

## AI AND ETHICS

Vikrant Singh

Parul University

Department of Computer Science and Technology

Professor Bhumi Shah

Parul University

Computer Science and Technology

### Abstract

In discussions of modern technology, the relationship between ethics and artificial intelligence (AI) has become precedent. As artificial intelligence (AI) grows increasingly pervasive in society, ethical concerns about its development, use, and impact on individuals and organizations become more important. This research explores the complex interrelationship between AI and ethics with the objective to provide a comprehensive understanding of the ethical prospective and issues related to AI development. Due to its widespread application, artificial intelligence has the potential to significantly impact human existence in several domains. A lot of study has been made to the ethical implications of AI's cognitive developments and how they might impact human rights. Even though the concept of AI is changing, its fundamental goal is still to perform better than humans at tasks, which raises concerns about how AI may affect human rights and dignity.

### Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) has significantly influenced several areas of our life and continues to be an essential component of contemporary society. AI is clearly everywhere; it is transforming businesses, redefining economies, and impacting the norms of society. There are many other areas in which it could potentially be beneficial, such as healthcare, education, transportation, and more. It presents both opportunities for development and ethical challenges. Questions about AI's ethical implications, particularly regarding human rights, have gained prominence as the technology grows and receives greater influence. This study explores the complex relationship between artificial intelligence (AI) and ethics, analyzing the challenges of making moral decisions during the development and application of AI. Through exploring the technological development of artificial intelligence and its diverse approaches, our goal is to offer a framework for comprehending and resolving current ethical challenges. Establishing ethical governance frameworks and ensuring justice and equity in a world increasingly driven by AI require an understanding of how AI may improve or weaken human rights. To direct efforts toward ethical AI development and ensure equitable results for all, we aim to provide information on the complex relationship between AI and ethics through this study.

All four of the AI methodologies have historically been used, each by an alternate individual using a different technique. a human-centered strategy has to involve empirical science, as in 1. Thinking Humanly "The innovative new effort to provide computers with minds—machines having minds, in the most literal sense." Haugeland (1985) "[The automation of] tasks associated with human thought processes, like learning, problem-solving, and decision-making..." (Bellman, 1978), 2. Rational Thought "The application of computational models to the study of mental faculties." (McDermott and Chernak, 1985) "The study of the calculations necessary for understanding, deductive reasoning, and execution" 3. Behaving Humanely (Winston, 1992), "The art of creating machines that can perform tasks that require human intelligence." Kurzweil (1990) . The study of programming computers to perform tasks at which humans are currently superior. (Knight and Rich, 1991), 4. Behaving Reasonably "The study of intelligent agent design is known as computational intelligence." (Poole and others, 1998) "Intelligent behavior in artifacts is the focus of artificial

intelligence." (Nilsson, 1998) Basically, the result of an intelligent system operation cannot be distinguished from an action carried out by a human. Thus, an artificially intelligent system's interaction with humans must consider those humans' rights when it is in function. In simple terms, either in a beneficial or detrimental manner, artificial intelligence undoubtedly impacts human rights.

## **FORMING HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC LAWS**

The topic of human rights has received a lot of attention and is seen as a delicate subject since it includes everyone's right to exist, regardless of geography or culture. Human rights are the fundamental freedoms enjoyed by everyone who is a part of every community. They belong to humans since they are human. They are the inevitable requirements for a civilized human existence in any community. The concept of human rights can be broadly interpreted as the fundamental rights of individuals that are founded on justice, equality, respect, and freedom for all.

Human rights represent the liberties, rights, benefits, and privileges to which each and every individual in a country or community is legally entitled, as recognized by international law, natural law, and modern values. The ability to exercise one's fundamental human rights determines one's capacity to remain human. Without human rights, life is meaningless, devoid of purpose, and reduced to a shadow. In summary, the value of human rights makes them too important to be violated without persuasive explanation.

In India, the right to privacy is not expressly protected by the Constitution. However, courts across the country have understood the other rights in the Constitution to be giving rise to a (limited) right to privacy through several rulings over the years, notably through Article 21 - the right to life and liberty. In the 2015 writ suit *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy & Others vs. Union of India and Others*, this interpretation was challenged and referred to a higher Bench of the Supreme Court. [Civil Writ Petition No. 494 of 2012]

The international human rights movement gained momentum with the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948. The purpose of the Declaration's drafting was to establish "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations." For the first time in human history, it defines clearly the fundamental civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights that every individual should be able to enjoy. It is now widely accepted as one of the fundamental tenets of human rights, which everyone has a responsibility to protect and preserve.

### **Artificial Intelligence and Individual Freedom of Choice**

The right to personal liberty, one of the most fundamental human rights, pertains to a person's freedom of movement within a designated geographic region. Although this privilege can be used anywhere, there are conditions that must be met according to the guidelines established by the nation or place in question. An individual's arrest or detention is subject to the law that must be met for them to be provided with their right to liberty. The fundamental right to personal freedom from state intervention is, at its core, the right to personal liberty. The freedom of personal liberty is without a doubt one of the most important and essential rights that each person must have.

The international community places a high value on the right to liberty, which is reflected in the many laws and treaties that many nations have signed. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights serves as the foundation for the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which ensures everyone the right to their own liberty and security of person. Nobody may be imprisoned or arrested without cause. Nobody can have their freedom taken away from them unless there are legal explanations and procedures followed. The International Court of Justice made the following argument in the *America v. Iran* case, acknowledging the importance of the right to personal liberty: "Wrongfully to deprive human beings of their freedom and to subject them to physical and constraint in conditions of hardship is in itself incompatible with the principle of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as with the fundamental principles enunciated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 3 of which guarantees the right to life, liberty and security of the human person."

## Artificial Intelligence and Right to Privacy

There is no formal legal definition for "privacy," although some legal scholars view it as a basic right that every individual has just by virtue of their being alive. It is not governed by any charter or other document. Additional aspects of privacy include the right to one's own body, personal autonomy, independence from state surveillance, confidentiality, dignity, and the ability to move, think, and protest. To sum up, the right to privacy must be determined by evaluating each instance separately. There is an effective legal structure established to protect privacy worldwide.

Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 and Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966, legally protect persons against "arbitrary interference" with one's privacy, family, home, correspondence, honor and reputation.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights upholds an individual's right to privacy in its most fundamental form:

1. It is strictly prohibited for any individual to be subjected to any type of arbitrary or illegal interference with their family, home, privacy, or correspondence, or to conduct unlawful attacks on their honor and reputation.
2. Everyone is entitled to the protection of the law from these kinds of violations or assaults.

With the advancement of artificial intelligence, the right to privacy has gained significant attention due to its breach. Contemporary technologies such as phones and CCTV systems can threaten an individual's right to privacy. Advanced technological private companies that use and collect personal data, such as Amazon, Apple, Facebook, Google, and Yahoo, might constitute a threat to an individual's right to privacy. These concerns have been strengthened by events like the Facebook-Cambridge Analytica data controversy, which disclosed the psychographic company's use of Facebook user data to influence substantial populations. Regardless of the benefits of AI, it is clear that people's right to privacy has been violated by these kinds of incidents.

## The Impacts of Artificial Intelligence on Children's Right

As AI-based technologies permeate more aspects of contemporary life, businesses, governments, researchers, and parents must think about the ways in which these technologies have on the human rights of children. Given children's heightened vulnerabilities and the various roles that artificial intelligence will play throughout the lives of people born in the 21st century, the possible influence of artificial intelligence on children warrants special attention. Since a large portion of the underlying technology is private to businesses, it will be essential for them to be willing and able to take human rights concerns into account while developing and utilising these technologies. In order to establish laws that protect children's human rights and related interests, governments will also need to collaborate with businesses, parents, kids, and other interested parties. The way that adults and kids consume media content is being revolutionised by social media platforms that are dependent on streaming technologies. The platforms are making a lot of effort to make sure users get the most out of their time on them. Particularly with regard to the younger generation, YouTube is clearly the leading player in this market. 80% of American kids between the ages of 6 and 12 accessed YouTube every day in 2017. According to Brand Love surveys, YouTube ranked as the "top kids brand" in both 2016 and 2017. According to the 2017 study, 96% of kids between the ages of 6 and 12 reported being "aware of YouTube," and 94% of kids stated they "either loved or liked" the platform.<sup>12</sup> Given that YouTube has enormous user bases worldwide, the phenomenon isn't limited to the United States.

Over the past 20 years, children's leisure activities have evolved dramatically. They used to play with toys that weren't very interactive, but now they play with smart toys that can answer back. These toys use a collection of methods that enable computers to simulate human reasoning and behaviour through the application of weak artificial intelligence. Numerous issues concerning human rights are brought up by these toys. These include possible invasions of a kid's privacy and if businesses are required to disclose private information exchanged with toys that is saved online, such as clues that a child may be molested or hurt in some other way. Processes involving smart toys involve three nodes, each with its own set of risks and weaknesses: the toy (which communicates with the child), the mobile application (which serves as a Wi-Fi access point), and the toy's or consumer's customised online account (which stores data). These toys are connected to cloud-based servers that handle and store the data that kids enter as they play with the toy.

The Cloud Pets case serves as an example of the privacy issues raised by this concept. In this case, over 800,000 toy accounts were compromised, revealing the personal information of customers, including children. Another instance is the Hello Barbie doll, which sparked worries from the civil society about the potential for sensitive information to be intercepted and whether the doll enabled widespread surveillance in ways that consumers were not made aware of.

## **The Impacts of Artificial Intelligence on Social and Economic Rights**

### **Negative Impact**

There have been concerns raised about the possibility that as artificial intelligence advances, human labor would become unnecessary because everything can be done mechanically. Will people eventually grow lazy and deteriorate to the point where we revert to our most basic state of existence? Since evolution takes aeons to complete, we won't be able to observe humanity's regression. But what if AI grows to such a degree of strength that it can defy commands from its master, humanity, and program itself to rule?

1. There will be a significant societal shift that upends our way of life in the human community. To survive, humanity must work hard, but thanks to artificial intelligence (AI), we can easily teach a computer to perform a task for us without ever picking up a tool. Artificial intelligence (AI) will eventually replace face-to-face meetings as the primary means of exchanging ideas, hence decreasing human connection. With the elimination of the necessity for face-to-face meetings, artificial intelligence will act as a mediator between individuals.
2. The second issue is unemployment when machinery replaces many jobs. Many vehicle assembly lines nowadays are powered by robots and machinery, which has resulted in the loss of jobs for traditional people. Store clerks in supermarkets won't be necessary anymore because computerised devices may replace human labor.
3. In addition to social concerns, new issues arise from AI itself since, once educated and taught to perform a task, the technology may potentially grow to such an extent that humans are unable to manage it, leading to unexpected complications and repercussions. This refers to artificial intelligence's ability, if fully loaded with all necessary algorithms, to operate autonomously and disregard human controller commands.

### **Positive Impact**

However, there are also a lot of advantages for people, particularly in the area of healthcare. AI endows computers with the ability to reason, learn, and use logic. When scientists, physicians, mathematicians, engineers, and medical researchers collaborate, they can create artificial intelligence (AI) targeted at medical diagnosis and treatment, providing dependable and secure health-care delivery systems. Robotic systems can be developed to do some delicate medical procedures with precision, in addition to digital computers helping with analysis as health professors and medical researchers hunt for new and effective ways to treat ailments. This illustrates how AI is advancing healthcare.

1. With intriguing results, IBM's Watson computer has been employed for diagnosis. The computer will quickly receive an AI diagnostic upon loading the data. AI can also offer doctors a variety of therapeutic options to choose from. The steps involved are as follows: To input the digital findings of the physical examination into a computer so that it can evaluate all options, automatically determine whether the patient is unwell or has inadequacies, and even provide different treatment options.

2. Seniors with pets are said to have less stress, lower blood pressure, feel less anxious and lonely, and engage in more social activities. It has now been recommended that cyborgs visit elderly people who are alone and even assist with household duties. Seniors and physically challenged people can live better thanks to socially helpful robot technologies and therapeutic robots.

3. There are now surgical treatments that are AI-based to pick from. Even though this AI still need medical specialists to run it, it can finish the task with minimal harm to the body. Most hospitals now have access to the da Vinci surgical system, a robotic device that enables doctors to carry out less invasive treatments. A significantly higher level of precision and accuracy than possible with manual operations is made possible by these technologies. Less invasive surgery means less trauma, less blood loss, and less anxiety for the patients.

## Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence (AI) improvements substantial ethical challenges in addition to having enormous potential for transforming our civilization. technology is essential to comprehend AI's effects on human rights as technology reaches more and more areas of our lives. To guarantee that human rights are given priority in AI development and application, ethical governance structures must be put in place. As AI technologies develop, vulnerable populations—like children and the elderly—need extra attention to safeguard their rights. Governments, corporations, and civil society organizations have to collaborate together to address the ethical issues raised by AI and ethically utilize its benefits. In the context of AI, national and international regulations are essential for preserving human rights. We may ensure sure that AI maximizes potential benefits while protecting humanity's overall well-being by providing ethical standards and human rights issues the utmost importance.

## References

1. Fowowe Adetomiwa, (2021). Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights. *SSRN Electronic Journal* (<http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3964199>)
2. Michael Cheng-Tek Tai, (2020). The impact of artificial intelligence on human society and bioethics. *Tzu Chi Med J.*, 32(4)
3. Ebad, R., Leila, R.D. & Mahmoud, J.K (2017). 'Protection of Prisoner's Human Rights in Prisons through the Guidelines of Rule of Law', *Journal of Politics and Law*, Vol. 10(1).
4. Vivek Krishnamurthy *et al* (2018). 'Artificial Intelligence & Human Rights: Opportunities & Risks', *Berkman Klein Centre for Internet & Society Research Publication*.
5. Mittelstadt, B. D. *et al.* (2016). 'The Ethics of Algorithms: Mapping the Debate', *Big Data & Society*, Vol.3(2). (<https://doi.org/10.1177/2053951716679679>)
6. Jasper, U, 'The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on the Right to a Fair Trial: Towards a Robot Judge?', *Asian Journal of Law and Economics, De Gruyter*, vol. 11(2), pages 1.
7. Wikipedia, 'Right to Privacy'. ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right\\_to\\_privacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right_to_privacy))
8. Law Teacher, 'The Right to Privacy'. ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right\\_to\\_privacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right_to_privacy))
9. The European Commission's High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence, 'Draft Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI'. (<http://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/draftethics-guidelines-trustworthy-ai>)