act.

2. Data Protection Bill, 2023.¹³

Application: The Bill is applicable in the handling of digital personal data that is processed in India and that is either (i) obtained online or (ii) gathered offline and converted to digital form. If processing is done to provide products or services in India, it also applies to processing done outside of India. Any information on a person who may be identified from or in connection with such information is referred to as personal data. The term "processing" refers to any fully or partially automated action taken on digitally stored personal data. It comprises gathering, keeping, using, and sharing.

Consent: Only with the individual's consent and for legitimate purposes may personal data be handled. Before requesting consent, a notification must be issued. Information about the personal data to be gathered and the processing goal should be included in the notification. The ability to revoke consent is always available. For "legitimate uses," which include (i) the specific purpose for which data has been willingly submitted by an individual, (ii) the government's supply of a benefit or service, (iii) a medical emergency, and (iv) employment, consent won't be necessary.

¹³Gazette of India,

<https://eprocure.gov.in/cppp/rulesandprocs/kbadqkdldcswfjdelrquehwuxcfmijmuixngudufgbuubgubfugbububjxcgfvbdihbfgHdhfgFHtyhRtMjk4NzY=>, Last Accessed on 5th September 2023- 11:30 AM.

The parent or the legal guardian must give consent on behalf of minors under the age of 18.

Rights and obligations of the data principle: The data principal is the person whose information is being processed.

Transfer of Personal Information Outside of India: The Bill permits the transfer of Personal Information outside of India, with the exception of nations that the federal government has banned by notice.¹⁴

VII. What should change?

- a. Human Attitude Towards AI: We as responsible global citizens have to be careful and responsible while operating AI. We should follow instructions such as not sharing bank details, not clicking on an unknown link, verifying the receiver if doing an online transaction, not letting others know our OTP for the transaction etc which are given by the government of India through various kinds of awareness advertisements. Our efforts can help us secure a safer and sustainable future with a balance of physical and digital labour.
- b. Laws: A few changes and proper implementation of laws is very important. There should be laws that limit the use of AI so that it does not advance to the extent that people lose their jobs. Cyber laws implementation can be made stricter by introducing a force for the issue. These suggestions are applicable in India and can also hold validity abroad.

VIII. UN's View on Rising Cyber Crimes

The Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World contains the conclusions of the discussions on the subject of cybercrime held during the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Criminal Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2010. In accordance with paragraph 42 of the Salvador Declaration, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly both asked the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to form an open-ended intergovernmental expert group in their respective resolutions 2010/18 and 65/230. The purpose of this meeting, which was scheduled to take place before the Commission's 20th session, was to

¹⁴Digital Personal Data Protection Bill, PRS India, <https://prsindia.org/billtrack/digital-personal-data-protection-bill-2023>, Last Accessed on 6th September 2023- 10:00 AM.

conduct a thorough investigation into the issue of cybercrime and responses made by Member States, the international community, and the private sector. This included exchanging information on national legislation, best practises, technical assistance, and international cooperation with the goal of examining ways to improve current and suggest new national and international legal or other regulatory frameworks. From January 17 to 21, 2011, the open-ended intergovernmental expert group had its first meeting to begin a thorough investigation into the issue of cybercrime. From February 25 to February 28, 2013, the expert group's second meeting took place. From April 10 to April 13, 2017, the expert group's third meeting was held. Despite this, many countries refrain from implementing what is discussed in the UN, as its opinion is not binding enough for them to strictly follow whatever has been instructed.

IX. Is India doing enough to overcome the drawbacks of AI?

Policymakers, engineers, academics, and members of civil society from all over the world have frequently emphasised the economic possibilities of deploying artificial intelligence. In addition to the pure economic benefits that this technology offers, India's National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence (NSAI), published by NITI Aayog in 2018, emphasises how AI has the potential to address social challenges faced by its citizens in sectors like agriculture, health, and education. This approach paper, which is the first of a strategy's four parts titled **"Towards Responsible AI for All"** and builds on the National Strategy on AI, aims to establish general ethical principles for the design, development, and deployment of AI in India. It does so by drawing inspiration from comparable global initiatives but by grounding them in the country's legal and regulatory framework.¹⁵

India also has a cyber cell. Since some individuals still cannot pay internet costs or lack the necessary information, filing a paper complaint with the cybercrime cell has proven to be the most acceptable method of reporting the crime. Any cybercrime cell created in India, or the nearest one, would accept written complaints from victims of cybercrime.

From the above-mentioned information, we can infer that India is taking efforts at its best possible to cope up with the drawbacks of cyber-crime. Although there are some blank spots when incidents

¹⁵ Responsible AI, Niti Aayog Gov, <https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-02/Responsible-AI-22022021.pdf>, Last Accessed on 7th September 2023- 10:20 AM.

like cyber attacks on AIIMS come up. I strongly feel that that there should be more precautions to be taken at the government's end to prevent the data of citizens from being hacked.

X. Conclusion

We had no idea that artificial intelligence (AI), which goes beyond automated manufacturing machines, self-driving vehicles, and robocops, would one day smash into our lives, writing poems, giving us pick-up lines, and passing the most difficult tests. More people throughout the world are now interested in the development of AI as a result of the recent advent of Large Language Models and Generative AI. For months, ChatGPT ran on overburdened servers, and Twitter feeds were flooded with amusing statements from the chatbot, followed by discussions highlighting the wide range of uses for these types of chatbots. The awareness that users will have an advantage over a non-user that is "productivity-powered" has quelled ethical arguments over the deployment of generative AI. The Internet previously went through a spiral where the topics of labour replacement and economic development with the emergence of AI entered. According to experts, employees who use generative AI may not replace workers, but they will replace workers who do not upskill.¹⁶ Businesses must be aware of the drawbacks of embracing AI, but implementation is just as crucial. Knowing the drawbacks will enable the deployer to address these issues and enable a better, more effective, and moral usage of AI in the workplace. I collect that there are a number of laws to protect the Indian citizens but India lacks in implementation and providing training services to all so that they can match up to the other and operate AI like the others who are affluent in it. Government should also launch awareness programmes and schemes to prevent especially the older and downtrodden people from any data hack or account hack. Mere suggestion cannot help the situation the people of India and even the global citizens will have to be careful while handling AI.

¹⁶ Santosh Kumar Dash, AI's Disruptive Economic Impact, The Hindu, <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/ais-disruptive-economic-impact-an-india-check/article67064846.ece>, Last Accessed on 9th September 2023- 10:02 AM.