

Reimagining ML Fairness in India and Beyond

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Image source: Universal History Archive/Getty Images

Team



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Motivation

Facial recognition bans

Availability of resources like datasets, benchmarks, APIs, and information acts

Functional, neo-liberal institutions

A healthy civil society

A technically-literate government

A free media

Sources: Corsight (Israel21); Boulamwini and Gebru, 2018; Perpetual Lineup Report, 2016; @jackyalcine Twitter; Facial Recognition and Biometric Technology Moratorium Act of 2020; NYT

Gender Shades: Intersectional Accuracy Disparities in Commercial Gender Classification*

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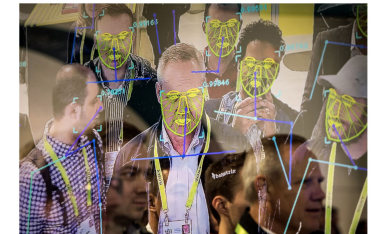
Amazon Pauses Police Use of Its Facial Recognition Software

The company said it hoped the moratorium "might give Congress enough time to put in place appropriate rules" for the technology.



Civil liberties advocates began calling for a ban on the use of facial recognition by law enforcement in 2018. *State Times/Chris Wedel/Press*

San Francisco Bans Facial Recognition Technology



Attendees interacting with a facial recognition demonstration at this year's CES in Las Vegas. *Joe Bugliewicz for The New York Times*

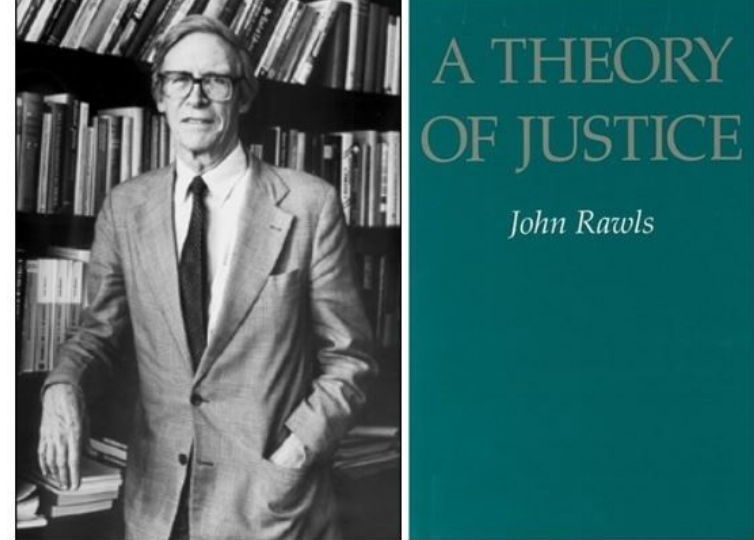
Motivation

Conventional Fair-ML is Western

Fair-ML research is premised on the United States

- **Structural injustices** race and gender
- **Datasets** imagenet and wordnet
- **Measurement** fitzpatrick
- **Laws** civil rights laws
- **Values** enlightenment ideals

Troublingly used in India, Tunisia, Mexico, Uruguay etc.



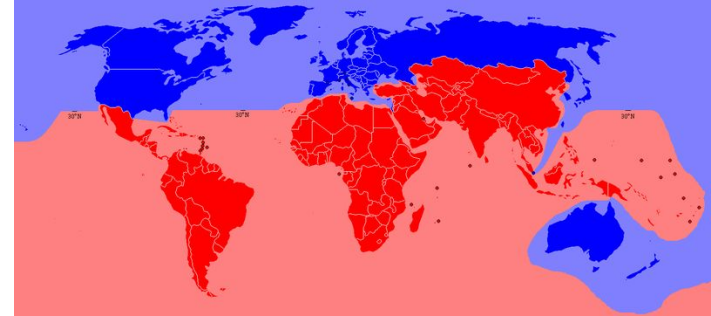
Motivation

Fairness is context-specific

Conventional fairness can be a tokenism or pernicious

Fair-ML should identify defaults, biases, and blindspots to avoid exacerbating harms

Avoid a general theory of algorithmic fairness based on the West.



Motivation

Research questions

Could algorithmic fairness have a structurally different meaning in non-Western contexts?

Is there anything in conventional fairness that could actually be counterproductive in the non-West?

How do social, economic, and infrastructural factors interplay with algorithmic fairness?

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Method

Methodology

1. Semi-structured interviews

- Interviews with 36 scholars, activists, practitioners with expertise on social justice in India, working at the grassroots
- Across law, computer science, economics, sociology, journalism, STS, and political sciences.
- Disability, caste, gender, gender identity, privacy & surveillance, health, constitutional rights, languages.
- 25 male, 10 female, 1 non-binary

2. Analysis of algorithmic deployments

- News publications, policy documents, community media



Method

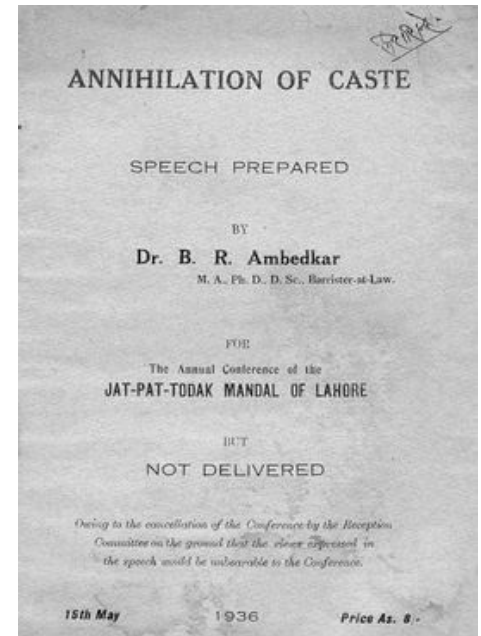
Feminist, decolonial, and anti-caste lenses

South Asian feminism: equality for all, especially with a focus on caste, religion, class

Decolonialism: undoing of colonialism and imperialism, in knowledge, language, values

Anti-caste emancipation: towards annihilation of caste, undoing brahminical patriarchy

Image sources: Outlook India

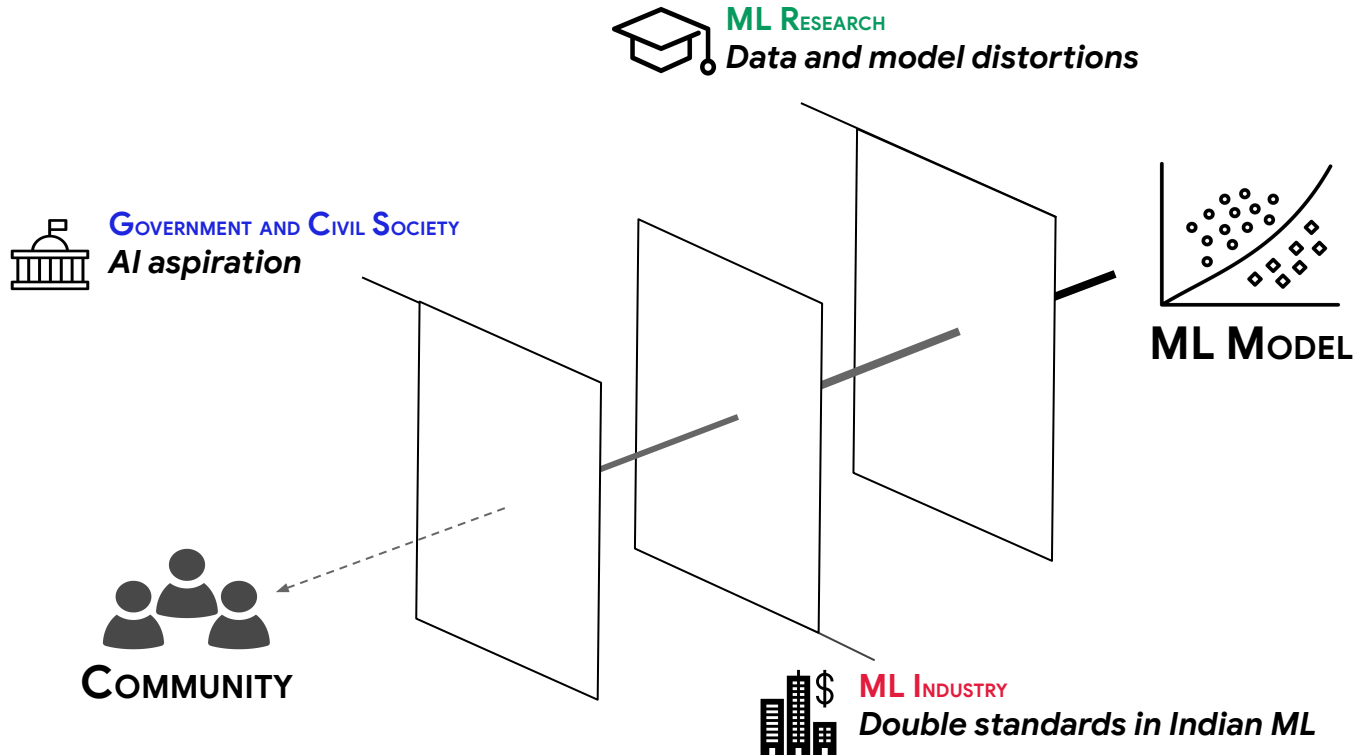


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Findings

Large distance between models and disempowered communities



Findings

Data and model distortions

Missing data and humans

Missing data and invisible humans

- Digital divide
- Caste, gender, or class margins
- 'Off data' practices and 'confusing' algorithms
- Human infrastructures in data

Data non-transparency and non-availability



Findings

Mis-recorded identities

One user, one account can fail. e.g., women tend to share their phones and apps.

Only 29% of Internet users were women in 2018.

Mobility and transience: SIM cards change often. Migrant locations change.



Findings

Different sub-groups and proxy implementations

Caste, Religion, Gender, Gender Identity & Sexual Orientation, Income, Ethnicity, and Ability

Pluralistic country

Proxies do not generalize within

Names: Most semantically meaningful

Zip code: Heterogenous SEC types

Mobility: inverse of gender and disability

Oppression is under-reported in discourse



Findings

Overfitting models to the privileged

Good data and inferences privilege data-rich users

Typically middle-class men

Mobility, literacy, income

Women end up taking loans in men's names

Model retraining can create new biases



Findings

Indic social justice

How does India lead us to redefine fairness with its value systems, history, and philosophy?

Reservations and social justice

Collectives and plurality



Findings

Double standards and distance from ML makers

Findings

'Bottom billion' petri dishes

India as a sandbox and playground for ML

Recourse is non-existent and insensitive

Dire for marginalized groups like Dalits

e.g., Human efficiency tracking

Dalit and muslim bodies as test subjects

Removal of street-level bureaucrats, officers and human infrastructures by apps and infrastructures

High tech illegibility



Findings

Entrenched privilege in ML makers

Built by white or dominant caste Indian men

Not inclusive of women, dalits, muslims, PWDs, or the economically poor

AI labour from India thru data collectors and annotators

Caste and religion are eluded even in India



Findings

Unquestioning AI aspiration

Findings

AI euphoria

High confidence in high stakes AI
e.g., Delhi FR used to arrest 1,100 protestors

*"This is a software. It does not see faith. It does not see clothes. It **only sees the face** and through the face the person is caught."*

Undertrials: 52% Dalits & Adivasis (25% of pop.), 21% Muslims (14% of pop.)

'Smart cities' not inclusive of minorities

Fully inscrutable AI inputs and outputs

Challenging for researchers to interrogate

Lack of inclusion of stakeholders in high-stakes AI



Questioning AI power

Indian tech journalism is business-oriented, not critical

95% of reporters come from privileged castes

Fairness issues require a healthy ecosystem of activists, media, and civil society

World Emoji Day: Apple, Google Tease New Emojis Coming to Android and iOS

The tech giants are set to roll out the new emoji options later this year.

By Abhik Sen

Twitter rolls out new interface for DMs on web

Rating: 5/5
gadgetsnow

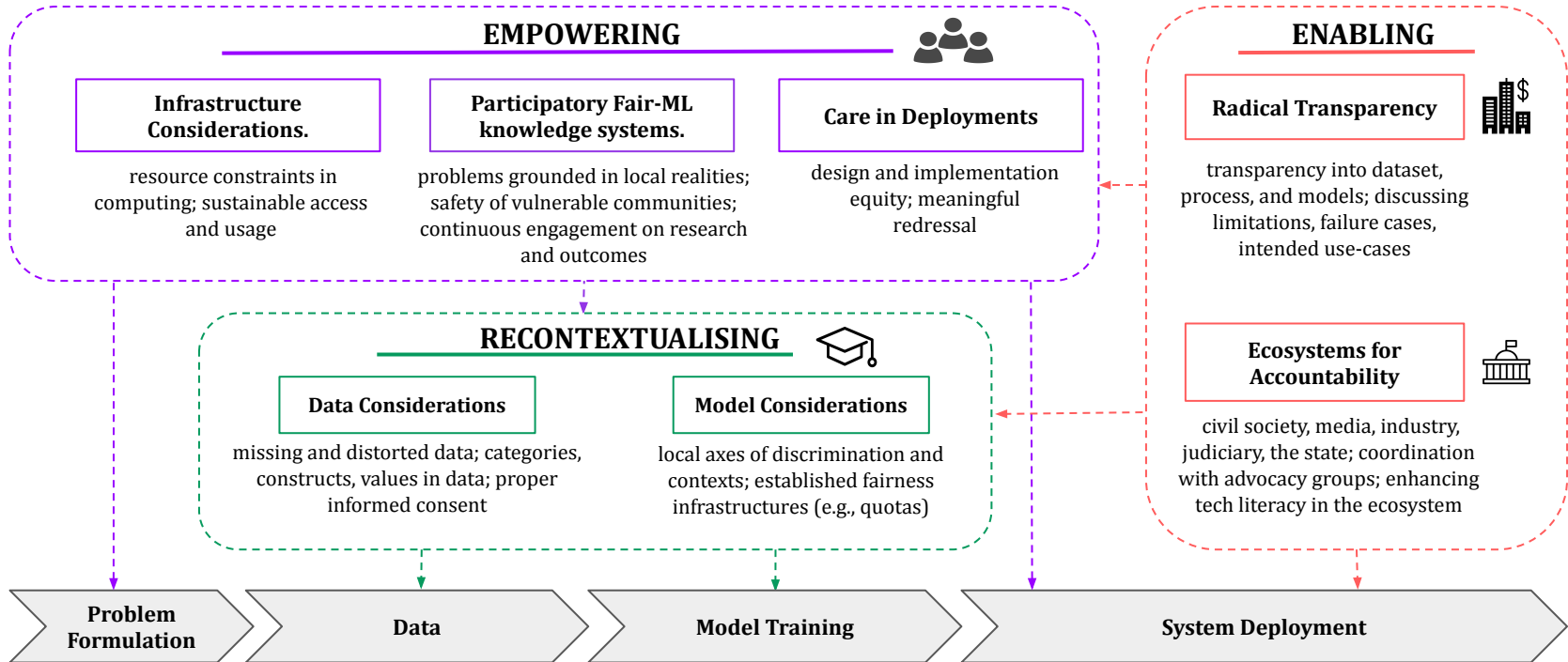
TIMESOFINDIA.COM | Jul 17, 2020, 05:13PM IST



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Towards AI fairness in India



Discussion

Recontextualizing data and models

Combining observational research & dataset analysis

Data gathering & consent via community relationships

Social audits

Normative frameworks, e.g. ethics of care



Discussion

Empowering communities

Participatory & assets-based research approaches

ICTD & HCI4D design approaches

First-world care in deployments

Diversity of ML makers



Discussion

Enabling a Fair-ML ecosystem

Transparency on datasets, models and processes

Granting access to APIs, data & negative results

Project partnerships

Need investigative journalism on Indian AI



Discussion

Coda

Context matters

Considerations are not limited to India

Move towards a pluriverse of AI ethics



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