Peer - Reviewed & Refereed Journal

The Law Journal strives to provide a platform for discussion of International as well as National Developments in the Field of Law.

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ABOUT US

WHITE BLACK LEGAL is an open access, peer-reviewed and refereed journal provideddedicated to express views on topical legal issues, thereby generating a cross current of ideas on emerging matters. This platform shall also ignite the initiative and desire of young law students to contribute in the field of law. The erudite response of legal luminaries shall be solicited to enable readers to explore challenges that lie before law makers, lawyers and the society at large, in the event of the ever changing social, economic and technological scenario.

With this thought, we hereby present to you

EXPLORING PUBLIC PERSPECTIVES ON ALIGNING INDIA'S AI POLICIES WITH THE INTERNATIONAL NORMS

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Abstract:

The rapid ascent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a pivotal force in technological advancement presents both unprecedented opportunities and formidable challenges for policy formulation on a global scale. India, as an emerging digital superpower, stands at a crossroads, striving to harmonize its burgeoning AI landscape with international norms and standards. This study embarks on an exploratory journey to gauge public perspectives on the alignment of India's AI policies with global norms, underscoring the importance of such alignment for fostering international cooperation, enhancing technological interoperability, and ensuring ethical governance in the AI domain.

Employing a mixed-methods approach that combines quantitative surveys with qualitative interviews across diverse demographics, the research captures a comprehensive snapshot of public opinion on India's current AI policy framework. The study specifically focuses on areas of ethical AI use, data privacy, AI governance, and international collaboration in AI research and development.

Findings suggest a strong public inclination towards integrating international ethical standards into Indian AI policies, highlighting concerns over data privacy, security, and the ethical use of AI. Many respondents express the need for India to play a proactive role in shaping global AI norms, reflecting an awareness of the potential geopolitical implications of AI technologies.

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Moreover, the analysis reveals a palpable enthusiasm for enhancing India's contributions to international AI research initiatives, suggesting a public perception of such engagement as beneficial for India's technological and economic advancement. However, the study also uncovers apprehensions about the potential for international norms to stifle innovation or impose Western-centric ethical frameworks that may not align with India's socio-cultural context.

The paper concludes by advocating for a balanced approach to aligning India's AI policies with international norms. It underscores the importance of fostering global partnerships while ensuring that such alignments respect and reflect India's unique cultural and ethical values. The study calls for inclusive policymaking processes that actively engage diverse stakeholders, including the general public, in shaping AI policies that are both globally competitive and locally relevant.

This research contributes to the ongoing discourse on global AI governance by providing insights into public attitudes towards policy alignment in the context of India's dynamic digital ecosystem. It serves as a valuable reference for policymakers, technologists, and scholars engaged in the formulation and analysis of AI policies at both national and international levels.

Introduction:

In the age of rapid technological advancements, artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a pivotal force shaping economies, societies, and governance structures worldwide. India, with its burgeoning tech industry and significant digital population, stands at a crucial juncture where the formulation and implementation of AI policies could dictate its technological sovereignty and global competitiveness. The introduction of AI technologies in various sectors such as healthcare, agriculture, education, and transportation has underscored the need for robust governance frameworks that not only foster innovation but also ensure ethical standards, data protection, and equitable access.

The global landscape of AI governance is characterized by a patchwork of international norms and national strategies. Leading entities like the European Union, the United States, and China have developed comprehensive AI frameworks that reflect their regional priorities and ethical considerations. As AI technologies do not recognize national boundaries, their implications are widely international, necessitating a global conversation on harmonized standards and norms.

India's alignment with international AI norms is not merely a diplomatic or technological issue but a complex amalgam of socio-economic, ethical, and strategic dimensions. This alignment involves addressing multifaceted challenges including balancing economic aspirations with social welfare, protecting citizen privacy while promoting digital economies, and fostering innovation in a manner that is inclusive and sustainable.

Exploring public perspectives on this alignment is crucial. Public opinion can offer insights into the societal readiness for AI, highlight concerns related to privacy and job displacement, and reflect the aspirations and fears of the citizenry regarding an AI-driven future. Engaging with a broad range of stakeholders—ranging from tech developers and policymakers to the end-users and marginalized communities—ensures that India's AI policies are not only comprehensive and forward-looking but also inclusive and democratically legitimized.

This exploration seeks to analyze how India's approach to international AI norms can be guided by its domestic needs and global aspirations, and how public input can shape a balanced, equitable, and successful AI governance framework. By examining these dynamics, the discussion aims to contribute to a nuanced understanding of what it means for India to navigate the complex web of international AI politics and ethics in a manner that respects both global standards and local imperatives.

Objectives:

- **Develop a Balanced AI Governance Framework:** Create policies that balance innovation with safety, ethics, and privacy, integrating global best practices with local norms.
- **Enhance Public Engagement in AI Policy-making:** Ensure AI policy development is inclusive and transparent, involving diverse stakeholder inputs to foster trust and ownership.
- **Promote International Cooperation While Protecting National Interests:** Engage in global AI discussions and norm-setting, while safeguarding India's sovereignty, economic, and social values.

Review of literature:

1. **Galindo, L., 2021,** The Going Digital Toolkit note offers a structured approach for navigating AI policy development, emphasizing stages from design and implementation to intelligence and international cooperation.

2. **J. Biddle, 2020,** Your paper investigates over 80 AI ethics documents since 2016, analyzing the challenges of creator homogeneity, presenting a novel typology of document motivations, and assessing their varied impacts on AI governance.

3. **Bugingo, G., 2020,** The paper explores the challenge of defining AI for regulatory purposes, highlighting a divide between researchers' focus on technical functionality and policymakers' emphasis on human-like capabilities. This discrepancy leads to a regulatory focus on future technologies, possibly overlooking current AI's ethical and practical issues.

4. **Kemp, L., 2020,** The paper evaluates whether AI governance should be centralized or remain fragmented. It outlines centralization benefits like efficiency and coordinated policy but warns against potential drawbacks such as inflexibility and exclusionary practices. The conclusion suggests the impact of governance will largely depend on the institution's design, advocating for careful design consideration and predicting ongoing fragmentation with a call for close monitoring.

5. **Cihon, P., 2019,** The paper contrasts centralized versus fragmented AI governance, drawing on historical governance models. It highlights centralization's efficiency and coordination benefits against fragmentation's flexibility and risks of rigidity. The conclusion emphasizes that governance effectiveness depends on careful design and suggests continued fragmentation with vigilant oversight.

6. **Dafoe, A., 2018,** The first cluster, the technical landscape, seeks to understand the technical inputs, possibilities, and constraints for Al. The second cluster, Al politics, focuses on the political dynamics between firms, governments, the public, researchers, and other actors. The final research cluster of Al's ideal governance envisions what structures and dynamics we would ideally create to govern the transition to advanced artificial intelligence.

7. **Zysman, J., 2022,** Artificial intelligence (AI) poses a set of interwoven challenges. A new general-purpose technology likened to steam power or electricity, AI must first be clearly defined before considering its global governance. In this context, a useful definition is a technology that uses advanced computation to perform at human cognitive capacity in some

task area. Like electricity, AI cannot be governed in isolation, but in the context of a broader digital technology toolbox.

8. **Wanjiku, W.G., 2021,** This paper examines how the governance in AI policy documents have been framed as a way to resolve public controversies surrounding AI. It draws on the studies of governance of emerging technologies, the concept of policy framing, and analysis of 49 recent policy documents dedicated to AI which have been prepared in the context of technological hype expecting fast advances of AI that will fundamentally change the economy and society.

9. **Edwards, J., 2024,** Emerging technologies like generative AI tools, including ChatGPT, are increasingly utilized in educational settings, offering innovative approaches to learning while simultaneously posing new challenges. This study employs a survey methodology to examine the policy landscape concerning these technologies, drawing insights from 102 high school principals and higher education provosts. Our results reveal a prominent policy gap: the majority of institutions lack specialized guidelines for the ethical deployment of AI tools such as ChatGPT.

10. **Siau, K., 2018,** This longitudinal multiple case studies research will study the evolution and revolution of AI governance, policies, and regulations, and how governance, policies, and regulations impact AI advancement and are impacted by AI advancement. The research plans to study the top five leading countries in AI research – China, the US, Japan, the UK, and Germany.

11. **Wurster, S., 2022,** This study contributes to the understanding of how states plan to govern AI concerning the role they assume and to the way they responsibly develop AI. In different policy instruments across 22 countries plus the European Union, there is considerable variation in how governments approach the governance of AI, both regarding the policy measures proposed and their focus on public responsibility.

12. **Taeihagh, A., 2021,** The rapid developments in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the intensification in the adoption of AI in domains such as autonomous vehicles, lethal weapon systems, robotics, and alike pose serious challenges to governments as they must manage the scale and speed of socio-technical transitions occurring.

13. **Ignacio Criado, J., 2019,** Artificial intelligence (AI) is the latest trend being implemented in the public sector. Recent advances in this field and the AI explosion in the private sector have served to promote a revolution for government, public service management, accountability,

and public value. Incipient research to understand, conceptualize, and express challenges and limitations is now ongoing. This paper is the first approach in such a direction; our research question is: What are the current AI trends in the public sector? To achieve that goal, we collected 78 papers related to this new field in recent years.

14. **Nitzberg, M., 2020,** In debates about artificial intelligence (AI), imaginations often run wild. Policy-makers, opinion leaders, and the public tend to believe that AI is already a compelling universal technology, limitless in its possibilities. However, while machine learning (ML), the principal computer science tool underlying today's AI breakthroughs is indeed powerful, ML is fundamentally a form of context-dependent statistical inference and as such has its limits.

15. **Cath, C., 2018,** This paper is the introduction to the special issue entitled: 'Governing artificial intelligence: ethical, legal and technical opportunities and challenges'. Artificial intelligence (AI) increasingly permeates every aspect of our society, from the critical, like urban infrastructure, law enforcement, banking, healthcare, and humanitarian aid, to the mundane like dating. AI, including embodied AI in robotics and techniques like machine learning, can improve economic, and social welfare and the exercise of human rights.

16. **Misuraca, G., 2020,** The rush to understand new socio-economic contexts created by the wide adoption of AI is justified by its far-ranging consequences, spanning almost every walk of life. Yet, the public sector's predicament is a tragic double bind: its obligations to protect citizens from potential algorithmic harms are at odds with the temptation to increase its efficiency - or in other words - to govern algorithms while governing *by* algorithms.

17. **Sturm, B.J., 2020,** As government and public administration lag behind the rapid development of AI in their efforts to provide adequate governance, they need respective concepts to keep pace with this dynamic progress. The literature provides few answers to the question of how government and public administration should respond to the great challenges associated with AI and use regulation to prevent harm.

18. **Nitzberg, M., 2020,** Artificial Intelligence raises new, distinct governance challenges, as well as familiar governance challenges in novel ways. The governance of AI, moreover, is not an issue of distant futures, it is well underway – and it has characteristics akin to 'herding cats' with a mind of their own. This essay introduces the contributions to the special issue, situating them in broader political and social science works of literature.

19. **Faveri, B., 2022,** A range of private actors are positioning varied public and private policy venues as appropriate for defining standards governing the ethical implications of artificial

intelligence (AI). Three ideal-type pathways – oppose and fend off; engage and push; and lead and inspire – describe distinct sets of corporate and civil society motivations and actions that lead to different roles for, and relations between, private actors and states in AI governance.

20. **Karimi, D., 2021,** This policy brief proposes a group of twenty (G20) coordinating committees for the governance of artificial intelligence (CCGAI) to plan and coordinate on a multilateral level the mitigation of AI risks. The G20 is the appropriate regime complex for such a meta-governance mechanism, given the involvement of the largest economies and their highest political representatives. Other regime complexes and international organizations, which also focus on AI governance, tend to either lack such political power or exclude major rival countries.

Hypothesis 1:

Null hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between the age of the respondents and their awareness of India's current AI policies and the discussion around aligning these policies with international norms.

Alternative hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between the age of the respondents and their awareness of India's current AI policies and the discussion around aligning these policies with international norms.

Hypothesis 2:

Null hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between the gender of the respondents and whether they believe that aligning India's AI policies with international standards will lead to economic growth and job creation in India.

Alternative hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between the gender of the respondents and whether they believe that aligning India's AI policies with international standards will lead to economic growth and job creation in India.

Hypothesis 3:

Null hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between the educational qualification of the respondents and whether introducing new AI governing policies will adequately address data privacy and security concerns.

Alternative hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between the educational qualification of the respondents and whether introducing new AI governing policies will adequately address data

privacy and security concerns.

Hypothesis 4:

Null hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between the occupation of the respondents and whether they agree that India should adopt international standards for data privacy to improve its AI policy framework.

Alternative hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between the occupation of the respondents and whether they agree that India should adopt international standards for data privacy to improve its AI policy framework.

Hypothesis 5:

Null hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between the marital status of the respondents and the rate of the respondents understanding India's current AI policies and their alignment with international norms.

Alternative hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between the marital status of the respondents and the rate the respondents understand India's current AI policies and their alignment with international norms.

Methodology:

This study is based on an empirical mode of research. The data was collected within the premises of Chennai by adopting the convenient sampling method and the sample size for the same is 239. The questionnaire used for the above study is a structured questionnaire. The independent variables included in this study are age, gender, educational qualification, occupation, and marital status. The dependent variables for the same are the awareness of the respondents of India's current AI policies and the discussion around aligning these policies with international norms, the beliefs of the respondents about aligning India's current AI policies with the international norms which will lead to economic growth and job creation in India, the belief of the respondents about introducing new AI governing policies will adequately address the concerns around data privacy and security for Indian citizens, should India adopt international standards for data privacy to improve its AI policy framework and ratings of the respondents about their understanding of India's current AI policies and their alignment with International norms.
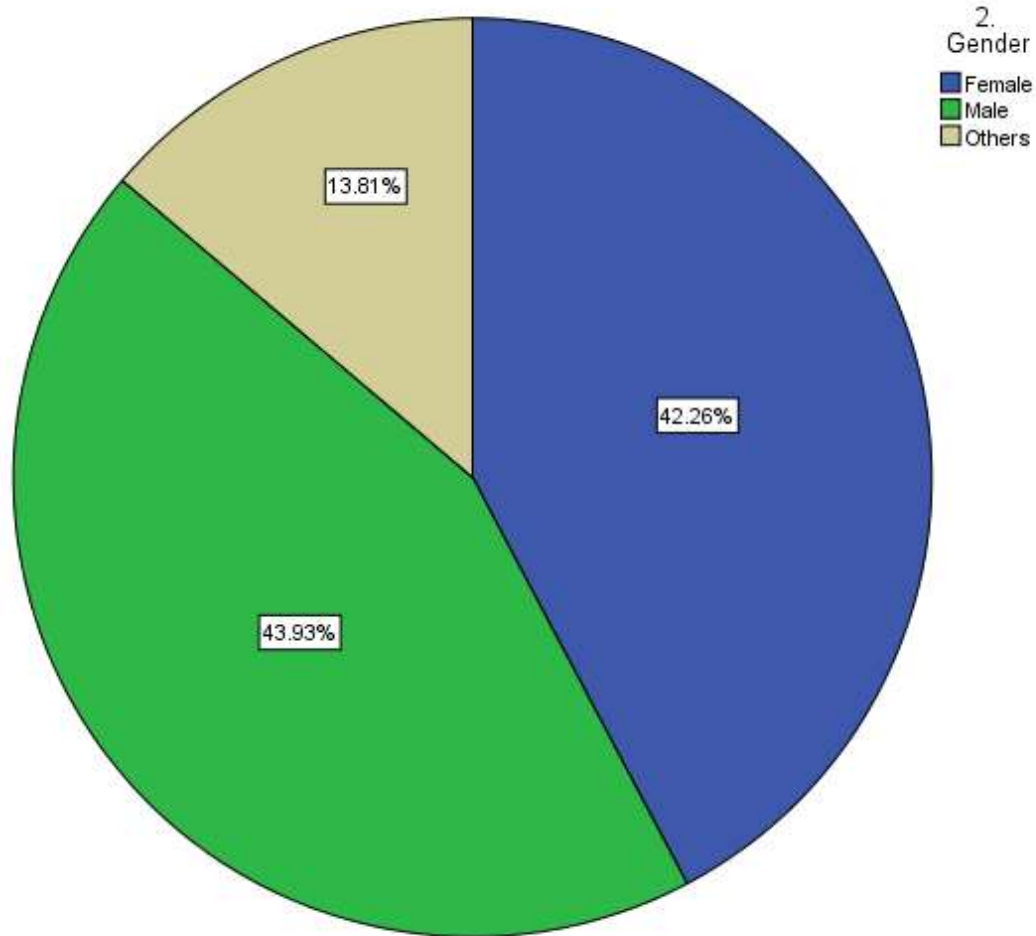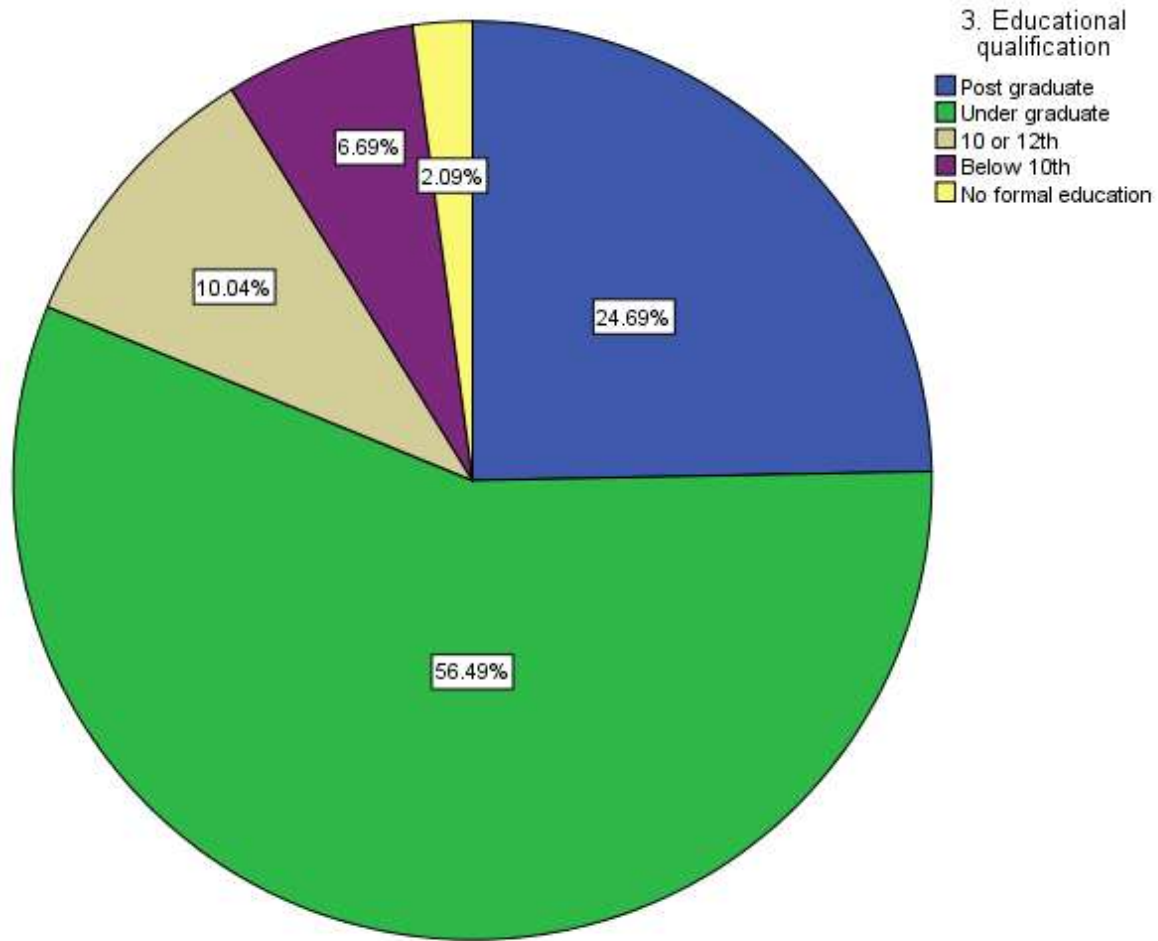
Analysis:

Figure - 1
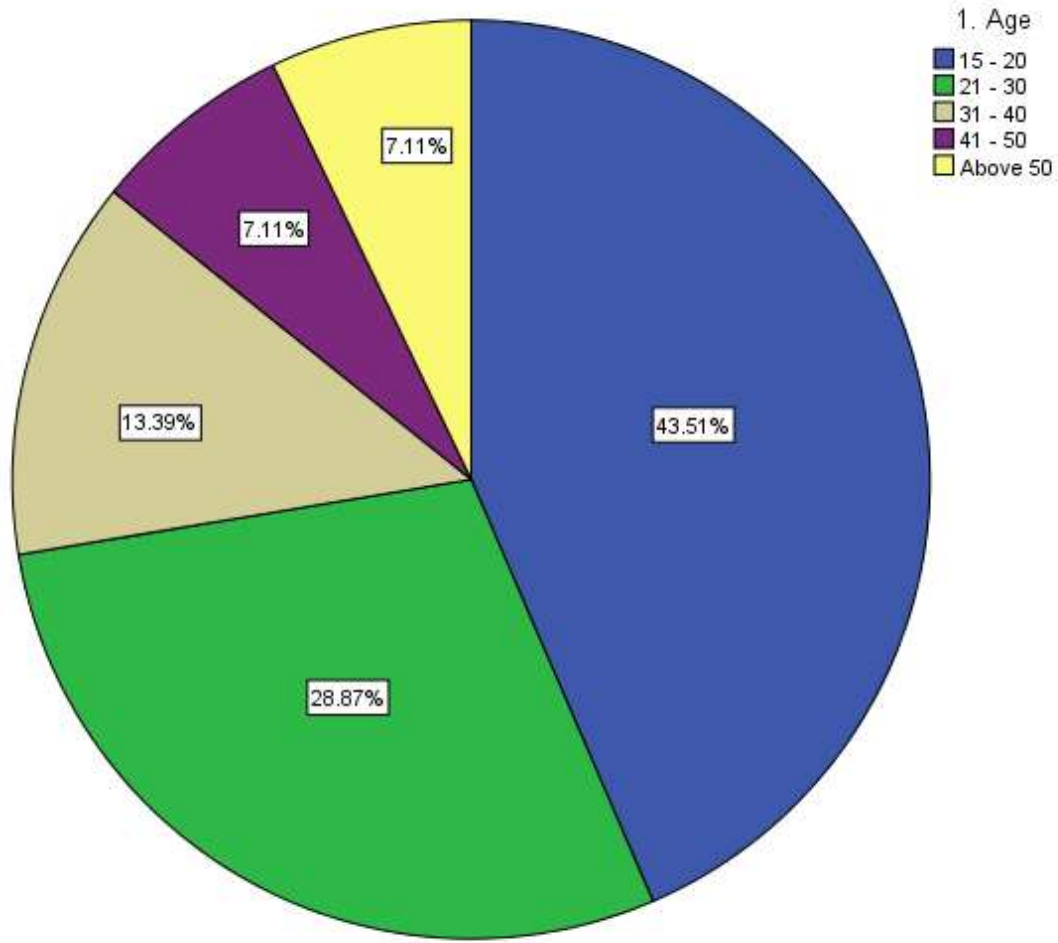
Legend: The above figure shows the age of the respondents.

Figure – 2

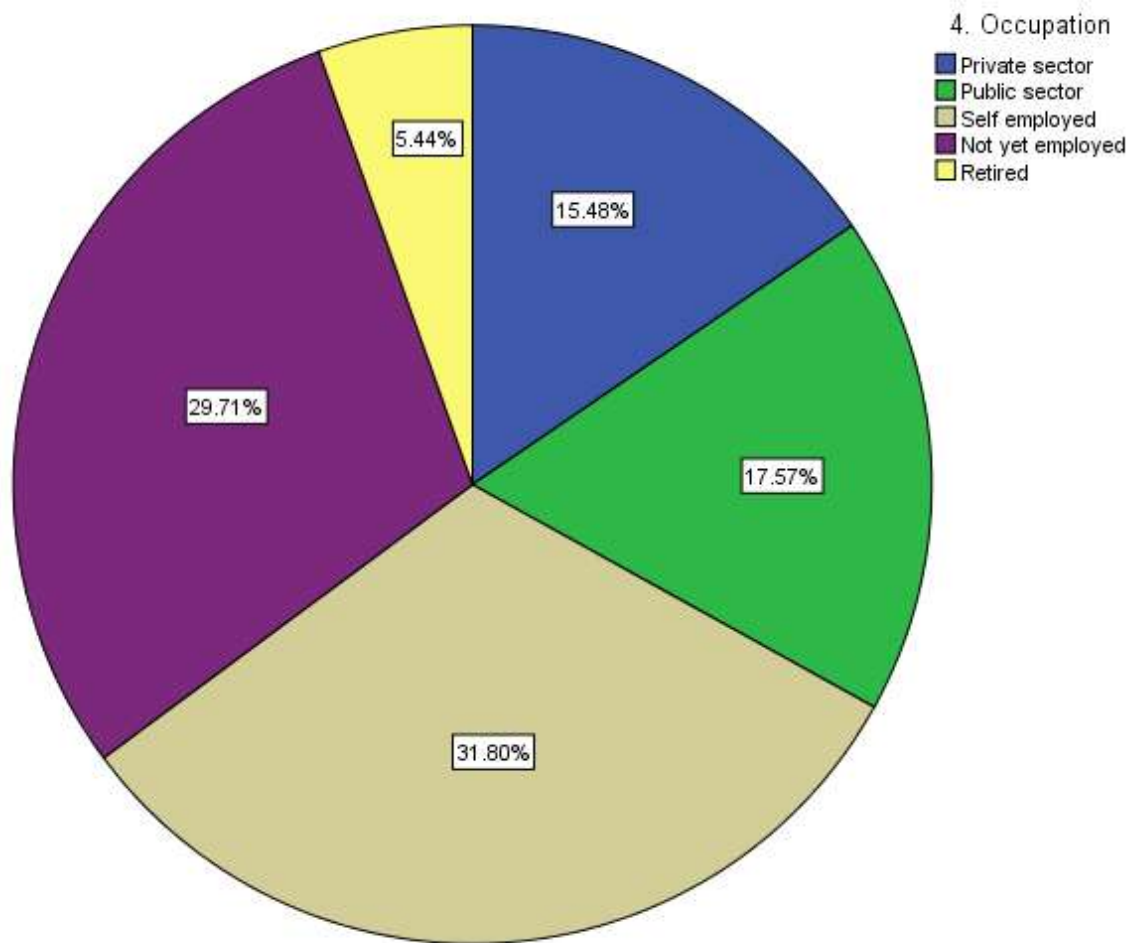**Legend:** The above figure reveals the gender of the respondents.
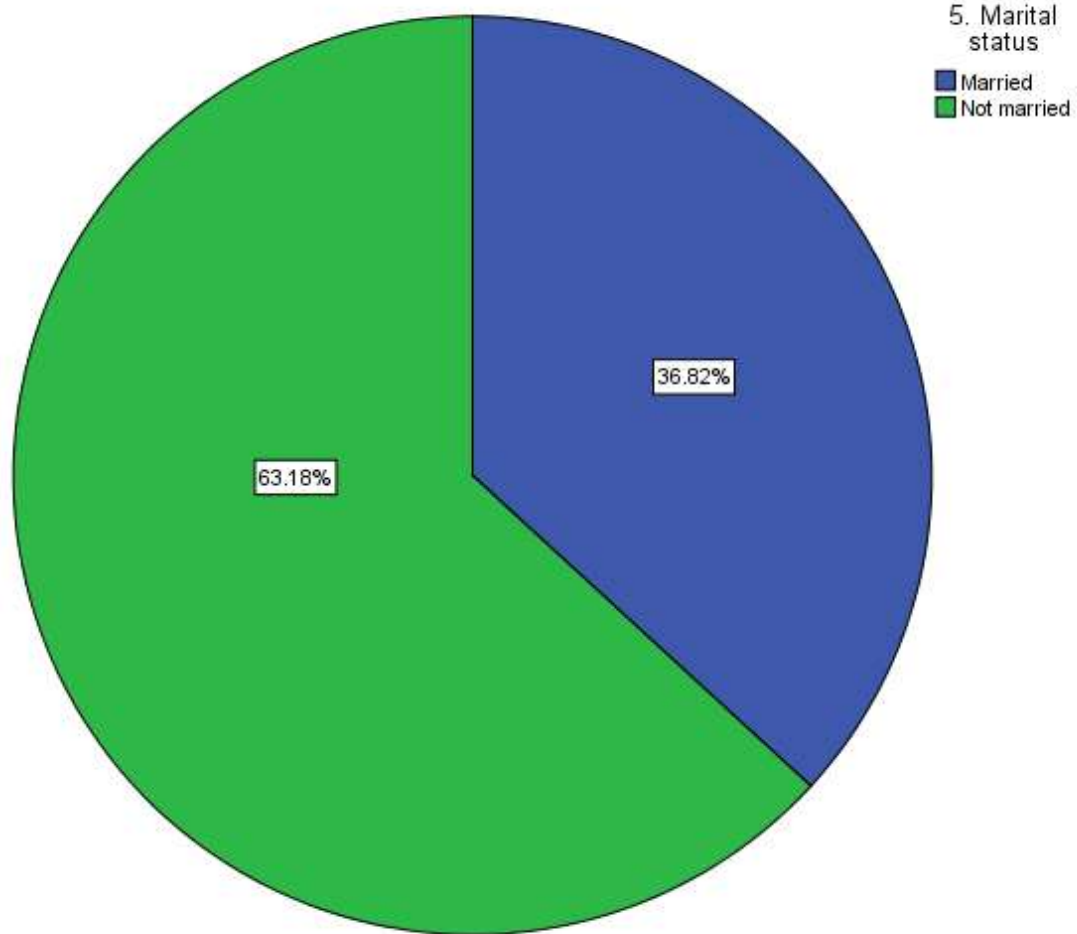
Figure – 3

Legend: The above figure reveals the educational qualifications of the respondents.
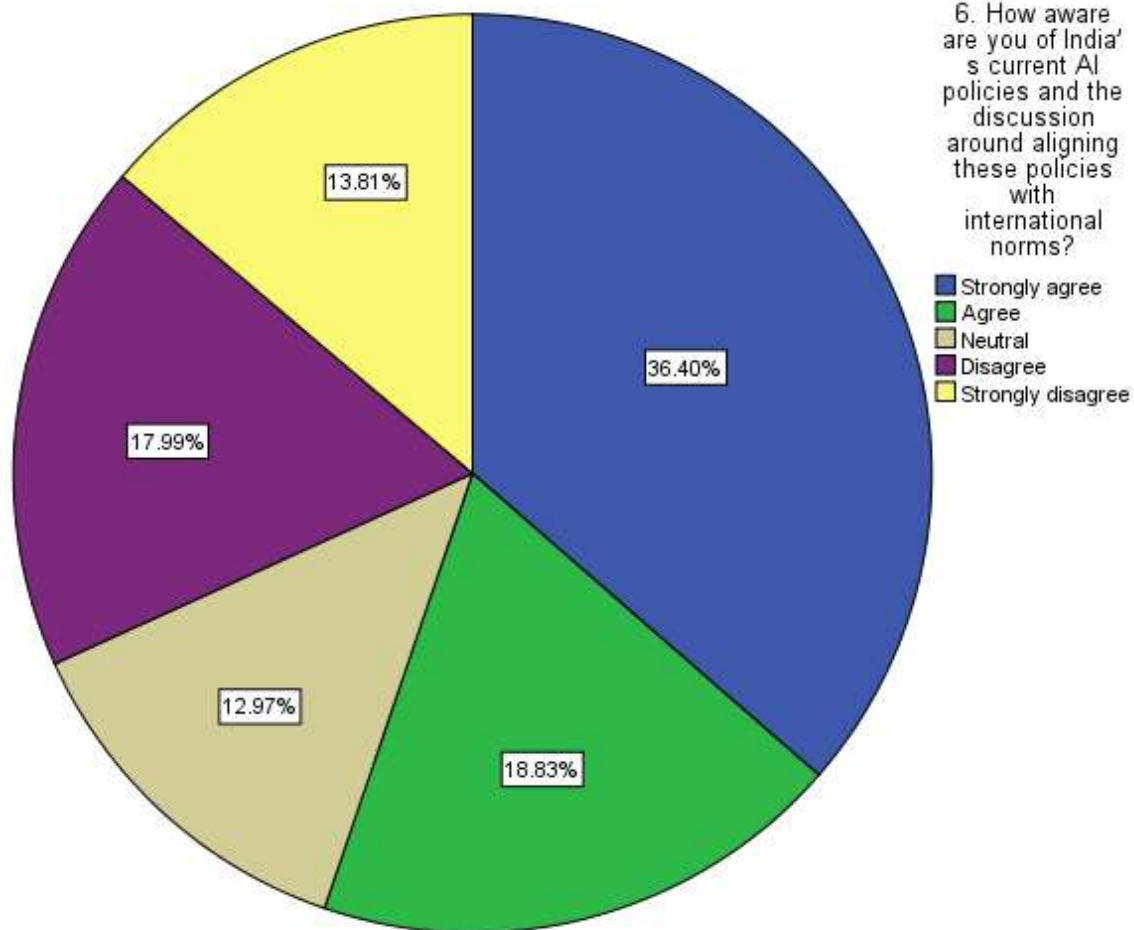
Figure – 4

Legend: The above figure reveals the occupation of the respondents.
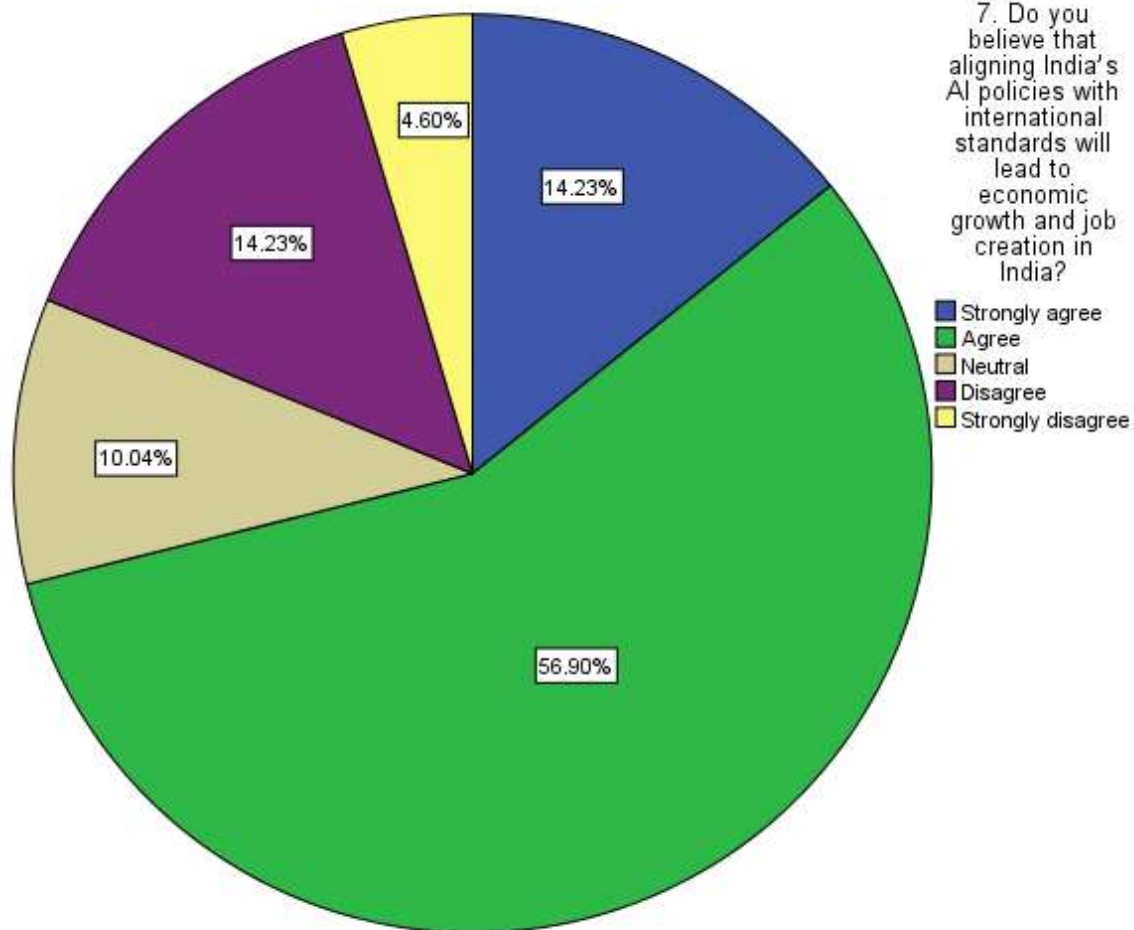
Figure – 5

Legend: The above figure displays the marital status of the respondents.
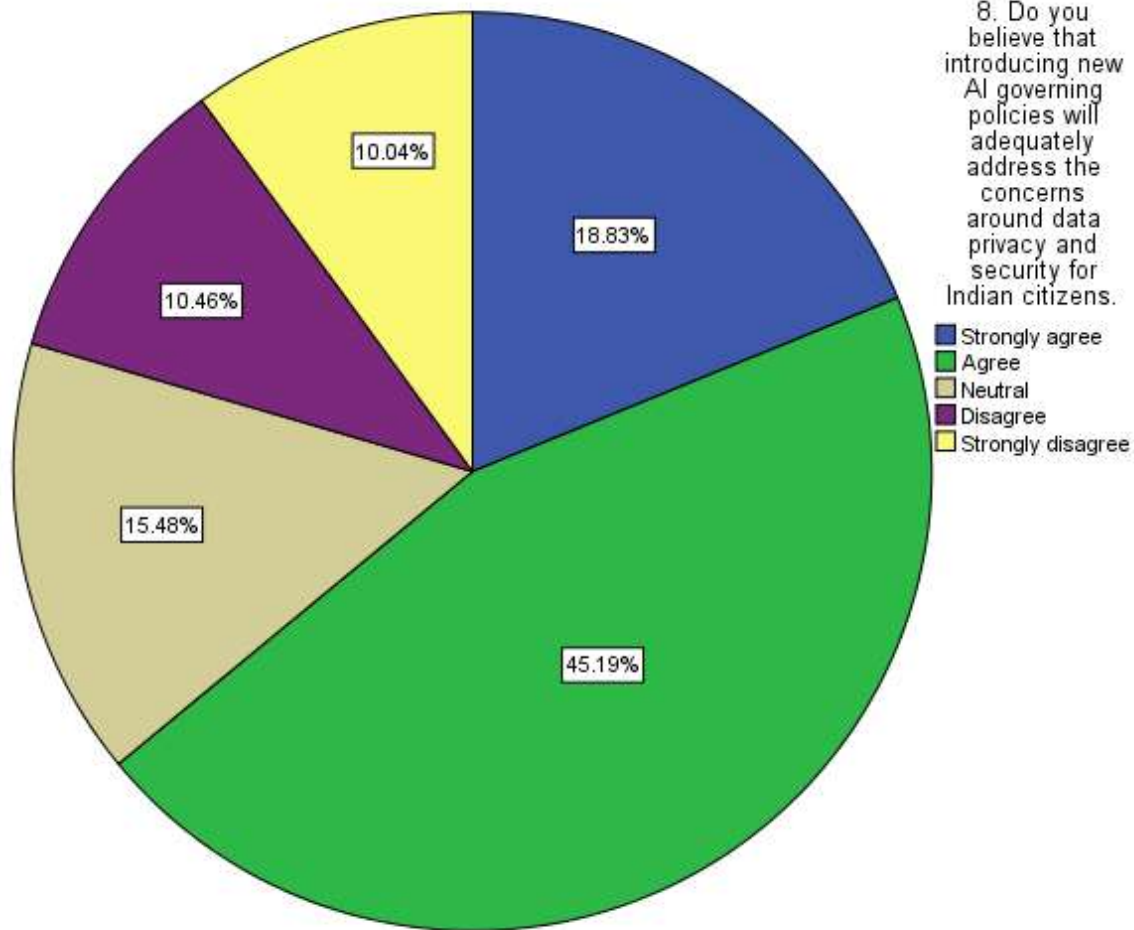
Figure – 6

Legend: The above figure can be used to find the respondents' awareness of India's current AI policies and the discussion around aligning these policies with international norms. The above figure shows the respondents' awareness of India's current AI policies and the discussions around aligning these policies with international norms.
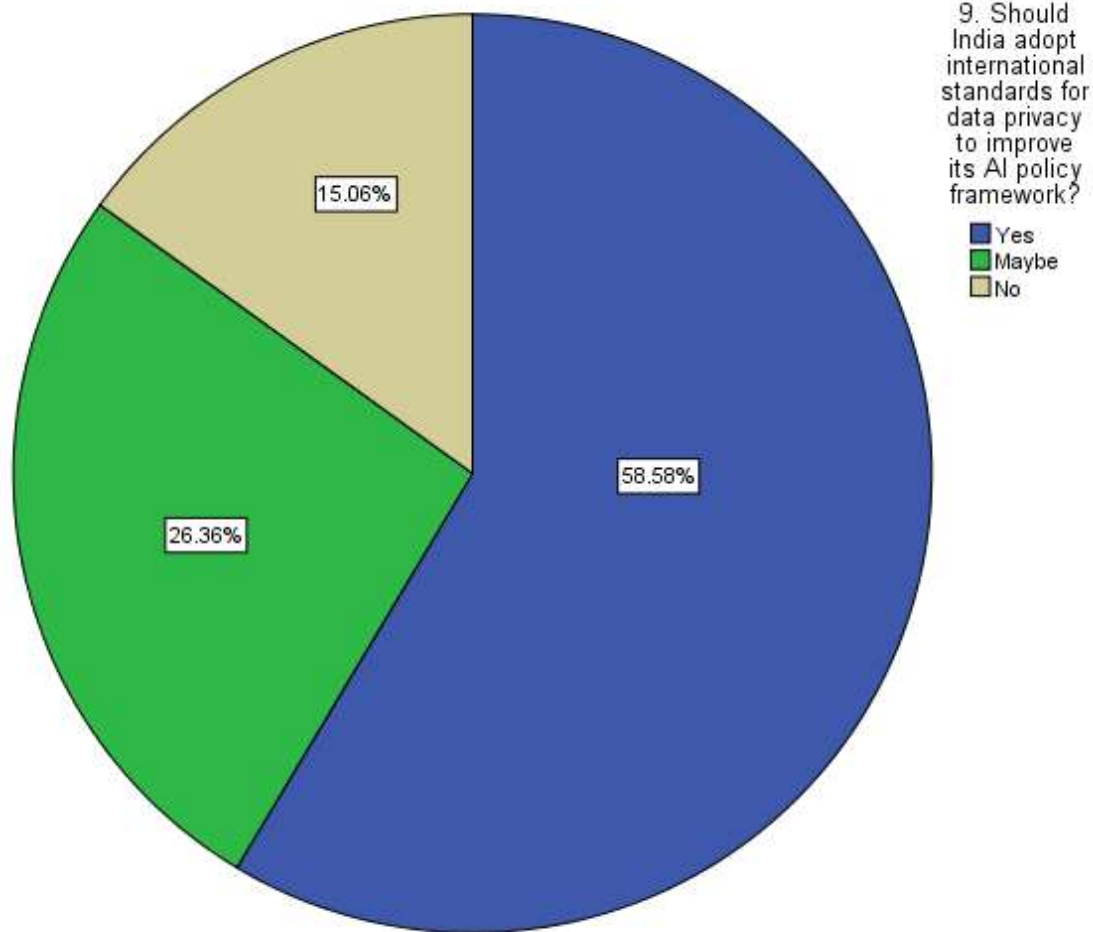
Figure – 7

Legend: The above figure can be used to show the beliefs of the students about aligning India's policies with international standards will lead to economic growth and job creation in India. The above figure is used to show the beliefs of the respondents regarding aligning India's AI policies with international standards will lead to economic growth and job creation in India.
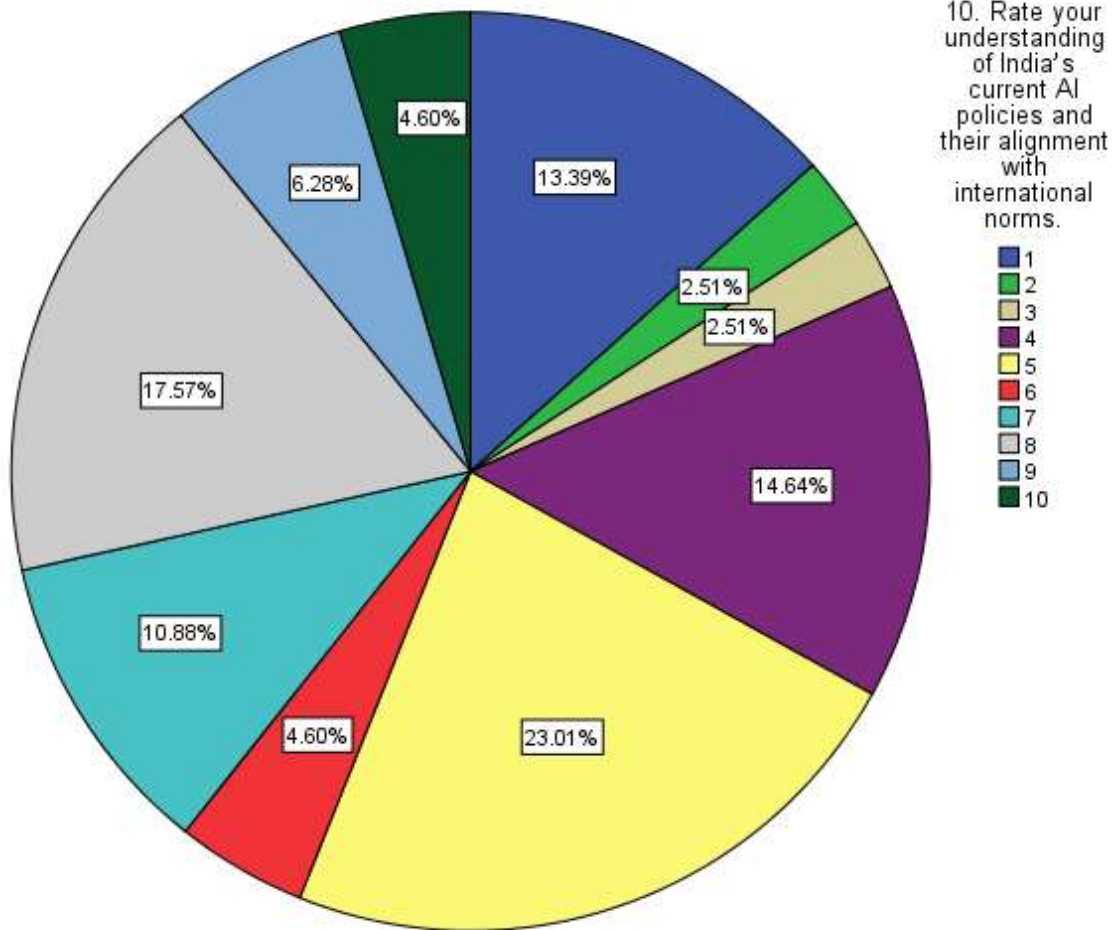
Figure - 8:

Legend: The above figure can be used to display the beliefs of the respondents about introducing new AI governing policies that will adequately address the concerns around data privacy and security for Indian citizens. The above figure can be used to describe the beliefs of the respondents that introducing new AI policies will adequately address the concerns around data privacy and security for Indian citizens.

Figure – 9

Legend: The above figure shows the respondent's opinion on whether India should adopt international standards for data privacy to improve its AI policy framework. the above figure shows the respondent's opinion on whether India should adopt international standards for data privacy to improve its AI policy framework.

Figure – 10

Legend: The above figure shows the Ratings of the respondents on their understanding of India's current AI policies and their alignment with international norms. The above figure can be used to display the ratings of the respondents regarding their understanding of India's current AI policies and their alignment with international norms.

Figure – 11
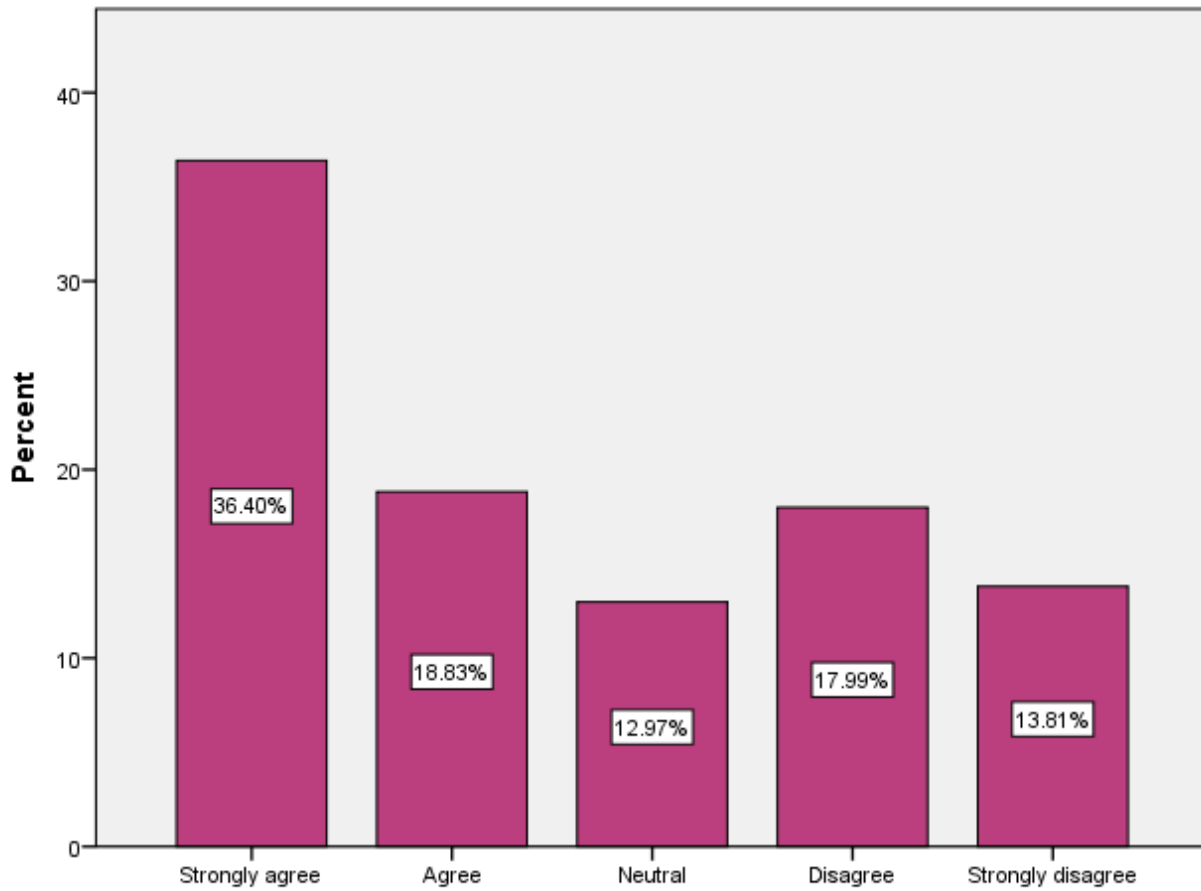
6. How aware are you of India's current AI policies and the discussion around aligning these policies with international 3rms?

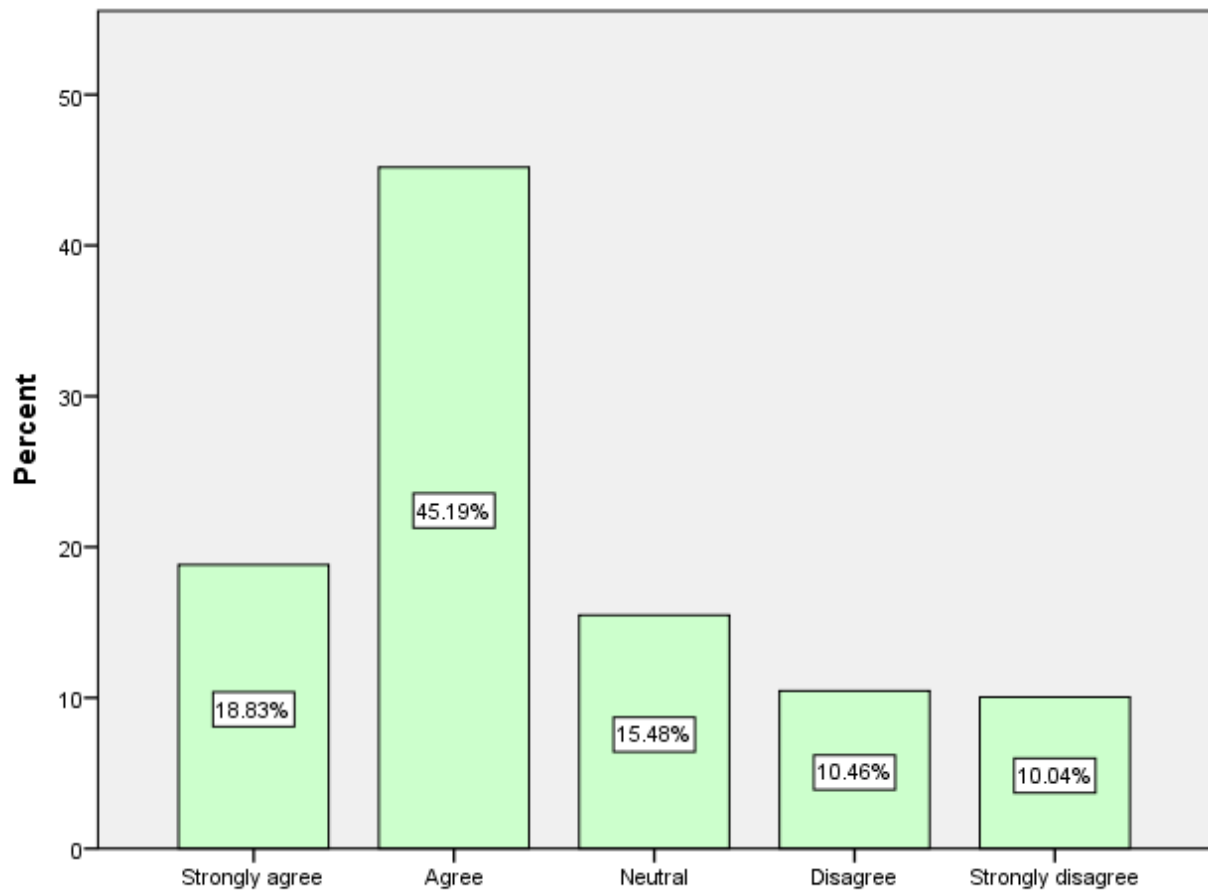**Legend:** The above figure can be used to find the awareness of the respondents about India's current AI policies and the discussion around aligning these policies with international norms. The above figure shows the awareness of the respondents about India's current AI policies and the discussions around aligning these policies with international norms.

Figure – 12
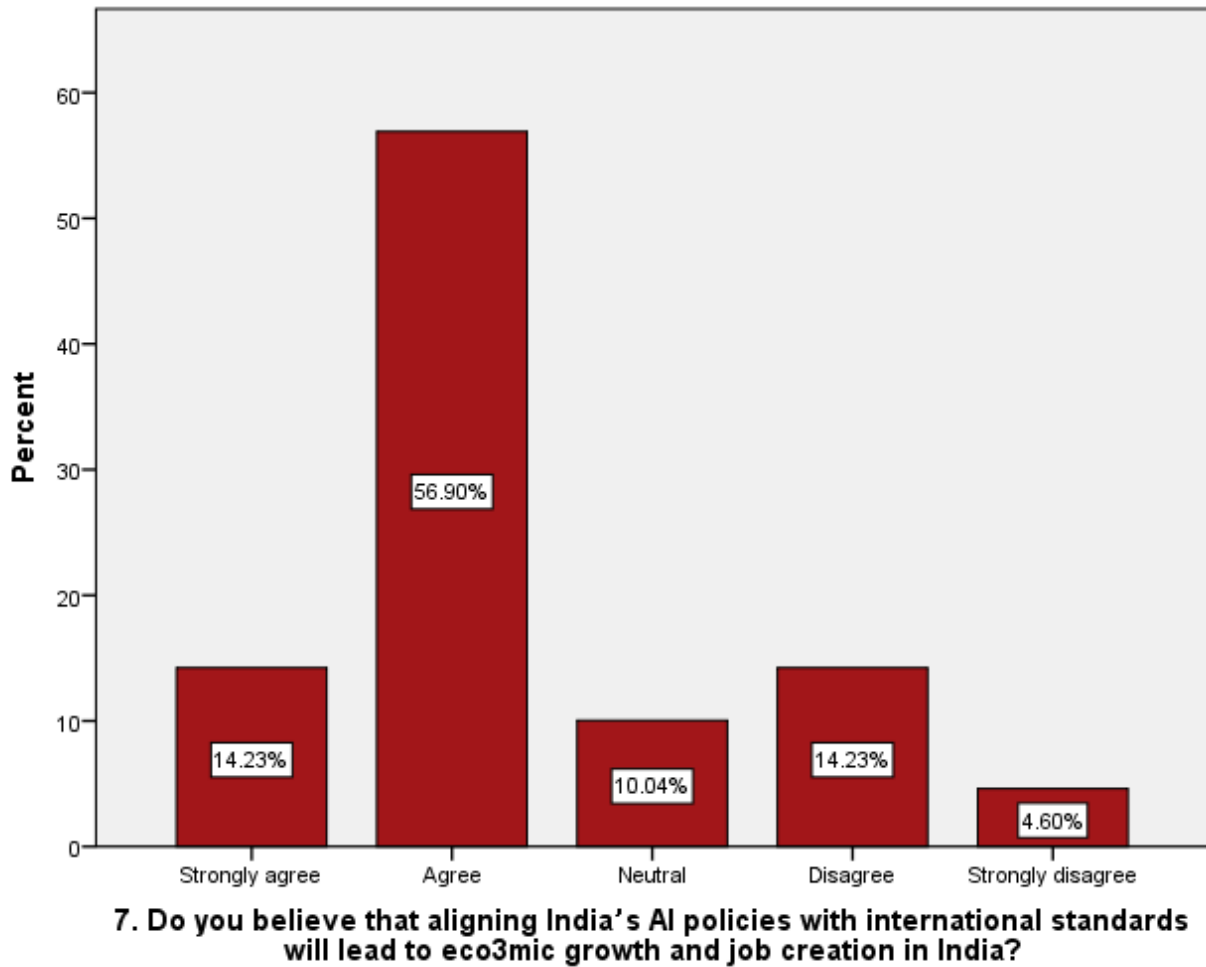
7. Do you believe that aligning India's AI policies with international standards will lead to eco3mic growth and job creation in India?

Legend: The above figure can be used to show the beliefs of the students about aligning India's policies with international standards will lead to economic growth and job creation in India. The above figure is used to show the beliefs of the respondents regarding aligning India's AI policies with international standards will lead to economic growth and job creation in India.

Figure – 13

8. Do you believe that introducing new AI governing policies will adequately address the concerns around data privacy and security for Indian citizens.

Legend: The above figure can be used to display the beliefs of the respondents about introducing new AI governing policies that will adequately address the concerns around data privacy and security for Indian citizens.

Figure – 14
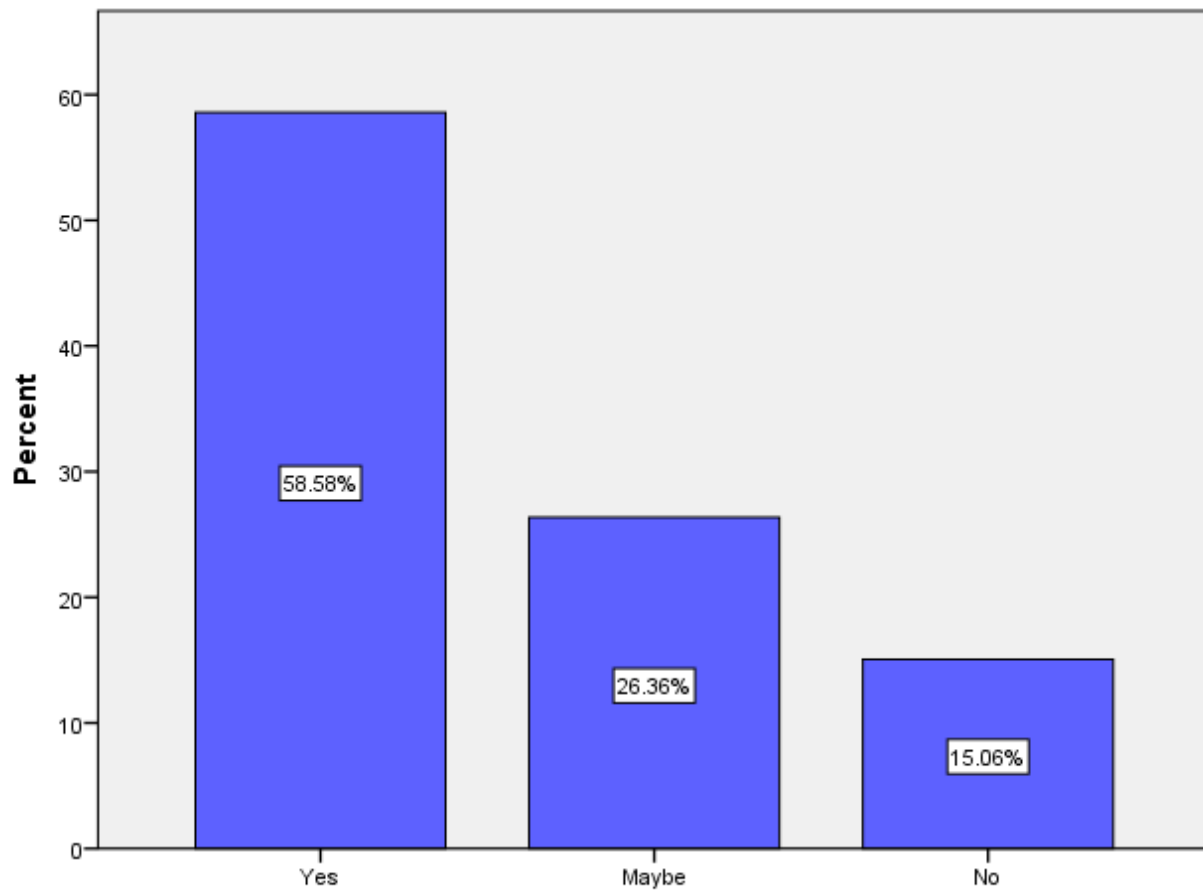
9. Should India adopt international standards for data privacy to improve its AI policy framework?

Legend: The above figure shows the respondent's opinion on whether India should adopt international standards for data privacy to improve its AI policy framework.

Figure – 15

Legend: The above figure shows the Ratings of the respondents on their understanding of India's current AI policies and their alignment with international norms.

Figure – 16

6. How aware are you of India's current AI policies and the discussion around aligning these policies with international norms?

Legend: The above figure is a comparative graph between the age of the respondents and their awareness regarding India's current AI policies and the discussion around aligning these policies with international norms.

Figure – 17
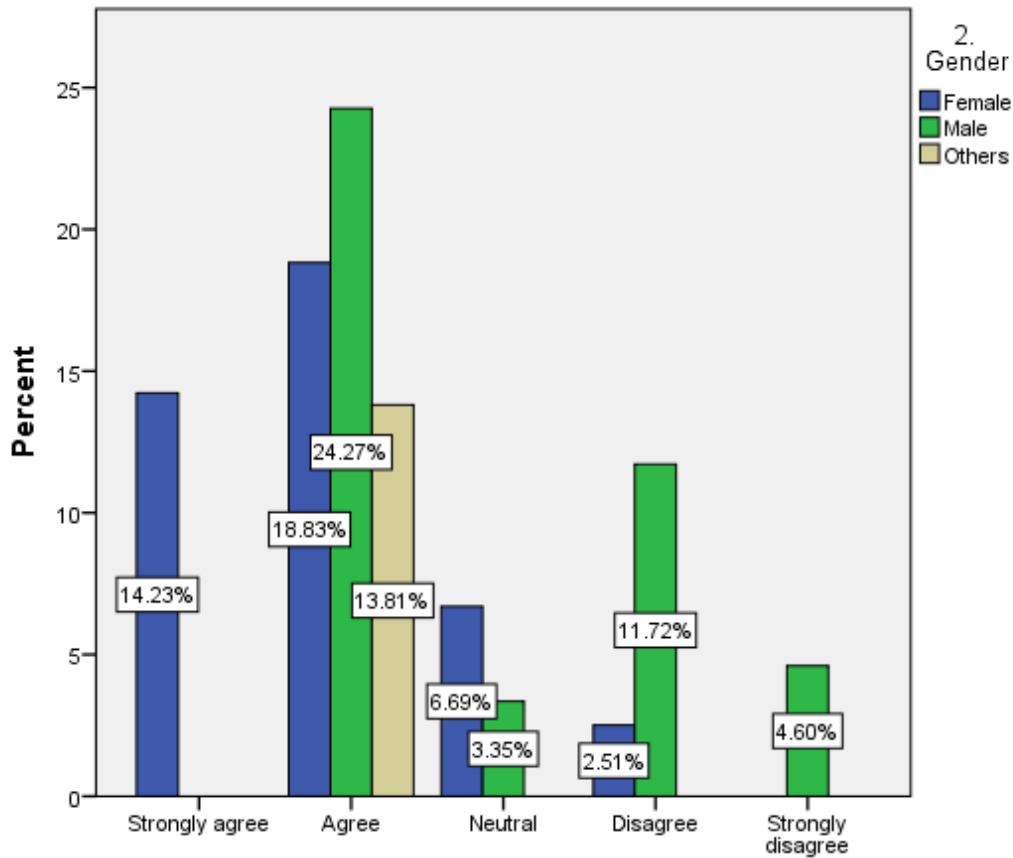
7. Do you believe that aligning India's AI policies with international standards will lead to eco3mic growth and job creation in India?

Legend: The above figure is a comparative graph between the gender of the respondents and their beliefs regarding aligning India's AI policies with international standards will lead to economic growth and job creation in India.

Figure – 18

Legend: The above figure is a comparison between the educational qualification of the respondents and their beliefs regarding the introduction of new AI governing policies which will adequately address the concerns around data privacy and security for Indian citizens.
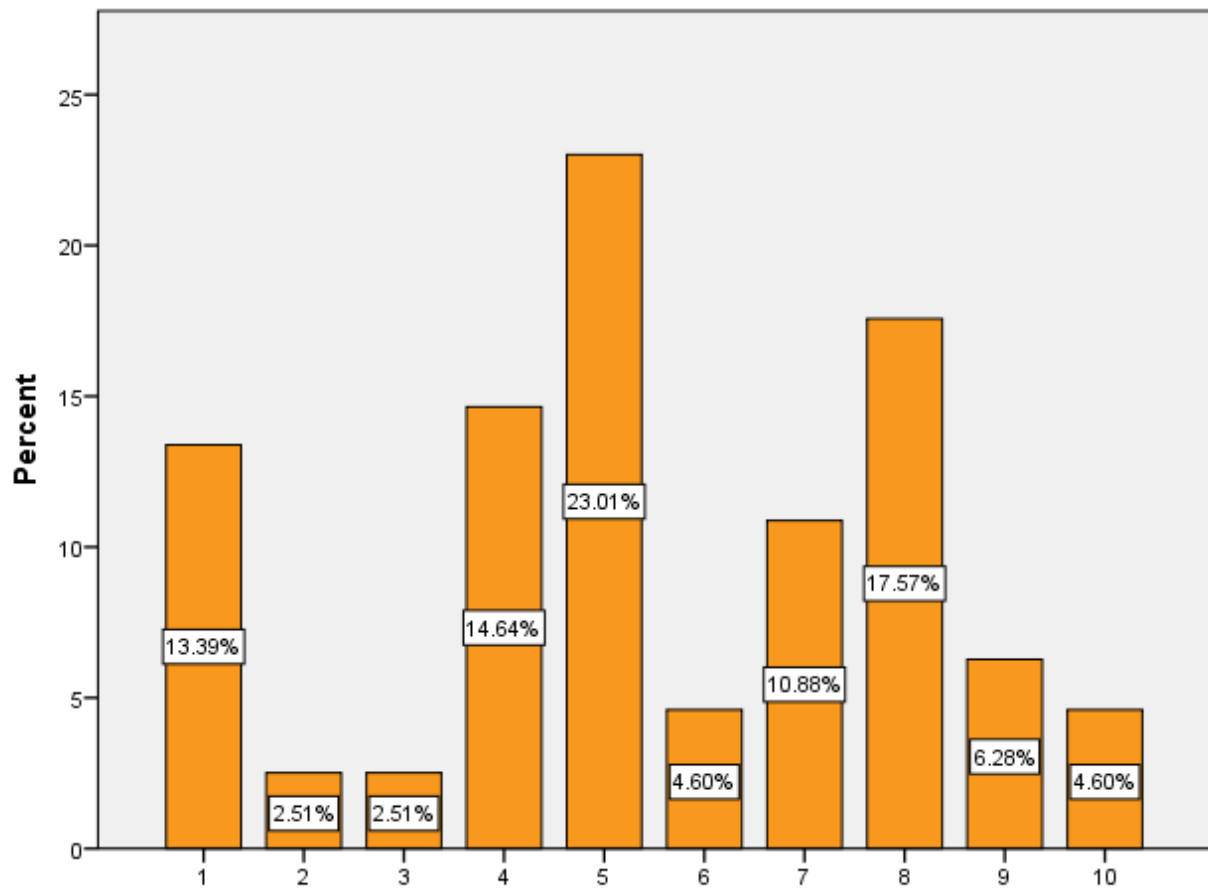
Figure 19
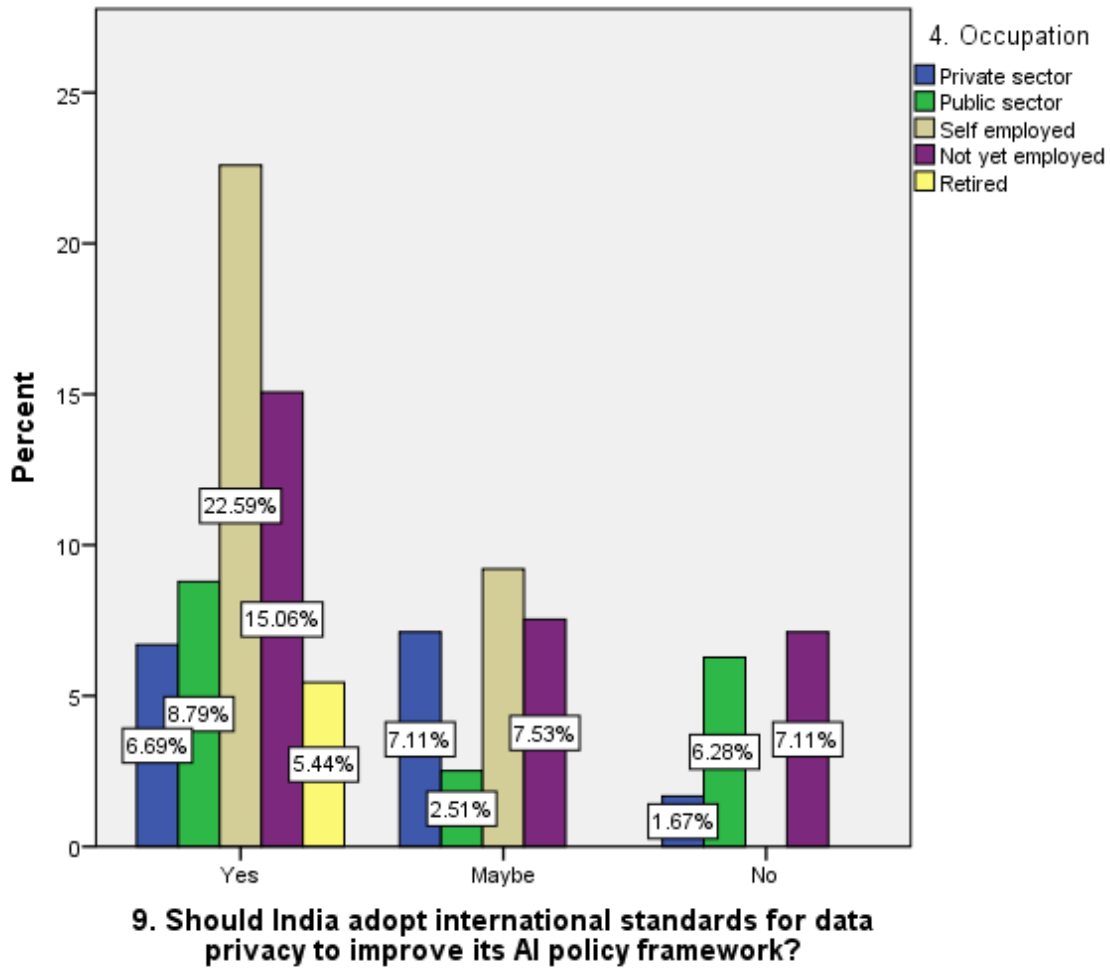
Legend: The above figure is a comparison between the occupation of the respondents and whether India should adopt international standards for data privacy to improve its AI policy framework.

Figure – 20
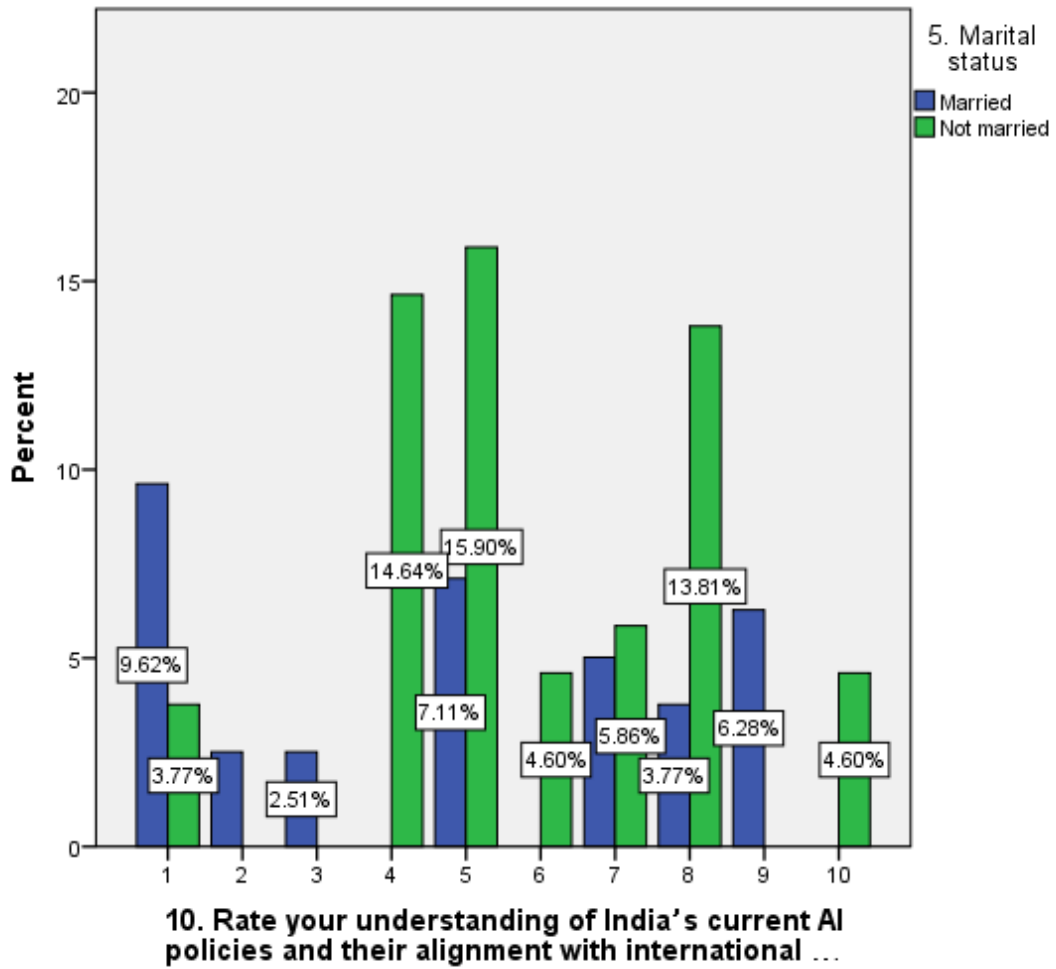
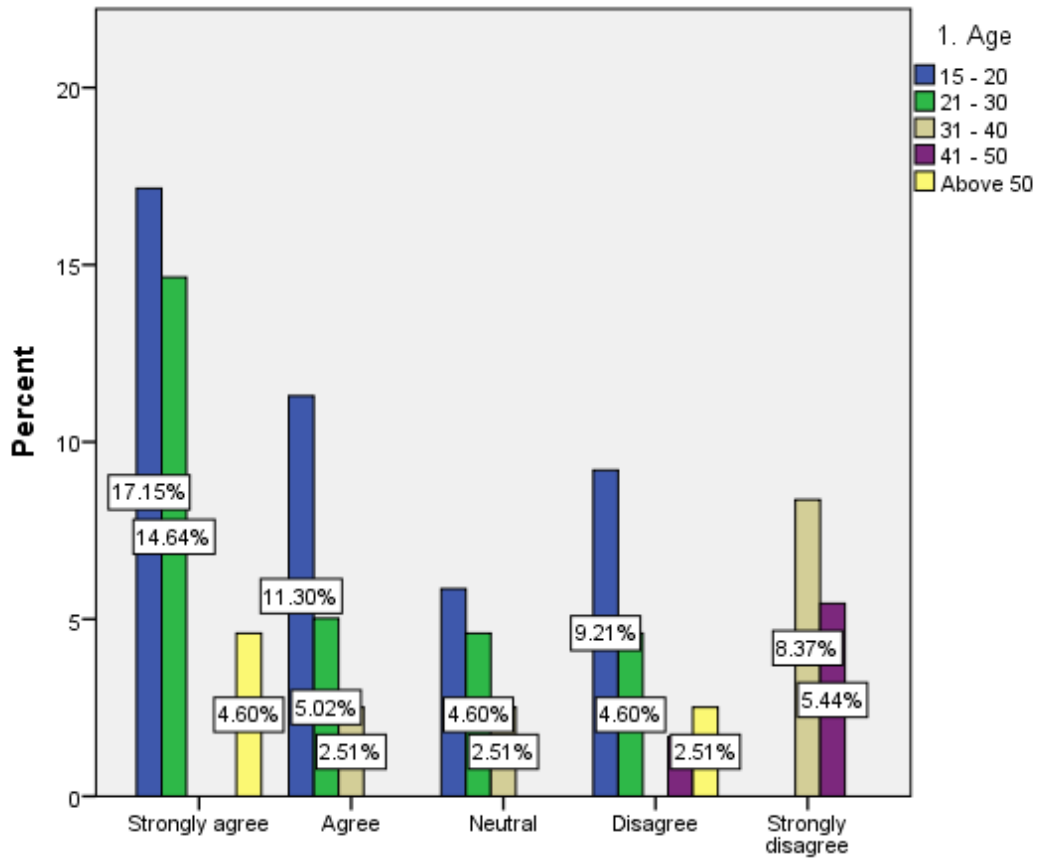**Legend:** The above figure is a comparison between the marital status of the respondents and their ratings of their understanding of India's current AI policies and their alignment with international norms.

CHI-SQUARE TEST – 1

**1. Age * 6. How aware are you of India's current AI policies and the discussion around aligning these policies with international 3rms? Crosstabulation**

Count

		6. How aware are you of India's current AI policies and the discussion around aligning these policies with international 3rms?					Total
		Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	
1. Age	15 - 20	41	27	14	22	0	104
	21 - 30	35	12	11	11	0	69
	31 - 40	0	6	6	0	20	32
	41 - 50	0	0	0	4	13	17
	Above 50	11	0	0	6	0	17
Total		87	45	31	43	33	239

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	179.882[a]	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	187.409	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	24.940	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	239		

a. 10 cells (40.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.21.

HYPOTHESIS: The null hypothesis is accepted and the alternative hypothesis is rejected.

LEGEND: The above table shows the correlation test.

INFERENCE: The awareness of the respondents about the awareness of the respondents with relation to India's current AI policies and the discussion around aligning these with the international standards in comparison with their age.

CHI-SQUARE TEST - 2

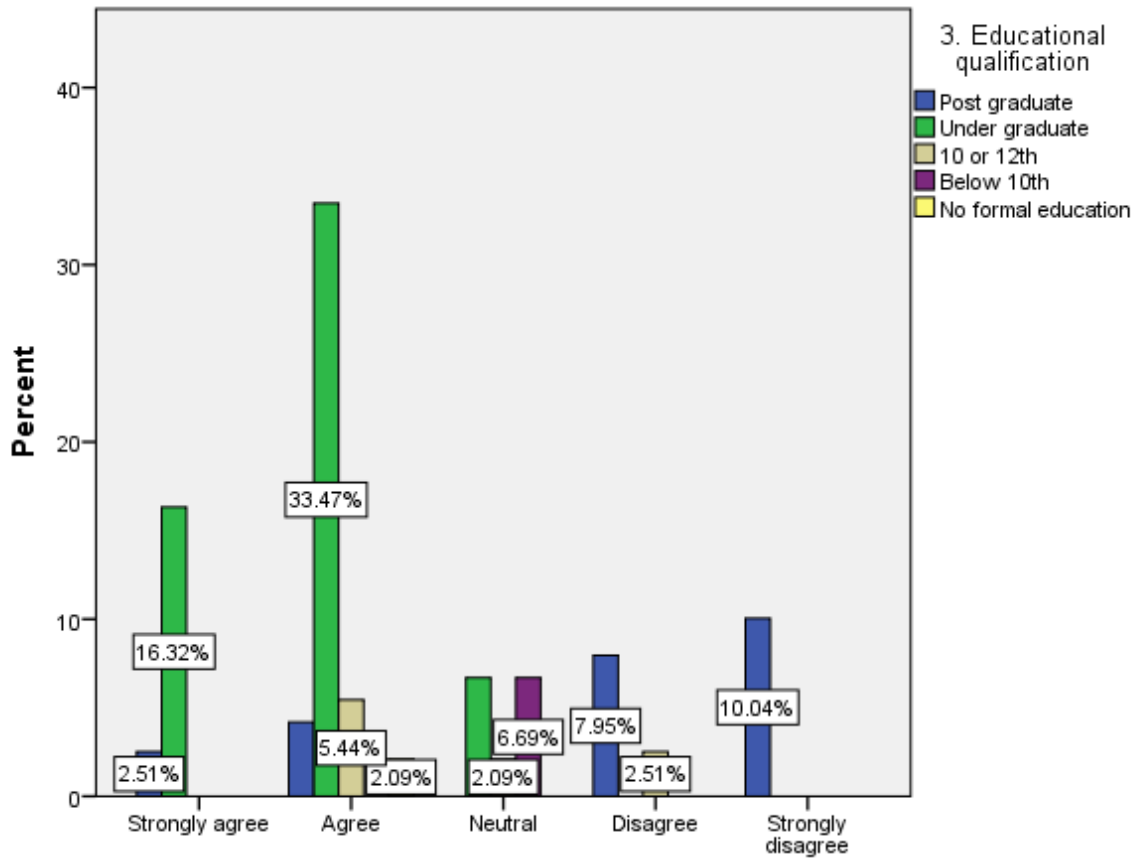**2. Gender * 7. Do you believe that aligning India's AI policies with international standards will lead to eco3mic growth and job creation in India? Crosstabulation**

Count

|		7. Do you believe that aligning India's AI policies with international standards will lead to eco3mic growth and job creation in India?					Total
		Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	
2. Gender	Female	34	45	16	6	0	101
	Male	0	58	8	28	11	105
	Others	0	33	0	0	0	33
Total		34	136	24	34	11	239

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	102.325[a]	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	123.292	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.172	1	.004
N of Valid Cases	239		

a. 6 cells (40.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.52.

HYPOTHESIS: The null hypothesis is accepted and the alternative hypothesis is rejected.

LEGEND: The above table shows the correlation test.

INFERENCE: A comparison between the gender of the respondents and their beliefs regarding aligning India's AI policies with international standards will lead to economic growth and job creation in India.

CHI-SQUARE TEST - 3

3. Educational qualification * 8. Do you believe that introducing new AI governing policies will adequately address the concerns around data privacy and security for Indian citizens. Crosstabulation

Count

		8. Do you believe that introducing new AI governing policies will adequately address the concerns around data privacy and security for Indian citizens.					Total
		Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	
3. Educational qualification	Post graduate	6	10	0	19	24	59
	Under graduate	39	80	16	0	0	135
	10 or 12th	0	13	5	6	0	24
	Below 10th	0	0	16	0	0	16
	No formal education	0	5	0	0	0	5
Total		45	108	37	25	24	239

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	251.772[a]	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	236.868	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	13.344	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	239		

a. 13 cells (52.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .50.

HYPOTHESIS: The null hypothesis is accepted and the alternative hypothesis is rejected.

LEGEND: The above table shows the correlation test.

INFERENCE: The beliefs regarding introducing new AI governing policies that will address privacy and security concerns of citizens about educational qualification.

CHI-SQUARE TEST - 4

4. Occupation * 9. Should India adopt international standards for data privacy to improve its AI policy framework? Crosstabulation

Count

		9. Should India adopt international standards for data privacy to improve its AI policy framework?			Total
		Yes	Maybe	No	
4. Occupation	Private sector	16	17	4	37
	Public sector	21	6	15	42
	Self employed	54	22	0	76
	Not yet employed	36	18	17	71
	Retired	13	0	0	13
Total		140	63	36	239

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	49.405[a]	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	61.264	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.164	1	.075
N of Valid Cases	239		

a. 2 cells (13.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.96.

HYPOTHESIS: The null hypothesis is accepted and the alternative hypothesis is rejected.

LEGEND: The above table shows the correlation test.

INFERENCE: Whether the adaption of international standards for data privacy to improve its AI policy framework about occupation.

CHI-SQUARE TEST - 5

5. Marital status * 10. Rate your understanding of India's current AI policies and their alignment with international 3rms. Crosstabulation

Count

		10. Rate your understanding of India's current AI policies and their alignment with international 3rms.										Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
5. Marital status	Married	23	6	6	0	17	0	12	9	15	0	88
	Not married	9	0	0	35	38	11	14	33	0	11	151
Total		32	6	6	35	55	11	26	42	15	11	239

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	102.529[a]	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	128.940	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.283	1	.007
N of Valid Cases	239		

a. 6 cells (30.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.21.

HYPOTHESIS: The null hypothesis is accepted and the alternative hypothesis is rejected.

LEGEND: The above table shows the correlation test.

INFERENCE: The ratings of the respondents with the understanding of India's current AI policies and their alignment with international norms about marital status.

Results:

The above figure shows that a majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 15 - 20, with a percentage of 43.51% **(fig 1).** The above figure can be used to conclude that a majority of the respondents are males with a percentage of 43.93% **(fig 2).** The above figure shows that a majority of the respondents are undergraduates with a percentage of 56.49% **(fig 3).** The above figure can be used to conclude that 31.80% of the respondents are self-employed **(fig 4).** The above figure shows that 63.18% of the respondents aren't married compared to the married ones **(fig 5).** The above figure shows that 36.40% of the respondents strongly agree about being well aware of India's current AI

policies and the discussions around aligning these policies with the international norms **(fig 6).** The above figure can be used to conclude that 56.90% of the respondents agree with the belief that aligning India's AI policies with international standards will lead to economic growth and job creation in India, General optimism about economic benefits from aligning AI policies with international standards **(fig 7).** The above figure can be used to show that 45.19% of the respondents agree with the belief that introducing new AI policies will adequately address the concerns around data privacy and security for Indian citizens **(fig 8).** The above figure can be used to show that 58.58% of the respondents believe that India should adopt international standards for data privacy to improve its AI policy framework **(fig 9).** The above figure shows that 23.01% of the respondents chose '5' on a scale of 1 to 10 on their understanding of India's current AI policies and their alignment with international norms **(fig 10).** The above figure shows that only 12.97% of the respondents are neutral about their awareness regarding India's current AI policies and the discussion around aligning these policies with international norms **(fig 11).** The above figure can be used to state that only 4.60% of the respondents strongly disagree with the belief that aligning India's AI policies with international standards will lead to economic growth and job creation in India **(fig 12).** The above figure shows that only 10.46% of the respondents strongly disagree with the belief that introducing new AI governing policies will adequately address data privacy and security for Indian citizens **(fig 13).** The above figure shows that only 15.06% of the respondents disagree with India adopting international standards for data privacy to improve its AI policy framework **(fig 14).** The above figure can be used to conclude that only 2.51% of the respondents chose 3 on a scale of 1 to 10 on their understanding of India's current AI policies and their alignment with international norms **(fig 15).** The above figure can be used to discover that 17.15% of the respondents belonging to the age group of 15 - 20 strongly agree regarding their awareness of India's current AI policies and the discussions around aligning these policies with international norms **(fig 16).** The above figure can be used to conclude that 24.27% of the respondents agree with the belief that aligning India's AI policies with international standards will lead to economic growth and job creation in India **(fig 17).** The above figure highlights that 33.47% of the respondents agree with the belief that introducing new AI policies will adequately address the concerns around data privacy and security for Indian citizens **(fig 18).** The above figure shows that 22.59% of the self-employed respondents support the idea of India adopting international standards for data privacy to improve its AI policy framework **(fig 19).** The above figure highlights that 15.90% of the respondents chose '5' on a scale of 1 to 10 on their understanding of India's current AI policies and their alignment with international norms **(fig 20).**

Discussions:

The above figure shows that a majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 15 - 20, with a percentage of 43.51%, The high engagement among 15-20 year-olds likely reflects their familiarity and interest in emerging technologies **(fig 1).** The above figure can be used to conclude that a majority of the respondents are males with a percentage of 43.93%, The male majority may indicate a greater male interest in tech and policy discussions **(fig 2).** The above figure shows that a majority of the respondents are undergraduates with a percentage of 56.49%, Predominantly undergraduates, showing a strong academic interest in AI policy **(fig 3).** The above figure can be used to conclude that 31.80% of the respondents are self-employed, High interest from self-employed individuals, possibly due to AI's impact on business operations **(fig 4).** The above figure shows that 63.18% of the respondents aren't married compared to the married ones, Dominantly unmarried, possibly a younger demographic more available for engagement with technology **(fig 5).** The above figure shows that 36.40% of the respondents strongly agree about being well aware of India's current AI policies and the discussions around aligning these policies with the international norms, Strong awareness suggests effective information reach or relevant educational impact **(fig 6).** The above figure can be used to conclude that 56.90% of the respondents agree with the belief that aligning India's AI policies with international standards will lead to economic growth and job creation in India **(fig 7).** The above figure can be used to show that 45.19% of the respondents agree with the belief that introducing new AI policies will adequately address the concerns around data privacy and security for Indian citizens and moderate confidence in new AI policies addressing data privacy and security **(fig 8).** The above figure can be used to show that 58.58% of the respondents believe that India should adopt international standards for data privacy to improve its AI policy framework and believe in the benefits of adopting international data privacy standards to enhance policy **(fig 9).** The above figure shows that 23.01% of the respondents chose '5' on a scale of 1 to 10 on their understanding of India's current AI policies and their alignment with international norms, Moderate understanding, highlighting a need for clearer public education on AI policies **(fig 10).** The above figure shows that only 12.97% of the respondents are neutral about their awareness regarding India's current AI policies and the discussion around aligning these policies with international norms, Low neutrality indicates that most respondents have formed opinions on AI policy discussions **(fig 11).** The above figure can be used to state that only 4.60% of the respondents strongly disagree with the belief that aligning India's AI policies with international standards will lead to economic growth and job creation in India, Minimal strong disagreement on economic benefits from policy alignment **(fig 12).** The above figure shows

that only 10.46% of the respondents strongly disagree with the belief that introducing new AI governing policies will adequately address data privacy and security for Indian citizens, Low strong disagreement suggests cautious optimism about policy effectiveness in privacy **(fig 13)**. The above figure shows that only 15.06% of the respondents disagree with India adopting international standards for data privacy to improve its AI policy framework, Some are concerned about the adequacy of international standards for India **(fig 14)**. The above figure can be used to conclude that only 2.51% of the respondents chose 3 on a scale of 1 to 10 on their understanding of India's current AI policies and their alignment with international norms, Indicates a segment of respondents with low understanding or awareness **(fig 15)**. The above figure can be used to discover that 17.15% of the respondents belonging to the age group of 15 - 20 strongly agree regarding their awareness of India's current AI policies and the discussions around aligning these policies with international norms, strong agreement among youth, possibly influenced by education and media **(fig 16)**. The above figure can be used to conclude that 24.27% of the respondents agree with the belief that aligning India's AI policies with international standards will lead to economic growth and job creation in India, Support for economic benefits from policy alignment, though not overwhelming **(fig 17)**. The above figure highlights that 33.47% of the respondents agree with the belief that introducing new AI policies will adequately address the concerns around data privacy and security for Indian citizens, Some confidence in policy improvements, but notable skepticism remains **(fig 18)**. The above figure shows that 22.59% of the self-employed respondents support the idea of India adopting international standards for data privacy to improve its AI policy framework, Notable portion of self-employed respondents favor international standards for competitive and compliance benefits **(fig 19)**. The above figure highlights that 15.90% of the respondents chose '5' on a scale of 1 to 10 on their understanding of India's current AI policies and their alignment with international norms, Indicates variability in public understanding of AI policies, with many at a moderate level **(fig 20)**.

LIMITATIONS:

The study in question faces notable limitations due to its confined geographical sample frame, a modest sample size of 239, and the overarching impact of physical factors, all compounded by a lack of resources and manpower. These constraints collectively undermine the study's external validity and its generalizability to a broader population, primarily because the sampled area's unique characteristics may not reflect those of larger, more diverse regions. Addressing these limitations requires a strategic approach, including expanding the geographical scope of the study, increasing the

sample size, employing stratified sampling to enhance representativeness, and leveraging digital tools for more efficient data collection and analysis. By embracing these strategies, future research could potentially overcome the current study's shortcomings, offering findings that are both more comprehensive and applicable to a wider audience.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, aligning India's AI policies with international norms is not merely a legislative or technological endeavor but a multifaceted strategy that deeply resonates with the public's aspirations and concerns. The consensus from various stakeholders suggests that while there is a strong inclination towards harnessing AI for economic and social advancement, there is an equally significant apprehension regarding privacy, security, and ethical implications. Policymakers must incorporate these public perspectives into the formulation of AI guidelines that not only foster innovation but also protect citizens' rights and promote trust in AI systems.

Furthermore, by actively engaging in international dialogues and adopting best practices, India can ensure its AI policies are both globally competitive and locally relevant. This approach will facilitate international collaborations, attract global talent, and unlock new development opportunities. However, these policies must be flexible and adaptive to rapidly evolving technology landscapes, ensuring they remain relevant over time.

Lastly, to truly align with international norms, India must prioritize education and awareness programs to equip its population with the necessary skills and knowledge to thrive in an AI-driven world. Public participation in these dialogues increases transparency and fosters a collective responsibility towards ethical AI usage. By doing so, India not only stands to gain from a technological standpoint but also sets a global benchmark in how democracies can balance technological advancement with societal values and norms.

Moreover, the integration of international norms into India's AI strategy must be approached with a nuanced understanding of local cultural and socioeconomic contexts. While international benchmarks can guide the structural and ethical framework, the unique challenges faced by India, such as digital divides and varying levels of literacy and economic development, require tailored solutions. By fostering a policy environment that is inclusive and reflective of India's diverse population, the

government can ensure that the benefits of AI are accessible to all segments of society. This not only enhances the effectiveness of AI technologies but also reinforces India's commitment to equitable and sustainable progress in the digital age.

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