



DR. BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR
& S.S. JAIN SUBODH LAW COLLEGE, JAIPUR, RAJASTHAN, INDIA



THE JAIPUR DECLARATION

ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND SOCIAL JUSTICE FOR VIKSIT BHARAT 2047

*Adopted at the Valedictory Ceremony of the First International Conference
Jaipur, Rajasthan, India | 10th May 2026*

PREAMBLE

WE, the academicians, jurists, researchers, legal professionals, policymakers, students, and civil society representatives assembled at the *First International Conference on “Artificial Intelligence and Social Justice for VIKSIT BHARAT 2047”*, jointly organised by Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Law University, Jaipur, and S.S. Jain Subodh Law College, Jaipur, on 9th and 10th May 2026,

RECOGNISING that Artificial Intelligence is among the most transformative technologies of the twenty-first century, with the potential to reshape law, governance, economy, and society in fundamental ways;

ACKNOWLEDGING the vision of **Viksit Bharat 2047**, a developed, just, and inclusive India by the centenary of its independence, as articulated by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India, and affirming that Artificial Intelligence must be harnessed as a strategic instrument to realise this vision;

REAFFIRMING our commitment to the values enshrined in the Constitution of India, including social, economic, and political justice, equality of status and opportunity, liberty of thought and expression, and the dignity of the individual;

MINDFUL of the judgment of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in *K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India* (2017) 10 SCC 1, which recognised the right to privacy as a fundamental right, and its profound implications for the governance of AI systems that collect, process, and profile personal data at scale;

NOTING the enactment of the **Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023**, the notification of its Rules in November 2025, the release of the **India AI Governance Guidelines** by MeitY under the IndiaAI Mission in November 2025 based on seven foundational principles (‘sutras’), the introduction of the **Artificial Intelligence (Ethics and Accountability) Bill, 2025** in the Lok Sabha, the **RBI’s FREE-AI Committee Report** of August 2025, the **Competition Commission of India’s Market Study on AI and DPI 2026**.

TAKING NOTE of global regulatory developments, in particular the **European Union AI Act** (Regulation (EU) 2024/1689), which entered into force on 1st August 2024 as the first comprehensive AI law in the world, establishing a risk-based classification framework (unacceptable, high, limited, and minimal risk) with binding obligations, bias-mitigation duties, human-oversight mandates, and penalties of up to 7% of global turnover;

OBSERVING that India has consciously chosen a light-touch, innovation-first regulatory approach, relying on existing laws and sectoral regulators rather than a standalone AI statute, but that this approach leaves significant gaps in accountability, algorithmic transparency, liability, and redress for citizens harmed by AI-driven decisions;

CONCERNED that AI systems, when trained on biased or erroneous data, can systematically discriminate against marginalised communities Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, the differently-abled, religious minorities, and the economically weaker sections thereby deepening the very inequalities that the Constitution seeks to eradicate;

GUIDED by the deliberations and research papers presented across the ten sub-themes of this conference, representing contributions from academicians, judges, advocates, and scholars from India, Brazil, Peru, Ghana, Dubai, and other nations;

DO HEREBY UNANIMOUSLY ADOPT the following Declaration and Recommendations for the consideration of the Government of India, the Government of Rajasthan, and all relevant legislative, executive, and judicial bodies:

PART I FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLES

- 1. Human Primacy** Artificial Intelligence shall serve humanity and not dominate it. The cardinal principle of this Declaration is: we want to make AI a useful servant, not a dangerous master. All AI systems deployed in India shall be designed, developed, and governed with respect for human dignity, autonomy, and fundamental rights.
- 2. Constitutional Morality** AI may implement constitutional provisions, but it cannot replace constitutionalism. Every AI system operating within the territory of India shall comply with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, including the Fundamental Rights under Part III, the Directive Principles under Part IV, and the Fundamental Duties under Part IV-A of the Constitution of india..
- 3. Social Justice and Inclusion** AI shall be deployed as a tool for reducing inequality, not deepening it. Special care shall be taken to ensure that AI systems do not discriminate against historically marginalised communities, and that the benefits of AI reach every citizen particularly those in rural, tribal, and underserved areas.



4. **Transparency and Explainability** AI systems that affect the rights, liberties, or entitlements of individuals shall be transparent, explainable, and auditable. The ‘black-box’ nature of algorithmic decision-making must not be permitted to defeat the citizen’s right to know the basis of a decision affecting them.
5. **Accountability** There shall be clear and enforceable lines of legal accountability for harm caused by AI systems. The developer, deployer, and operator of an AI system shall each bear proportionate liability, and the absence of human intent shall not be a defence against consequences caused by algorithmic action.
6. **Privacy and Data Sovereignty** The right to privacy, as affirmed in K.S. Puttiaswamy case, shall be sacrosanct in every AI deployment. Personal data shall not be collected, processed, or traded without consent informed that is freely given, and specific, and India’s data sovereignty over its citizens’ data shall be upheld
7. **Sustainability** AI development shall adhere to environmental sustainability. The carbon footprint and water consumption of large-scale AI model training shall be measured, disclosed, and regulated, consistent with India’s commitments under the Paris Agreement and SDG 2030.

PART II LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Conference recommends the following legislative and institutional actions:

8. **Comprehensive National AI Legislation** India should enact a dedicated, comprehensive Artificial Intelligence (Regulation and Accountability) Act that:
 - (a) Establishes a risk-based classification of AI systems (unacceptable, high-risk, limited, and minimal risk), drawing from the EU AI Act framework while adapting it to India’s unique social, economic, and constitutional context;
 - (b) Prohibits AI practices that are incompatible with constitutional values, including social scoring of citizens, real-time biometric mass surveillance without judicial authorisation, and AI systems designed to manipulate vulnerable groups;
 - (c) Mandates algorithmic impact assessments for all high-risk AI systems deployed in governance, criminal justice, welfare delivery, healthcare, education, and financial services;
 - (d) Requires mandatory bias audits and fairness testing, with disaggregated impact data across caste, gender, religion, disability, and economic status;
 - (e) Provides for a statutory right to explanation for any individual affected by an automated decision;
 - (f) Establishes a robust penalty and enforcement framework, including civil liability, administrative fines, and criminal sanctions for deliberate misuse of AI.

9. Establishment of a National AI Ethics and Safety Commission Parliament may constitute a statutory, independent National AI Ethics and Safety Commission modelled at part on the EU's AI Office and India's proposed AI Safety Institute under MeitY with the following mandate:

- (a) To monitor, audit, and certify AI systems deployed in high-risk sectors;
- (b) To receive and adjudicate complaints from citizens harmed by AI-driven decisions;
- (c) To advise Parliament, State Legislatures, and the Judiciary on emerging AI-related legal issues;
- (d) To coordinate with sectoral regulators-the RBI, SEBI, TRAI, IRDAI, and the Competition Commission of India to ensure harmonised AI governance;
- (e) To represent India in international AI governance forums and treaty negotiations.

10. Rajasthan State AI Policy The Government of Rajasthan may formulate a State Artificial Intelligence Policy that:

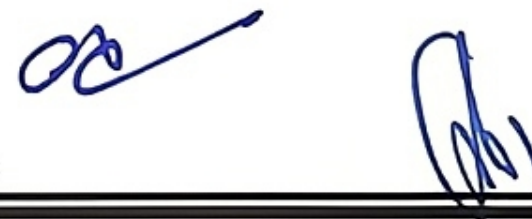
- (a) Creates a Rajasthan AI Council under the Chief Minister's office;
- (b) Establishes AI Centres of Excellence in partnership with Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Law University, IIT Jodhpur, and other institutions;
- (c) Deploys AI for improving public service delivery, judicial case management, land records, and healthcare in rural Rajasthan;
- (d) Ensures that no government AI system is deployed without prior algorithmic impact assessment and public consultation.

PART III SECTOR-SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

11. Criminal Justice and Surveillance AI-powered tools such as sentence-recommendation systems, bail-risk prediction, facial recognition, and predictive policing shall not be deployed in the criminal justice system without: (a) explicit statutory authorisation; (b) judicial oversight; (c) mandatory human review of every AI-assisted decision; and (d) a clear framework of liability for wrongful conviction or arrest caused by algorithmic error.

12. Data Protection and Cyber Security The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 and the Rules there under must be strengthened with AI-specific provisions, including mandatory consent protocols for AI training data, restrictions on automated profiling of children and vulnerable persons, and data-localisation requirements for sensitive personal data processed by AI systems.

13. Corporate Governance and Competition The Competition Commission of India should develop AI-specific guidelines to address algorithmic collusion, digital monopolies, platform dominance, and anti-competitive data practices by large technology companies.



- 14. Employment and Labour Rights** The Government should: (a) mandate corporate AI-displacement impact reports before large-scale automation; (b) establish a National AI Reskilling Fund; (c) commission a comprehensive study on Universal Basic Income as a social safety net for workers displaced by automation; and (d) amend labour laws to recognise AI-related displacement as a ground for retrenchment compensation.
- 15. Intellectual Property** The Copyright Act, 1957 and the Patents Act, 1970 should be amended to clarify the legal status of AI-generated works. Until legislative clarity is achieved, copyright and patent protection should be available only to natural persons or legal entities that demonstrate substantial human creative or inventive contribution.
- 16. Public Health, Education, and Welfare** AI shall be deployed in healthcare, education, and welfare delivery only with: (a) mandatory testing for accuracy across diverse demographic groups; (b) safeguards against denial of benefits due to data errors; (c) accessibility standards for persons with disabilities; and (d) measures to bridge the digital divide in rural and tribal areas.
- 17. Environmental Governance** AI developers shall be required to disclose the energy consumption and water usage of model training. India should advocate for international Green AI Standards and incorporate sustainability criteria into public procurement of AI systems.
- 18. Global Governance and International Cooperation** India should actively participate in the formulation of a multilateral AI governance treaty under the auspices of the United Nations. India's voice must shape the global regulatory architecture to ensure that the interests of developing nations, the Global South, and indigenous communities are represented.

PART IV LEGAL EDUCATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

- 19. AI and Law in Legal Education** The Bar Council of India, in consultation with the University Grants Commission and National Law Universities, may: (a) introduce 'AI and Law' as a compulsory subject in the LL.B. and LL.M. curricula; (b) encourage interdisciplinary research at the intersection of AI, constitutional law, criminal law, IP law, and environmental law; and (c) establish Moot Court and ADR competitions on AI-related legal disputes.
- 20. Judicial Training** The National Judicial Academy and State Judicial Academies may design specialised training modules for sitting and newly appointed judges on AI evidence, algorithmic accountability, digital forensics, and the admissibility of AI-generated outputs.
- 21. Research and Publication** Universities and research institutions may be incentivised to undertake empirical, interdisciplinary research on the impact of AI on Indian society, and the selected high-quality papers from this conference shall be published in Scopus-indexed and UGC-recognised journals.





PART V IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

22. **Submission to Government** This Declaration shall be formally submitted to the Hon'ble Governor of Rajasthan (as Chief Patron), the Government of Rajasthan, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), the Ministry of Law and Justice, the Bar Council of India, NITI Aayog, and the IndiaAI Mission for their consideration and action.
23. **Publication** The full text of this Declaration, along with the conference proceedings, shall be published on the websites of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Law University and S.S. Jain Subodh Law College, and shall be disseminated to all National Law Universities, IITs, IIMs, and relevant institutions.
24. **Review** The Organising Committee undertakes to convene the Second International Conference on Artificial Intelligence to review the progress made on the recommendations contained in this Declaration and to update them in light of evolving technological, legal, and policy developments.
25. **Call to Action** We call upon every law student, every teacher, every researcher, every advocate, every judge, and every policymaker to recognise that the future of Artificial Intelligence will be decided not in laboratories alone, but in legislatures, in courtrooms, and in classrooms. The scholarship generated at this conference is not merely academic it is an act of democratic participation in shaping the most powerful technology of our time.

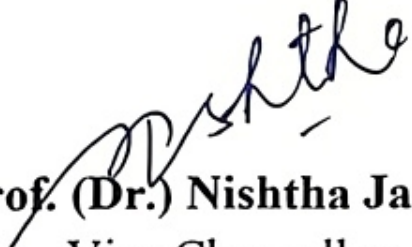
*Adopted by Unanimous Resolution
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