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Artificial Intelligence and Digital Governance in India: Prospects and Problems

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative force reshaping governance, public administration and democratic processes across the world. In India, the rapid expansion of digital public infrastructure and the growing adoption of AI-driven systems have positioned digital governance as a defining feature of the contemporary state. This paper examines the prospects and challenges of AI-enabled digital governance in India through the lens of welfare, accountability, and democratic legitimacy. It argues that India's approach to AI governance is increasingly framed as welfarist, seeking to leverage AI to enhance service delivery, improve efficiency, and promote inclusive development across sectors such as healthcare, agriculture, education, and climate change. At the same time, the paper highlights significant vulnerabilities associated with this transition, including algorithmic bias, digital exclusion, surveillance expansion, legal and institutional gaps, and the erosion of democratic principles. As governance shifts from traditional e-governance models to algorithmic decision-making systems, accountability and transparency are increasingly mediated by opaque technological processes. The study situates India's AI governance trajectory within broader debates on democratic oversight and constitutional values, emphasizing the need for robust legal frameworks, ethical safeguards, and human oversight. It concludes that while AI holds considerable promise for strengthening India's welfare state, its deployment must be carefully regulated to ensure that technological efficiency does not come at the cost of rights-based system.

1. Introduction

There is no facet of life that is not affected by Artificial Intelligence (AI) today. It is a strong transformative force that is reshaping societies, reorienting knowledge, rethinking ethics and reimagining identities. Henry Kissinger, Eric Schmidt and Craig Mundie have likened AI's progress to the "Cambrian explosion" that is fundamentally changing human cognition. "AI does not just stimulate human thinking; it alters the very basis of thinking." (Henry Kissinger, 2024). AI systems are becoming an indispensable part of digital systems and are making a lasting impact on human decision making. (Yanquing Duan, 2019). The rapid advancements brought about by AI are outweighing all prior creations in the relevant technological domains. AI may be defined, in its most basic forms as the capability of a machine capability to learn from experiences, adapt to new inputs and carry out tasks at par with humans. The discussions on whether a machine can match human intellect first arose in the 1950s, long before AI became an acknowledged field of study. Since then, "AI has evolved through a multitude of cyclical ups (AI springs) and downs (AI winters)." The scholars were always optimistic about the rise of AI. But the use in its ascendancy since the dawn of the 21st century marked a paradigmatic shift and saw significant breakthrough in AI solutions marking the time period as the "hyper-growth" era. AI is gaining meaningful traction within top corporations (Randy Bean, 2018) and, evidently, public sector has not been immune from its effect as well. As AI's capabilities have dramatically expanded, so have its utility in a growing number of fields.

Resultantly, AI is deeply altering different sectors in India making it imperative for governments to not only acknowledge its fast proliferation but proactively putting it to use in healthcare, agriculture and transport sectors, to name a few. It is facilitating public delivery service with the present dispensation investing heavily in digital public infrastructure, positioning technology at the forefront of policy design and implementation. This transformation has been accompanied by growing enthusiasm for AI as a tool for governance promising prophetic decision-making, real-time monitoring, and automated efficiency across sectors. In other words, digital governance is increasingly becoming a defining feature of the Indian state.

The country's 'National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence' with the motto 'AI for All' acknowledges the transformative

nature of the technology. The 2018 document mentions that India has an opportunity to define its own brand of AI leadership where the full potential of AI is realised in pursuance of the country's unique needs and aspirations. "The strategy should strive to leverage AI for economic growth, social development and inclusive growth, and finally as a 'Garage' for emerging and developing economies," the document states. (Niti Ayog, 2018).

However, AI comes with its own ills. The fears of bias, digital divide, algorithm exclusion, legal & institutional gaps, privacy concerns, democratic erosion and constitutional vulnerabilities abound, even as AI makes inroads into both private and public sector. This paper explores the pros and cons of AI and how its integration into governance would require mastering the barriers. The paper examines critical questions that have risen with rapid adoption of AI within India's governance framework. Does the shift in governance jeopardize rule-based and rights-based processes? Are algorithmic systems fraught with danger? How does automation alter accountability, transparency, and citizens' rights? And to what extent does AI governance reshape the relationship between the state and its citizens?

This paper situates AI-enabled digital governance within broader debates on democratic governance and state authority. It argues that India's indulgence in AI evinces not merely a technological upgrade but a structural transformation in how governance is imagined and exercised. The Indian case is particularly significant due to the scale at which digital systems operates, the centrality of the state in designing governance platforms, and the country's constitutional commitments to rights, dignity, and equality. The study demonstrates the need to strike a balance between AI's enlarging effect on governance and ethical concerns.

AI Governance in India: A Welfarist Approach

The term 'welfare state' was put as a counter by the British Archbishop William Temple in 1940s to the Nazi Germany's 'warfare state' during World War II. It emphasized the responsibility of the State to ensure well-being of the citizens in a post-war society. The core of the welfare state is the government's active role in ensuring the economic and social well-being of all citizens, providing a safety net through services like universal healthcare, education, employment and inclusive progress all built on principles of social security, equal opportunity, and wealth redistribution to foster a just society.

Benjamin Disraeli, two-time Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in the 19th century once remarked that "the primary duty of power [State] is to secure the social welfare of the people." It has been demonstrated time and again that the technological advancements have contributed to serve the notion of a welfare state. As AI becomes increasingly embedded in daily life, there cannot be any doubts that its use in improving public services, augmenting data-driven policy and administrative efficiency is inevitable. India's stance on AI governance need to remain rooted in its democratic ethos and commitment to inclusive development.

The launch of the India AI Mission in 2024 and the subsequent release of the India AI Governance Guidelines in 2025 is a significant step in this direction. AI has the potential to fundamentally redefine human productivity, scientific discovery, and global well-being. India has increasingly aligned its AI technological inflection point with the aspiration of a Viksit Bharat by 2047. India's Principal Scientific Advisor, Ajay Kumar Sood has written in the Preface of 'India AI Governance Guidelines', "Our commitment is to harness AI for the common good, ensuring its benefits reach the last citizen by revolutionizing diagnostics in rural healthcare, providing personalized education in local languages, or enhancing climate resilience for our farmers." These guidelines circle around Seven Sutras Trust, People First, Innovation over Restraint, Fairness & Equity, Accountability, Design and Safety, Resilience and Sustainability. They are supported by six pillars that address aspects of regulation, infrastructure, risk management, innovation, capacity building, and global cooperation. Together, they form a comprehensive framework that balances innovation with ethical safeguards.

Drawing from the five sectors that Niti Ayog report identified, the new guidelines focus on healthcare, agriculture, education, smart cities & infrastructure and smart mobility & transportation. The new implementation strategies are also being designed to address notable gaps: lack of expertise in research and application, absence of enabling data ecosystems, cost effectiveness, privacy and security among others.

Improving citizen engagement, automating procedural tasks and augmenting transparency are some aspects of public administration that AI is making inroads into. Some sector-wise interventions include Smart Cities Mission that focuses on urban centres with respect to, for instance, its traffic management, pollution and judicious use of resources such as water and electricity through virtual assistance mechanisms.

AI in Healthcare

AI has emerged as a significant tool in India's healthcare ecosystem, particularly in addressing challenges of access, herculean scale to cater and resource constraints. AI-enabled applications are increasingly used in diagnostics, disease surveillance, medical imaging, telemedicine, and health management systems, offering the potential to improve early detection, optimise clinical decision-making, and extend healthcare services to remote populations. AI is helping doctors in early detection to diseases, easy analyses of medical scans and personalised treatments. Telemedicine platforms powered by AI connect patients in rural areas with specialists in top hospitals, saving time and cost while improving care quality. The Covid-19 pandemic also showed that health is a sector that can be immensely benefitted from AI if used wisely, especially in terms of early diagnosis and vaccine development. In a diverse country like India where regional and socio-economic disparities in healthcare remains one of the major challenges, AI driven solutions promise greater efficiency and outreach by augmenting limited medical infrastructure and human resources. AI can also help strengthen the SMEs in health sector that provide

more than 80 percent of outpatient care and are much closer and accessible to communities. A recent Nasscom report shows healthcare is among the top sectors where AI solutions are making a huge impact.

AI in Agriculture

Agriculture remains the bedrock of India's economy and contributes significantly to national GDP. However, the sector faces mounting challenges arising from climate change resource constraints, resource gaps and workforce deficit. In response, farmers are increasingly adopting AI enabled solutions to enhance productivity and resilience. Digital advisory tools, such as Microsoft's AI-based sowing applications, exemplify how data-driven technologies provide farmers with timely guidance on optimal planting windows by integrating local weather and soil conditions. Additionally, the increasing deployment of robotics and drone technologies in agriculture ranging from precision spraying to harvesting has reduced reliance on manual labour while enhancing efficiency and accuracy across farming operations. According to the Press Information Bureau, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is roping-in AI through initiatives like Kisan e-Mitra, a virtual assistant that helps farmers' access government schemes such as PM Kisan Samman Nidhi. The National Pest Surveillance System and Crop Health Monitoring combine satellite data, weather inputs and soil analysis to provide real-time advice that improves yields and income security.

AI in Education

In Education sector, AI is increasingly leaving its mark. It is enabling personalised learning, real-time assessment, and administrative efficiency. By bridging learning gaps, such technologies are expanding outreach to marginalized communities. More customized learning is resonating with children and online tutors helping students through tough topics at their own pace is being hailed as a big win in India's vast learning ecosystem. AI is being integrated into India's education system to make learning more inclusive, engaging, and future-ready.

Under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced a structured integration of AI education, including a 15-hour AI skills module from Class VI and an optional AI subject for students from Classes IX to XII. Complementing this effort, the DIKSHA digital learning platform developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training leverages AI-enabled features such as keyword-based video search and read-aloud functionality to enhance accessibility, particularly for visually impaired learners. Further, the National e-Governance Division under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (Meity) has launched YUVAi: Youth for Unnati and Vikas with AI, a national initiative designed to equip students from Classes VIII to XII with AI competencies alongside social and ethical skills. The programme enables learners to apply AI across eight thematic domains including agriculture, health, education, environment, transport, rural development, smart cities, and law and justice thereby fostering problem-solving capabilities and encouraging the development of AI-driven solutions to real-world societal challenges.

AI in Law & Order and Climate Change

These are two domains where AI is bringing about swift transformation. AI aids in operating data, forecast crimes and manage traffic. Technologies like Facial Recognition Technology (FRT) are being used to aid the police in identifying the criminals whereas use of drones and sensors to monitor and analyse data is aiding the agencies in managing natural disasters. Tools like GIS and remote sensing give real-time views, helping officials make fast, informed decisions. AI is strengthening India's ability to predict and respond to natural events. The India Meteorological Department uses AI-based models to forecast rainfall, fog, lightning, and fire. The advanced Dvorak technique helps estimate cyclone intensity, while MausamGPT, an upcoming AI Chatbot is expected to offer real-time weather and climate advice to farmers and disaster management agencies.

Other interventions

According to estimates, AI can potentially add $1.7 trillion to India's economy by 2035. In March last year, more than Rs 10,300 crore was allocated under newly launched India AI Mission, a watershed moment in India's AI push. Government data reveals that over 6 million people have been employed in the AI ecosystem. Far exceeding their own target of setting up of 10,000 Graphics Processing Units (GPUs), the country claims to have set up about 38000 GPUs providing access to world class AI resources. A GPU is a specialized computing chip designed to perform complex calculations at high speed, enabling faster data processing, image rendering, and the efficient execution of AI.

Meity is building a comprehensive ecosystem that drives innovation, supports startups, strengthens data access, and ensures the responsible use of AI for public good. It is being done under the aegis of India AI Mission and built around seven pillars: India AI Compute Pillar, India AI Application Development Initiative, AIKosh (Dataset Platform), India AI Foundation Models, India AI Future Skills, India AI Startup Financing and Safe and Trusted AI.

Other key government initiatives include setting up of three Centres of Excellence in healthcare, agriculture and sustainable cities and partnering with France to launch India AI Startups Global Acceleration Programme. A Bengaluru-based firm Sarvam AI in partnership with the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is using generative AI to make Aadhaar services smarter and more secure. In April 2025, Sarvam AI received approval to build India's Sovereign LLM Ecosystem, an open-source model designed to enhance public service delivery and promote digital trust. Bhashini is another AI-powered platform that offers translation and speech tools in multiple Indian languages. Since its launch in July 2022, Bhashini has crossed one million downloads, supports 20 Indian languages, and integrates more than 350 AI models.

India's AI trajectory in governance seems to be poised well. A human-centric approach instead of prioritizing commercial interests or expansive state control would augur well in the longer run, if India aspires to align AI development with broader societal objectives and safeguard individual rights. Notably, NITI Aayog's latest report 'AI for Inclusive Societal Development' (October 2025) outlines how the country plans to empower more than 490 million informal workers through AI-driven tools that can boost productivity for millions in the informal sectors who form the backbone of India's economy. The report highlights that technology can bridge social and economic divides ensuring that the benefits of AI reach up to every citizen irrespective of background.

AI can significantly contribute to manage India's demographic challenge by advancing digital systems. In fact, India is slowly making a shift from e-governance to algorithmic governance. Algorithmic governance relates to decision-making based predominantly on dataset analysis and computational outputs. While early e-governance initiatives encompassed digitizing existing administrative processes online forms, electronic databases, and digital portals, the novel interventions in today's digital governance increasingly relies on automated systems that process large datasets to make decisions with minimal human intervention.

In India, this transition is evident in welfare administration, policing, environment and other domains. However, digital systems increasingly function not merely as tools but as intermediaries that decide how citizens interact with the state. This raises fundamental questions about legality, justness and democratic control, particularly in a context where algorithmic processes are not open to public scrutiny.

From Welfare to Vulnerabilities

Resorting to AI to strengthen the principles of welfare state unavoidably leads to vulnerabilities. The use of AI technologies in public services imperils both the technology and the individuals. The threat often manifests itself in the form of false information, misuse by malicious actors, release of sensitive data, bias in decision-making, lack of robust regulation and digital divide necessitating inclusive design, clear laws, and ethical frameworks.

Sood recognizes these threats and the inherent risks, ranging from digital exclusion to the spread of deep fakes and misinformation to threats against national security. India AI Governance Guidelines, he assures, provides a framework that balances AI innovation with accountability and progress with safety. It represents a strategic, coordinated, and consensus-driven approach to AI governance. Together, these guidelines create a balanced, agile, flexible, pro-innovation, and future-ready governance framework, enabling India to unlock AI's benefits for growth, inclusion and competitiveness, while safeguarding against risks to individuals and society."

National Strategy for AI also acknowledges and addresses the issue. As AI-based solutions percolates in day-to-day lives, questions on ethics, privacy and security simultaneously emerge. That is the reason why maximum discussions on ethical considerations of AI revolve around FAT framework – Fairness, Accountability and Transparency. "Data is one of the primary drivers of AI solutions, and thus appropriate handling of data, ensuring privacy and security is of prime importance," the National Strategy document states, adding, "Challenges include data usage without consent, risk of identification of individuals through data, data selection bias and asymmetry in data aggregation."

It is in the nature of AI systems to function on datasets. Datasets can reflect existing social structures, of which caste, class, gender, and regional disparities are inherent corollaries. In doing so, datasets can exclude under-represented communities who can be deprived of government benefits due to their sole dependence on digital systems for identification, eligibility and authentication that is now central to accessing social protection schemes. No proper Redressal mechanism compounds their problem and has a direct consequence on the well-being of the rural population that largely remains unexposed to the new technologies.

The digital divide is further exacerbated due to unstable connectivity, obsolete devices and lack of digital literacy in rural regions. As governance becomes increasingly digitized, those unable to navigate digital systems are rendered invisible within state processes. Therefore, even as AI promises efficiency in governance, it risks deepening social divides and raises a critical question: does AI governance merely reproduce inequality, or does it reorganize it in new and less visible ways?

To address this, at least in part, a recent NITI Aayog report, 'AI for Inclusive Societal Development' (October 2025) reiterates its commitment towards India's informal workforce and reframes the question: how can the world's most advanced technologies reach the most overlooked workers so they can overcome constraints and claim their place in India's growth story? The report draws on real-life experiences of informal workers, from a home healthcare aide in Rajkot, a carpenter in Delhi, to a farmer in Uttar Pradesh among others. For these millions, technology must not replace their skills, it must amplify them.

At the helm of this vision is the Digital ShramSetu Mission that focuses on targeted action based on sector-led prioritization, state-driven implementation, regulatory enablement, and strategic partnerships. A multi-layered mechanism, it calls for coming-together of government, industry and civil society to achieve goals.

Legal and Ethical Concerns

The threats from AI become even more complicated in the absence of a robust legal framework for ethical AI governance. India lacks a comprehensive legal framework for regulating algorithmic decision-making. Existing laws focus primarily on data protection and cyber security, offering limited guidance on transparency, accountability and Redressal mechanisms. Regulatory oversight is often fragmented across ministries, with heavy reliance on executive guidelines rather than enforceable laws. That

is the reason why the new AI guidelines emphasize on 'Whole of Government' approach. Apart from fragmented governance, scholars argue that centralization, inadequate funding for AI and reliance on foreign technology also pose considerable challenges (Sez et al., 2024) "India's approach remains unclear: a centralized framework could offer consistency, but might constrain rapid technological change, while sectoral regulations could lead to fragmentation. Therefore, a key question we pursued…. was whether the Indian government will create a centralized AI governance framework."

This legal and institutional uncertainties weakens democratic accountability. Traditional mechanisms such as the Right to Information Act fail to ensure transparency vis-à-vis algorithmic vulnerabilities. Citizens remain unaware of how data is used. In such systems, the burden of proof shifts from the state to the citizen, who must navigate complex digital infrastructures to assert their entitlement. This undermines the constitutional protection under Article 21 of the Constitution, which guarantees the right to life and dignity and erodes transparency and public trust. Without institutional safeguards, AI governance risks consolidating executive power while insulating decision-making from constitutional scrutiny. A constitutional, enforceable AI law is crucial to protect rights and uphold justice.

Integrating global standards of AI with local context also merits attention. Harmon argues that AI policies based on decentralized decision-making are always advisable for desirable outcomes. What is needed is a globalised approach that combines global principles with local realities like caste dynamics, multilingual populations, and informal economies. Local relevance is the foundation of successful policy.

Artificial intelligence has become an integral component of India's contemporary surveillance framework as well. Technologies such as facial recognition, predictive analytics, and data-driven crime assessment are increasingly used to enhance policing capabilities and operational efficiency. While these systems are used in the name of national security, they fundamentally alter the logic of governance by enabling continuous monitoring and anticipatory intervention. Rather than responding to proven offences, individuals and communities may be subjected to scrutiny based on algorithmically inferred risk profiles. Such reliance on predictive technologies raises serious ethical and constitutional questions, especially as these systems often draw on historically skewed datasets that can reinforce existing social hierarchies and result in the disproportionate surveillance of targeted subjects. In the absence of a comprehensive legal safeguard system, AI surveillance risks establishing a form of governance that prioritizes control over rights.

AI and Electoral Politics

The recent elections in India and around the world have shown that the effects of digital governance spill over to the democratic sphere. AI-driven political communication, agenda-based algorithms, and data-driven campaign strategies have transformed electoral politics in India. Since 2014 Lok Sabha elections in which the BJP used targeted messaging to its benefit, all political parties have resorted to automated outreach based on voter behavior patterns for electoral successes. Platforms such as WhatsApp, X, Facebook and YouTube are used to further the political agendas. Deepfakes, synthetic media and automated propaganda further complicate the information ecosystem, challenging voters' ability to distinguish truth from manipulation. This raises critical questions about accountability, transparency and electoral integrity.

Equally distressing is the Corporate–State nexus that jeopardize the democratic control by creating a governance ecosystem where decisions are often influenced by client-patron relationship. This creates a spiral of reciprocal obligations rooted in personal ties rather than formal rules. There is also lingering risk of technology firms owned by big business houses using algorithm data to their own use. The more the dependence of the State on private expertise to govern, the more blur the lines between public authority and corporate interests.

Choosing a Middle Way

The world stands at the cusp of an AI revolution. No institution, public or private, can insulate itself from what AI has to offer. The marked shift to digital governance during Covid-19 pandemic is a constant reminder that online platformization is the future of governance not just in India but around the World. The significance of digital governance increased manifold as the world grappled to face the challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic. Datasets, algorithms, computing power and enhanced storage are penetrating institutions in a way never imagined. It is making a profound impact on human decision making and cognitive capabilities. As a result, an urgent need to strike a balance between tradition and technology is being strongly felt even as researchers are trying to investigate the implications of AI.

The expansion of AI in digital governance necessitates a rethinking of democratic and ethical accountability rooted in restraint. According to Henry Kissinger, the dilemma of the AI age is that its defining technology is widely acquired, mastered, and employed. But, the achievement of mutual strategic restraint or even achieving a common definition of restraint is becoming more difficult than ever before, both conceptually and practically (Henry Kissinger, 2024).

Traditional models of oversight parliamentary scrutiny, judicial review, and administrative transparency often find it hard to tame the AI tiger. The sustenance of a rights-based framework for AI governance is becoming increasingly complex. Therefore, it is necessary that AI governance must emphasize fairness, accountability and transparency supplemented by robust legal frameworks addressing AI related risks. All must play their part including government, media, academia, tech firms and civil society. Technical and non-technical stakeholders

need to be educated about its promises and perils. Awareness campaigns and drives could make a significantly contribution. Where appropriate, AI systems should accommodate human interventions for the purpose of strengthening checks and balances rather than relying solely on automation. Striking the right balance between innovation and responsible development is crucial to maximizing the benefits of AI while minimizing potential risks to individuals and society.

For this, collaboration is the key. Studies suggest that organizations gain most, through collaborative intelligence, wherein AI and humans actively accentuate each other's complementing strengths humans with leadership, collaboration, innovation, emotional intelligence skills and AI with the capabilities for business in terms of scale, speed, and quantitative analysis (Paul R. Daugherty & H. James Wilson, 2018) Baker agrees that argues that human capital and AI should work in partnership with each other rather than competitors to enhance productivity. One should not seek to replace the other and AI as a tool should be leveraged by humans, not a replacement for unique human skills. AI-humans can collaborate on aspects of scientific research, policy-making, sustainability etc. and leverage each other's strength to address domestic and global challenges and driver innovation. In fact, a considerable body of scholars firmly believes that maintaining human agency for oversight is pivotal to avoid creating a Frankenstein monster, especially in critical AI domains.

Conclusion

India's experience with AI and digital governance offers critical insights into the future of state power and democracy in the digital age. AI has transformed governance from a traditional process based on bureaucratic wisdom into an automated, data-driven system that operates at a scale never seen before. While these technologies promise efficiency and inclusion, they also risk eroding justice, jeopardizing accountability and normalizing surveillance. This paper has argued that AI governance in India must be understood as a tool that aids governance and not command it. Without robust legal frameworks, democratic oversight and rights-based safeguards, AI risks becoming a tool of control rather than empowerment. Therefore, it is crucial to establish strong ethical guidelines and regulatory frameworks to ensure their development and deployment align with human agency and societal requirements. Key ethical considerations include transparency in decision-making, fairness in AI systems, bias mitigation and privacy protection among others.

To live up to the principles of a welfare state, there is an urgent need to ensure that AI technologies support rather than undermine public values such as justice, transparency and social cohesion. The focus should be on making new laws for AI governance or plug gaps in the current legal system. This can only be done if central and state governments prepare themselves for this inescapable transformation. A decentralized approach is also advisable and it is the right time to take the local bodies/gram panchayats along in this digital endeavour as they form the backbone of India's federal system.

Governments should also be mindful of the irony that AI brings: diminishing the space required for deep, concentrated thought. A non-contemplative human agency may not be able to withstand the storm of Artificial Intelligence in the future. Therefore, even as AI enters into newer domains, attempts should be made to take the attention away from dramatic, sensational content to careful thought and a guiding philosophy that is not rooted solely on self-interest, profiteering and political gains.

As technology continues to redefine societies, India's balanced and inclusive approach could serve as a model for the world. Trustworthy AI demands trustworthy policy. India needs to move beyond scattered efforts and start working with one clear united vision as One Unit. 'Whole of Government' approach which is the hallmark of the present dispensation can play an important role if implemented in letter and spirit. The future of AI requires a delicate balance between harnessing its transformative potential and preserving human values, ethics and autonomy.

To conclude, AI is here to stay. India will have to make sure that it [AI] does not start dictating terms. It is like a dynamic vehicle that cannot be put on cruise control while the driver enjoys the ride. Constant vigil and avoiding complacency are imperative to arrest dominance of one over the other. The institutions, public or private, using AI must get accustomed to keep shifting gears to regulate its operations, in order to avoid any mishaps.

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