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# Artificial Intelligence, Law and Justice

Session 22

## Responsible AI

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Artificial Intelligence, Law and Justice, Session 22: Responsible AI.



## Recap

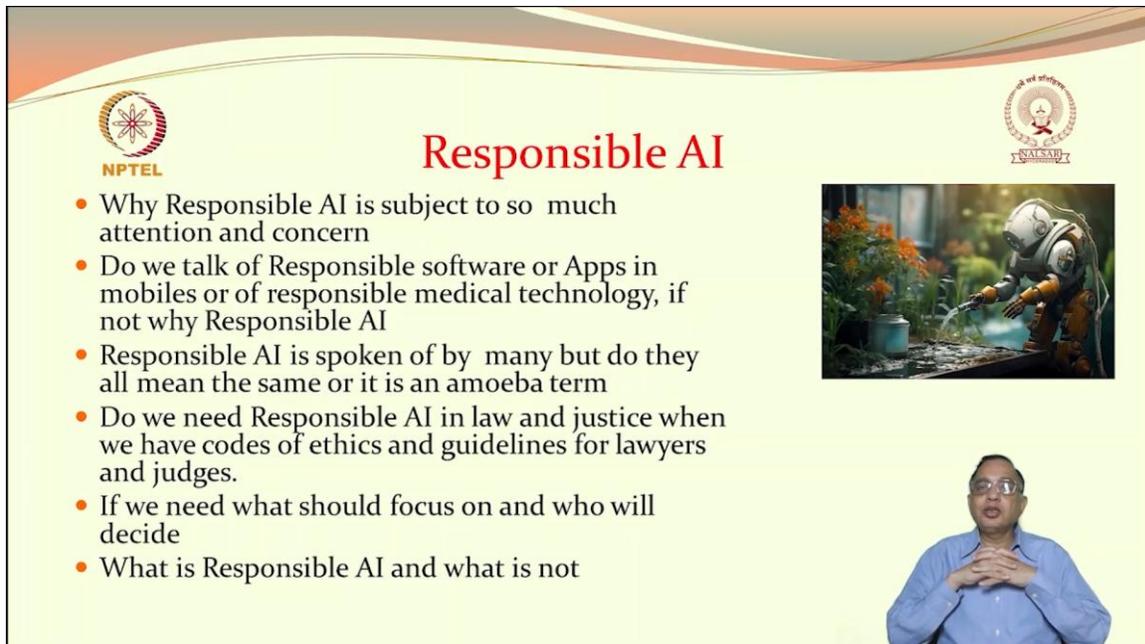
- In the previous session we discussed AI ethics in the context of law.
- We spoke about the relevance of AI ethics in law and its importance for lawyers and its application in different branches of law

We also looked at how AI ethics guidelines are being issued by different institutions and listed a few of them



We will begin with a recap of what we have discussed. In the previous session, we extended our discussion on AI ethics in the specific context of law and justice. In

particular, we also mentioned the elements of AI ethics in law and its importance for lawyers and its application in different branches of law, highlighting why AI ethics is important. We also looked at how AI ethics guidelines are being issued by different institutions in the legal practice, particularly the American Bar Association, and highlighted that some of them have been listed, while many state bar associations and other professional associations are also working on them. Finally, we repeatedly mentioned a few things. One, AI ethics is not a substitute for professional ethics. It will only supplement them. And then adopting AI ethics cannot be an excuse for not adopting professional ethics. Or professional ethics and AI ethics will always go hand in hand rather than just thinking that adopting one will exonerate the person from adopting the other. So, having discussed AI ethics in two sessions, let us move to something that is equally important, particularly in the context of AI in law and justice: Responsible AI.



The slide features a light green background with a decorative orange and white wave at the top. On the left is the NPTEL logo, and on the right is the VALLABH logo. The title 'Responsible AI' is centered in red. A list of seven bullet points is on the left, and a small image of a robot watering plants is on the right. A video inset in the bottom right shows a man in a blue shirt speaking.

## Responsible AI

- Why Responsible AI is subject to so much attention and concern
- Do we talk of Responsible software or Apps in mobiles or of responsible medical technology, if not why Responsible AI
- Responsible AI is spoken of by many but do they all mean the same or it is an amoeba term
- Do we need Responsible AI in law and justice when we have codes of ethics and guidelines for lawyers and judges.
- If we need what should focus on and who will decide
- What is Responsible AI and what is not



So, the question that inevitably arises here is that these days there is a lot of talk about Responsible AI. Why has it received so much attention and concern? Because we do not talk about responsible car driving, we do not talk about responsible use of mobile phones or mobile technology, we do not talk about responsible nanotechnology, and we do not talk about responsible biotechnology. Although theoretically, people have written about the idea of responsible biotechnology and responsible nanotechnology, these are not topics that people or institutions discuss frequently; we are doing it, we are committed to it, and we are very much into it. So why has responsible AI become such a matter of great concern, attention, and focus? In particular, we are not very sure about who is responsible for whom in AI itself, and we have also seen in the previous sessions how difficult it is to fix responsibility in AI, particularly in some applications pertaining to law.

So, what exactly is Responsible AI, then? Is responsible AI something that is very vague, very general, and can mean different things to different people? Or is it something that is a set of core values accepted by all, which means the same thing to everyone? This is a big question. In one sense, responsible AI may have some core values with which many organizations, individuals, governments, and others agree. But then there is no common set of values that everyone agrees on. In the sense that you cannot say that responsible AI is something that everyone adheres to and agrees to the same thing everywhere. It varies across different contexts, organizations, purposes, and sectors.

Again, do we really need something like responsible AI? Because in the last two discussions, two sessions, we went into detail about the need for AI ethics and why AI ethics has become an important topic in law and justice. So, when we have AI ethics, do we need something extra called responsible AI for that? Can't we do well with AI ethics alone, and then why do we need one more thing here? Because in any case, AI ethics and responsible AI, whether they mean anything or not, address most of the issues and concerns themselves. And then what exactly we mean by responsible AI? In the sense that can we specifically say that this is where responsible AI stops and this is where responsible AI starts in all circumstances for all the technologies to come. We cannot.

The slide features the NPTEL logo on the top left and the NALSAR logo on the top right. The title 'Brief History' is centered in red. A bulleted list on the left side details the following points:

- Turing Test - To test human or not at the other end
- Asimov's Rules of Robots- ethical rules for robots
- Nothing much during the AI winter years 1960s-end of 1990s
- 2000—2010s- AI took shape for better- concerns about societal impacts - Google, Microsoft- academics- good and responsible practices
- OECD's 2018 guidelines set an intergovernmental standard
- 2020 onwards - Industry's acceptance of need but no consensus on what constitutes Responsible AI
- ISO standard 2023 [AI governance](#), the [ISO/IEC 42001](#)

An image of a robotic hand holding a small green plant is positioned to the right of the list. In the bottom right corner, a man in a blue shirt is shown speaking.

Having said that, we need to look into why this whole concern about responsible AI has arisen. As we examined the question of AI ethics, concerns have existed since the days of Turing. Concerns were expressed by scientists such as Joseph Weissenbaum and Norbert Wiener, and those concerns were also expressed by many others. So, we traced that history and then also went back and spoke about some of the questions relating to AI, technology, and ethics that were raised in the series of Aristotle. Then we also talked about how in the last century and in this century, people have discussed it, including

Heidegger. We also mentioned Hans Jonas, so a whole lot of philosophers, a whole lot of ethicists, and a whole lot of scientists have talked about ethics. The Turing test is again something that we went into regarding whether the system can mimic humans or not. So that again is the question of responsibility in the sense of whether it imitates or misleads. Then Asimov's rule of robots also raised the question of ethical rules for robots. But in the context of AI, nothing significant happened during the AI winter years of the 1960s to the 1990s in terms of responsible AI. Because in those years, AI development was in patches and phases, it was not something that really attracted much attention.

For the simple reason that AI was not commercialized either. AI had its own phases of waxing and waning in the sense that AI was in doldrums, AI went into winter, then suddenly AI picked up in the last 30 years, and since the last 20-25 years, AI has been back in public attention with too many developments, and suddenly in the last 5 years, everyone is talking about AI. But during 2000 to 2010, AI took shape for better concerns. So, since AI decisively took shape for the better and started progressively becoming a technology that has huge potential, the AI winter was over by then. Many companies, including Google, Microsoft, and academics, have started thinking about good and responsible practices, partially to address concerns from the public and institutions, including the government, and partially to convey that we are responsible business persons, responsible AI system developers, and concerned about what our systems will do, as well as how to address some of these concerns.

So, at the international level, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, called OECD, came up with the guidelines in 2018. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, or OECD, is a group of countries that are focused on many things, including education, the environment, emerging technologies, governance, tax reforms, and more. The OECD has been doing tremendously impactful work on emerging technologies right from day one. In fact, they are one of the few intergovernmental organizations that have been consistently working on some of these issues for the past 30 to 40 years. So, the OECD came up with these guidelines in 2018, and that was taken as the gold standard as the intergovernmental standard.

From 2020 onwards, the industry also accepted this, but although there was no broad consensus among the industry on what Responsible AI is, they all came up with their own guidelines and understandings of Responsible AI and developed their own methodology. A little later, the global partnership on AI called GPAI also adopted OECD's 2000 guidelines as the basic principle, and that again became an internationally accepted norm by the governments. So, the OECD started this in one sense in 2018, but then others built upon it; others developed it into something that we call Responsible AI today.



## Responsible AI Today

- Wider development of principles and guidelines
- Industry across sectors is keen to use Responsible AI
- EU AI Act and similar regulations are making it necessary to adhere to some norms
- Development of standards and companies statements on AI ethics necessitate further Steps
- All these have created a demand for Responsible AI from developers and adopters



So, Responsible AI today is much more widely developed in terms of principles and guidelines, and industries across sectors are used to Responsible AI. For example, in medicine, diagnostics, finance, education, or even in using AI in drug discovery and drug development, Responsible AI is the mantra everywhere. In some countries, responsible AI becomes part and parcel of the regulation; for example, the EU's AI Act has borrowed a lot of things from the idea of responsible AI and has incorporated them, so these regulations make it necessary to inevitably adhere to some norms of responsible AI. In fact, the EU AI Act goes much further than Responsible AI because it does categorize the systems into different risk categories. It also looks into the responsible use of technology. Again, as an Act that governs the use of AI, it has well incorporated the Responsible AI principles by translating them into action. Then there have been developments of standards, and the company's statements on AI ethics necessitate further steps.

So responsible AI also means that the development of standards has to be done, and then the development of standards is being done and has been done. So, all these things put together have created a demand for responsible AI from developers, adopters, and other stakeholders. So responsible AI today is much more than a mantra; it is something that everyone is aware of in terms of theory and practice. But how much of that really translates into discernible practice or actionable outcomes is different.



## Some examples

- EU AI Act
- CoE's AI Treaty
- UNESCO's AI Ethics Guidelines
- Niti Aayog's papers on Responsible AI
- Google's AI Principles
- Microsoft's AI Framework
- IBM's AI Ethics Principles
- PwC's responsible AI framework:
- Salesforce's AI Ethics Maturity Model:
- Accenture's responsible AI
- Cisco's responsible AI Framework:.
- Intel's AI for Social Good:
- SAP's AI Ethics:



Now, the responsible AI has a huge overlap with AI ethics. So, the EU AI Act is something that is very significant. Then the Council of Europe, or CoE's AI Treaty, which again has important aspects of responsible AI because its core is responsible AI in the context of human rights and liberties. Then UNESCO's AI guidelines straight away lead to Responsible AI. In the Indian context, Niti Aayog's paper on Responsible AI tried to formulate an Indian perspective on Responsible AI and then tried to bring out the Indian perspective, identifying certain norms that could be part of the Indian governance of AI using Responsible AI principles. Google has its own principles, Microsoft has a framework, IBM has its own principles, PwC has its own on Responsible AI, Salesforce includes AI as part of the maturity model, Accenture has a practice on Responsible AI, CISCO has a framework, and Intel has something called AI for social good. SAP, the software developer, also has AI ethics. So, responsible AI, which is either part of AI ethics or a standalone concept, is already there.




## Some more

- **Global Partnership on AI:**
- **IEEE Global Initiative on Ethics:**
- **AI Now Institute:**
- **Montreal Declaration for Responsible Development of AI:**
- **European Commission Ethics Guidelines:**
- **These guidelines, created by the High-Level Expert Group**
- **On AI. Influenced development of AI Act**
- **Asilomar AI Principles:** These were developed during the 2017 Asilomar conference. These principles provide a broad vision for the ethical and beneficial development of artificial intelligence.




So, we talked about the 'global partnership on AI'. Then IEEE's global initiative on ethics is also focused on ethics and responsible AI. Then other institutions like AI Now Institute, Montreal Declaration for responsible development of AI, European Commission's ethics guidelines which again have been incorporated into the EU AI Act are also there. AI Influenced the Development of the AI Act, which is a guideline, a high-level expert group coming up with ethical guidelines for the AI Act, ensured that both responsible AI principles and ethical AI principles became part of the governance of AI, at least in Europe.

In 2017, there was a conference at the Asilomar Conference on AI, where they came up with the Asilomar AI principles, which provide a broad vision for the ethical and beneficial development of artificial intelligence. This place, Asilomar, has a unique connotation when it comes to the ethics of emerging technologies because at the Asilomar conference of the early 1980s, when genetic engineering was just taking shape and not fully commercialized, there were a lot of concerns about genetic engineering being used in the sense that things could go wrong. A set of scientists and others convened a meeting in Asilomar, and they came up with some guidelines. In fact, they wanted the National Institutes of Health and other U.S. government agencies to develop guidelines so that genetic engineering can be handled safely without risk to society, and then genetic engineering technology can be harnessed for good. So, the Asilomar's association with emerging technologies, particularly biotechnology and now AI, is something that is recurring. So, the Asilomar AI principles are also very similar to the ones put forth by the OECD, but Asilomar came a little earlier.




## Some Questions

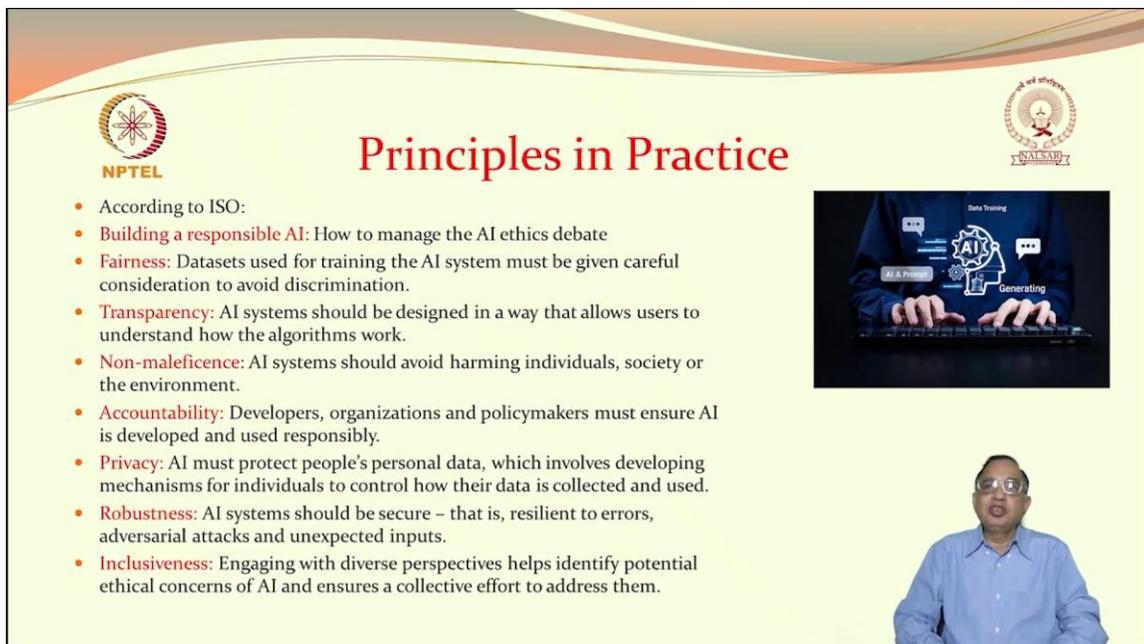
- Is Responsible AI a generic concept that can be applied anywhere or do we need sector specific Responsible AI policies etc.
- Is there anything that is common among these bewildering variety of guidelines and practices
- Is it based on some theoretical understanding without any understanding of real conditions
- Hard law approach, soft law approach and hybrid approach
- Is there anything in Responsible AI that is sensitive to cultural milieu, faith and values or is it another western idea(l) imposed on the rest




So, there are some questions that would inevitably arise when we talk about all this. Is Responsible AI a generic concept that can be applied elsewhere, or do we need sector-specific Responsible AI policies? Responsible AI: what exactly does it mean when it comes to clinical trials, developing drugs, education, lending, applying fintech in banking and finance, or specifically discussing responsible AI in the context of the convergence of technologies or in the context of machinery being deployed by defence forces? Then we have seen a whole lot of guidelines and ethics principles. Is there something that is common among these things, this bewildering variety of guidelines and practices, or are they talking about the same thing using different jargon and different words? Or are they talking about different things in different words, without any consensus or broader understanding as to what is meant by transparency? Company X's guideline is not the same as what is meant by transparency in Company Y's guidelines, but Company X and Company Y agree on something else when it comes to responsible AI, are we in such a situation? And what exactly is the theoretical understanding of responsible AI? Does it stand on a strong theoretical footing that is developed from philosophy, ethics, moral philosophy, political science, the philosophy of technology, and a whole lot of other disciplines? Or is it a fashionable idea that is just floating around because some organizations started working on it earlier?

OECD came up with something, and then everyone is talking about it, or is it something that has a very solid theoretical perspective from which you can develop a whole lot of things? Then the question is, is responsible AI part of hard law, or is it part of soft law, or is it part of self-regulation that would be left to the AI companies, users, adopters, or deployers to decide? Or are we talking about a hybrid approach where there will be some hard law components in terms of acts and regulations inscribed through acts, and then government principles, and then soft law, such as industry norms, voluntary guidelines,

and voluntary certification? When they come by, they become hybrid approaches. So, what are we talking about regarding responsible AI when it comes to governance? Then in the question of AI ethics, we also saw whether AI ethics should be culturally sensitive, should be culturally contextualized, or whether we should talk of AI ethics in the broader context of transparency, fundamental rights, or universal rights. So, is the same thing applicable to responsible AI, or is it a Western idea or ideal, or, for that matter, some would say even a European ideal that is imposed on the rest on account of some guidelines, and everyone thinks that responsible AI is important? So, these are some of the questions that are raised in the literature, which are hotly debated, and of course, they are also addressed. But this is not a course on Responsible AI or on the Ethics of AI. So, we mention them in passing, but we also highlight that these questions cannot be wished away, particularly when we talk about Responsible AI in the context of Law and Justice.



## Principles in Practice

- According to ISO:
- **Building a responsible AI:** How to manage the AI ethics debate
- **Fairness:** Datasets used for training the AI system must be given careful consideration to avoid discrimination.
- **Transparency:** AI systems should be designed in a way that allows users to understand how the algorithms work.
- **Non-maleficence:** AI systems should avoid harming individuals, society or the environment.
- **Accountability:** Developers, organizations and policymakers must ensure AI is developed and used responsibly.
- **Privacy:** AI must protect people's personal data, which involves developing mechanisms for individuals to control how their data is collected and used.
- **Robustness:** AI systems should be secure – that is, resilient to errors, adversarial attacks and unexpected inputs.
- **Inclusiveness:** Engaging with diverse perspectives helps identify potential ethical concerns of AI and ensures a collective effort to address them.

One way to look into this is that instead of beating around the bush with vague terms like this, that, and all, we can go straight into the principles in practice established by the International Standards Organization. So, it gives a guideline on how to manage the AI ethics debate. Build responsible AI. Then, for fairness, the data sets used for training AI systems must be given careful consideration to avoid discrimination. So, fairness here says to first avoid discrimination, look at the data sets, and scrutinize them carefully. Then transparency, it says, should be designed in a way that allows users to understand how algorithms work. So algorithmic transparency is important because algorithms are going to work; algorithms are going to decide. Then non-maleficence is very important because they should not intentionally be built with some maleficent intention or with some criminal intention to cause harm either to the environment, society, or people. So non-maleficence is that by default, or by their action, they should not do any harm, or the

first principle is to do no harm. Then accountability comes, then privacy, then robustness, then inclusiveness.

## Principles in Responsible AI

The diagram illustrates the principles of Responsible AI as a brain with a lightbulb in the center. The principles are:

- Fairness
- Privacy
- Robustness
- Inclusiveness
- Accountability
- Non-maleficence
- Transparency

According to the International Standards Organization (ISO), which is developing standards for responsible AI, these are the things that need to be taken into account. These are the principles: fairness, privacy, transparency, robustness, non-maleficence, inclusiveness, and accountability. But other organizations may have different principles in addition to them, or they may have the same principles written in a different lingo.

## Good Practices

ISO suggests the following

- Design for humans by using a diverse set of users and use-case scenarios, and incorporating this feedback before and throughout the project's development.
- Use multiple metrics to assess training and monitoring, including user surveys, overall system performance indicators, and false positive and negative rates sliced across different subgroups.
- Probe the raw data for mistakes (e.g. missing values, incorrect labels, sampling), training skews (e.g. data collection methods or inherent social biases) and redundancies – all crucial for ensuring responsible AI principles of fairness, equity and accuracy in AI systems.
- Understand the limitations of your model to mitigate bias, improve generalization and ensure reliable performance in real-world scenarios; and communicate these to users where possible.
- Continually test your model against responsible AI principles to ensure it takes real-world performance and user feedback into account, and consider both short- and long-term solutions to the issues.

International standard organizations (ISO) came up with some good practices like design for humans means, use a diverse set of users, use case scenarios incorporating the

feedback before and then throughout the project's development. It means that to make your AI system responsible, adopt these things. Use multiple metrics, probe the raw data, understand the limitations of your model, and continuously test your model to responsible AI standards to ensure that it looks into real-world phenomena, user feedback is taken into account, and consider both short-term and long-term solutions to the issues. The International Standards Organization (ISO) now tries to translate vague principles like accountability and inclusiveness into actionable points through good practices; for example, probing the raw data for mistakes is important to ensure that transparency is built in. Ensuring that responsible AI principles of fairness, equity, and accuracy are already incorporated is essential. Then, understanding the limitations of the system helps mitigate bias. Improve generalization to reliable performance in real-world scenarios. In the sense that don't think of the system as a black box that operates in a specific context or algorithms that are totally devoid of real-world exposure. In the sense that test it in a real-world context, real-world scenario, and then make them part of the responsible AI framework.

The slide features a light yellow background with a decorative orange and white wave at the top. On the left is the NPTEL logo, and on the right is the IIT Bombay logo. The title 'Good Practices' is centered in red. Below it is a bulleted list of three items. To the right of the list is a photograph of three people in a meeting. At the bottom right is a small video frame showing a man in a blue shirt speaking.

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## Good Practices

- Understand the limitations of your model to mitigate bias, improve generalization and ensure reliable performance in real-world scenarios; and communicate these to users where possible.
- Continually test your model against responsible AI principles to ensure it takes real-world performance and user feedback into account, and consider both short- and long-term solutions to the issues.
- These are also contextual and will be evolving depending on the need



Then comes the question of the limitations and the contingency test that we have discussed. So, these are the good practices that the ISO recommends.




## General to Specific

- The challenge lies in translating these principles
- To specific sectors
  - Domain specific issues and priorities
  - Nature of application and system
- Responsible AI is not AI ethics
  - There may be overlaps but they are different
  - Implementing both needs capacity
- Sector specific metrics, indicators and assessments
- But Responsible AI is promoted because methodologies have been developed integrating technical parameters with values




The question here is that the ISO standards are very general, but moving to specific sectors becomes a little tricky. Because domain-specific issues and priorities will be variable. As we said again and again, in areas such as health, finance, and banking, the relationship between the user and the institution is very different. So, there is some sort of fiduciary relationship of trust; trustworthiness is part of accountability and responsibility. We rely on the doctors, and then we rely on the banks; we rely on the financial institutions to maintain secrecy, to deal with this fairly, and, more importantly, not to divulge the information. And then the nature of the application and the system also become something that is very decisive.

If the application is very complex and the system is also going to meet the diverse needs of diverse users, how do we ensure that these parameters are really built in and then brought into the system? And then, responsible AI, as we said, is not ethics, although there is a huge overlap. So, should companies say that I have complied with AI ethics; I am not bothered about responsible AI because, to me, both are the same? Or should companies say that I will try to use AI ethics to the maximum extent possible, and I think when it comes to responsible AI, I will not try to do anything because, to me, they are one and the same? Or can companies take a stand that I understand Both are different; both may overlap; both may look similar in some contexts, but they are not. So, I will pay equal attention to both, and then I will try to develop systems where both principles are incorporated in letter and spirit, and then they adhere to ethical principles as well as responsible AI principles. But the challenge here is that implementing both would need a lot of capacity, and if you are a small developer who is developing a small application for a small engineering industry, or you are developing something for a very small institution, how much of the effort, how much of the initiative, and how much of the resources in terms of time and energy will go into making them ethically accountable and

then responsible when the application itself is not that controversial? So, this again needs a whole lot of thinking. Should we say that every AI application should fulfil 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 norms of ethics, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 norms of responsible AI, or are we going to give the right and liberty to decide and to contextualize? For example, hospitals can come together to identify the priorities in responsible AI principles and then say they adhere to them as core principles to which every AI application in the health sector will adhere.

And then these principles would be adhered to by everyone to the maximum, but again, some flexibility and leeway should be given to the institutions, and then the hospitals, or in the specific context for the institutions, to decide to what extent they would go, although they would try to adhere to them as much as possible. Obviously, the next question here would be, how about metrics? How about comparisons, evaluations, and assessments? And then who is going to develop them? Organizations like ISO can do it, professional bodies can do it, standard-setting organizations at the national level can do it, and even other institutions like IEEE, government-nominated bodies, and government-established bodies can do them. But why responsible AI is getting more important is that in the last five years, a lot of private consultancy firms have sprung into action because they see a whole lot of new markets emerging in responsible AI. So, they have worked with companies, they have worked with different sectors, and then they come up with specific Responsible AI guidelines, principles, good practices, and methodologies. Many of these consultancy firms, and some of these consultancy firms, are also developing AI systems; either they develop the AI systems in part and then work with others in integrating them into larger systems.

So responsible AI has been promoted for the simple reason that consultancy firms, big industries, and sensitive industries like banking and finance in Europe, where the EU is, have now adopted it. But GDPR has been there even earlier, and many national regulations also consider responsible AI as a guiding principle. Based on various factors like this, responsible AI has become mainstream now, so we cannot simply say responsible AI has become mainstream; it has become something actionable that is discernible and something that could not exactly be put into practice easily, but which is easily getting translated into various systems and various subsystems as well.




## RAI- Some Concerns

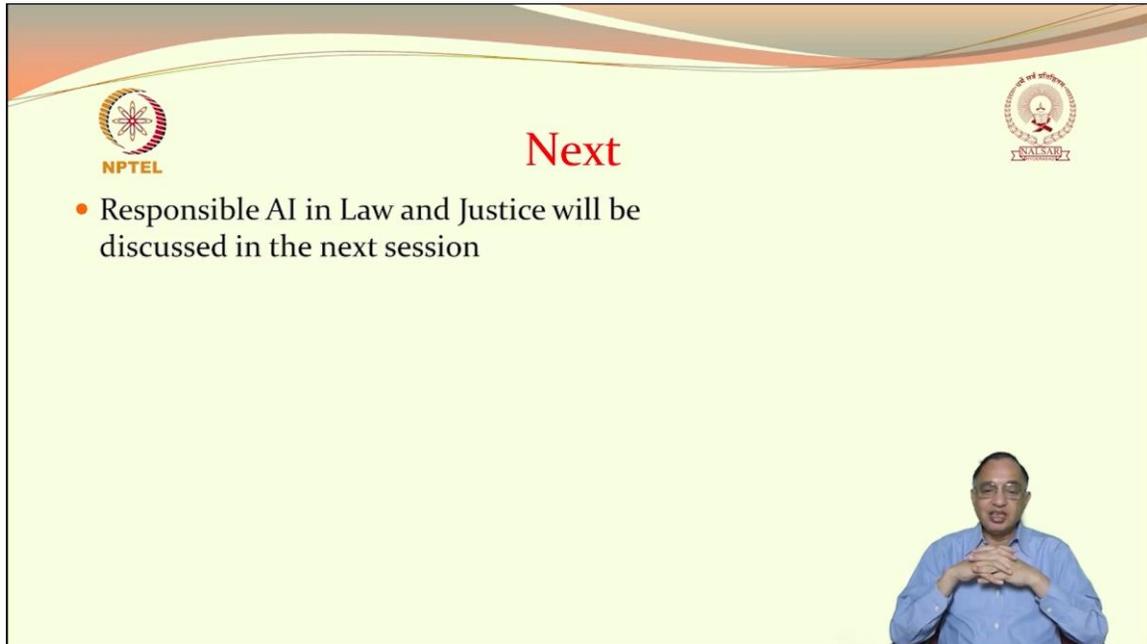
- Quantification vs qualitative assessment
- Similar to Ethics washing
- Lack of tools to assess and certify
- Driven by big consultancy and firms in AI sector than by stakeholders?
- What is role of government
- Is RAI a ploy in sectors like law enforcement for more power
- Is RAI linked with regulation
- Will RAI be more a matter of soft law than regulation by law




However, there are a whole lot of concerns. Quantification - will the quantification really miss the qualitative aspect, or should we talk about qualitative, or should we talk about a hybrid approach? Then the whole question of ethics washing and ticking the box of ethics visas, the same thing would happen to Responsible AI. Develop a nice methodology, develop a format, develop a whole lot of boxes and decision trees, put them all together as a bound manual, a Responsible AI guidance manual, and then have some tick boxes to check. We have done this on transparency, we have done this on accountability, we have done this on inclusiveness, or is it going to be something that is AI washing, ticking a lot of boxes without doing anything? We don't have tools that can really assess and certify to what extent these responsible AI principles have been realized in practice or how exactly these systems have worked well. Then, as we saw, the major stakeholders here have been the big consultancy firms, the AI developers, and the industry itself; it is not the public, nor other stakeholders, who have had a say in deciding what is responsible AI, nor were they the ones who were the driving force behind it. So, where does the government come into this? That is a big question. Responsible AI can also be used in some sectors like law enforcement to gain more power in the sense that when I say I have responsible AI facial recognition technology or responsible predictive AI, it could mean you have something responsible, so we will give you more power; you become more credible in the sense that you are assured that as you claim it is responsible AI, nobody is going to really challenge it in practice.

Then the relationship between responsible AI and regulation is complex. It is not fully understood. It is taking shape, but not in a very clear condition. And as of today, if the governments' tendency is more towards less regulation, then there is more innovation. So, particularly after Trump took over, the tendency has shifted towards less regulation and more innovation. And then the Paris AI Summit of February 2025 also showed us that

many countries are moving from tighter regulation to softer regulation and are even trying to rework some of the stricter liabilities and some of the partial practices or penalties that would stifle innovation. So, in that case, will responsible AI become more a question of regulation by the industry, more a question of soft law than hard law or very strict regulation through legislation, and then by the guidance and rules promulgated by the government or any other organization?



  
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Next

- Responsible AI in Law and Justice will be discussed in the next session

  
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So, these are some of the things that we really need to take into account when we talk about Responsible AI. In the next session, we will look into Responsible AI in Law and Justice and what exactly we mean by Responsible AI in Law and Justice broadly. And then the session after that, we will look into Responsible AI in law and justice in the specific Indian context. Thank you.