



Legal and Moral Debates Around AI

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

AI can be defined on the basis of the factor of a thinking human being and in terms of a rational behaviour:

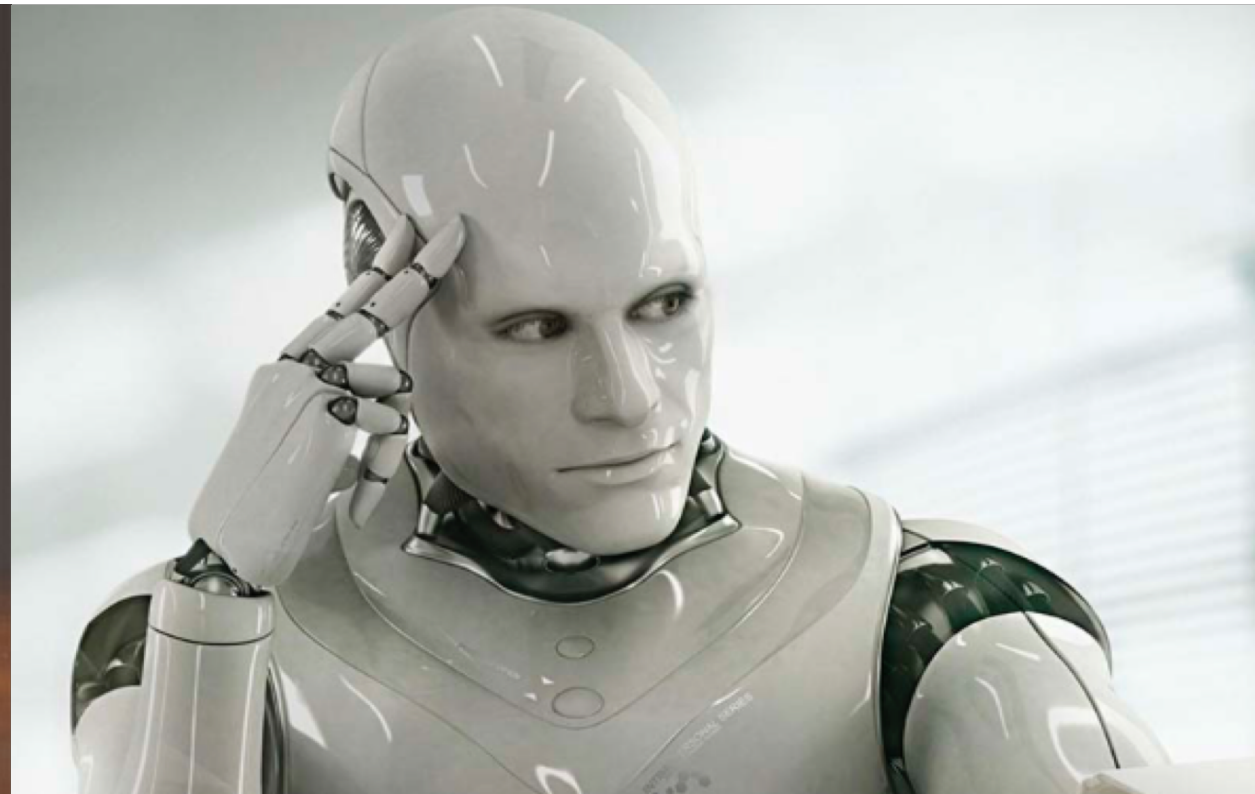
- (i) systems that think and act like a human being;
- (ii) systems that think and act rationally.

AI is different from conventional computer algorithms (store their personal experience). This unique feature enables AI to act differently in the same situations, depending on the actions previously performed.

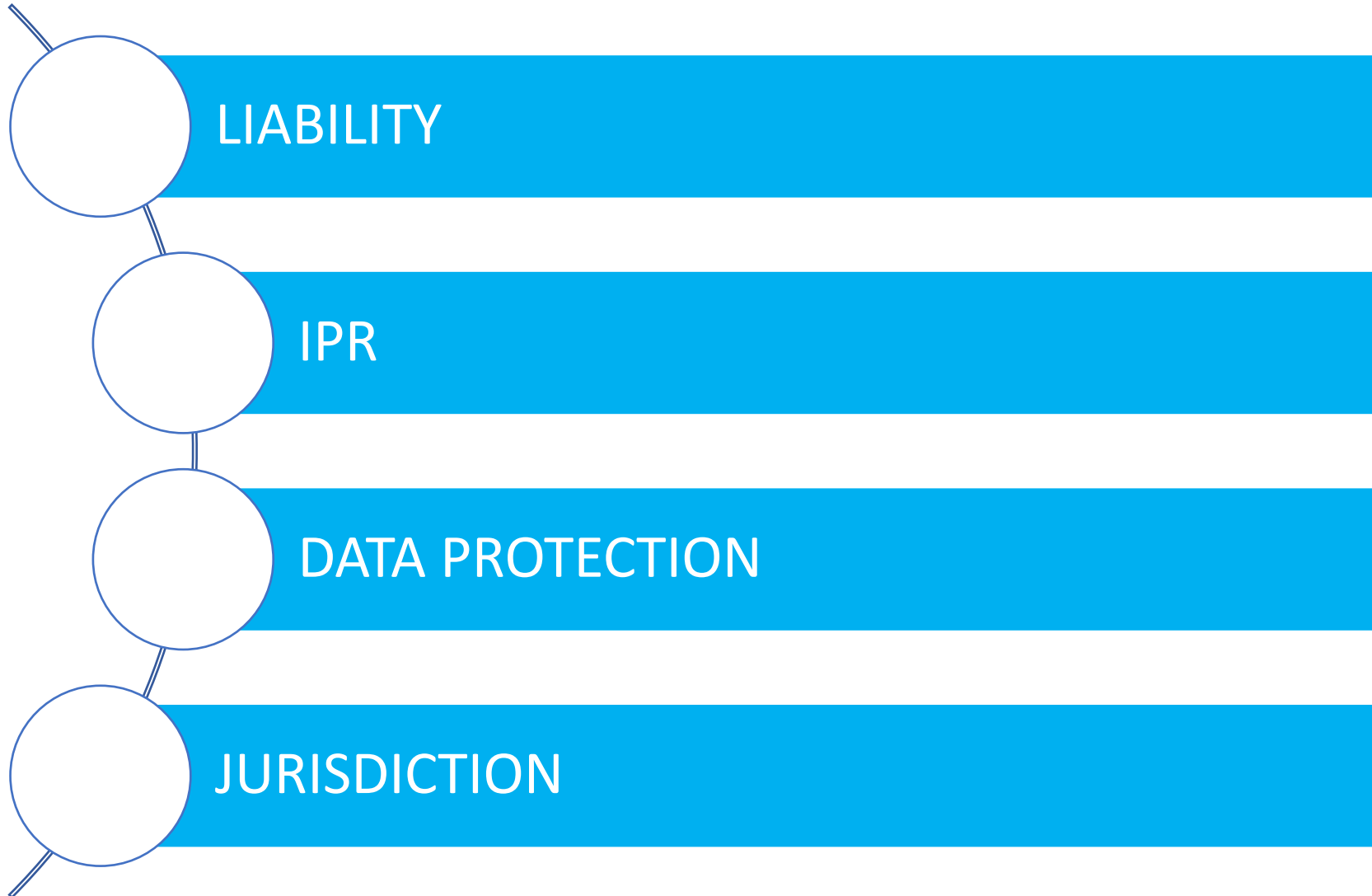
DEBATES



LEGAL DEBATES



MORAL DEBATES



LIABILITY

Who is responsible for the damage caused by the actions of Artificial Intelligence?

Neither Indian nor International law recognizes AI as a subject of law, which means that AI cannot be held personally liable for the damage it causes.

THE ONLY ANSWER

Article 12 of United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts states that a person (whether a natural person or a legal entity) on whose behalf a computer was programmed should ultimately be responsible for any message generated by the machine.

General rule - Principal of a tool is responsible for the results obtained by the use of that tool since the tool has no independent volition of its own.

So the concept of AI-as-Tool arises in the context of AI liability issues, which means that in some cases vicarious and strict liability is applicable for AI actions.



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR)

An AI Robot that assists with the production of an academic paper or assists to write a patent.

Could this Robot (assuming it has developed personality) become a Joint or Sole owner of the Copyright and an Inventor in the case of a Patent?



- One of the more interesting legal issues in AI as its use crosses borders will be to consider the choice of law and in what jurisdiction can an aggrieved person sue.
- The issue is perhaps not a perplexing, however it becomes administratively challenging for the aggrieved.
- Factual scenario - A Russian made AI located in Germany hacks or gathers data from United Nations office affecting 195 nations, where will be the jurisdiction?

MORAL DEBATES



PROBLEM OF RELIABILITY

PROBLEM OF DECISION MAKING

PROBLEM OF BIAS

PROBLEM OF MORALITY AND ETHICS

PROBLEM OF RELIABILITY

How to ascertain the reliability of a AI ?

AI works on sensors and gathers data to take its decision , How reliable are these sensors is always subjective question.

"More data gathered More powerful is the AI" but is it?

After all it has to take decision within fraction of seconds and the hardware or the processing speed is not increasing while the data collected is increasing by leaps and bounds , which could result in heavy load or slower processing of data and sometimes incorrect decisions.

PROBLEM OF DECISION MAKING

Every human being, right or wrong, think that in many occasions he has made a choice between different alternatives. The intuitive notion of human free will in choosing between various alternatives is called a decision.

Humans take decision on basis of Reasonings, Thoughts, Beliefs, Faiths, Morality , Ethics and lot more in-depth verticals.

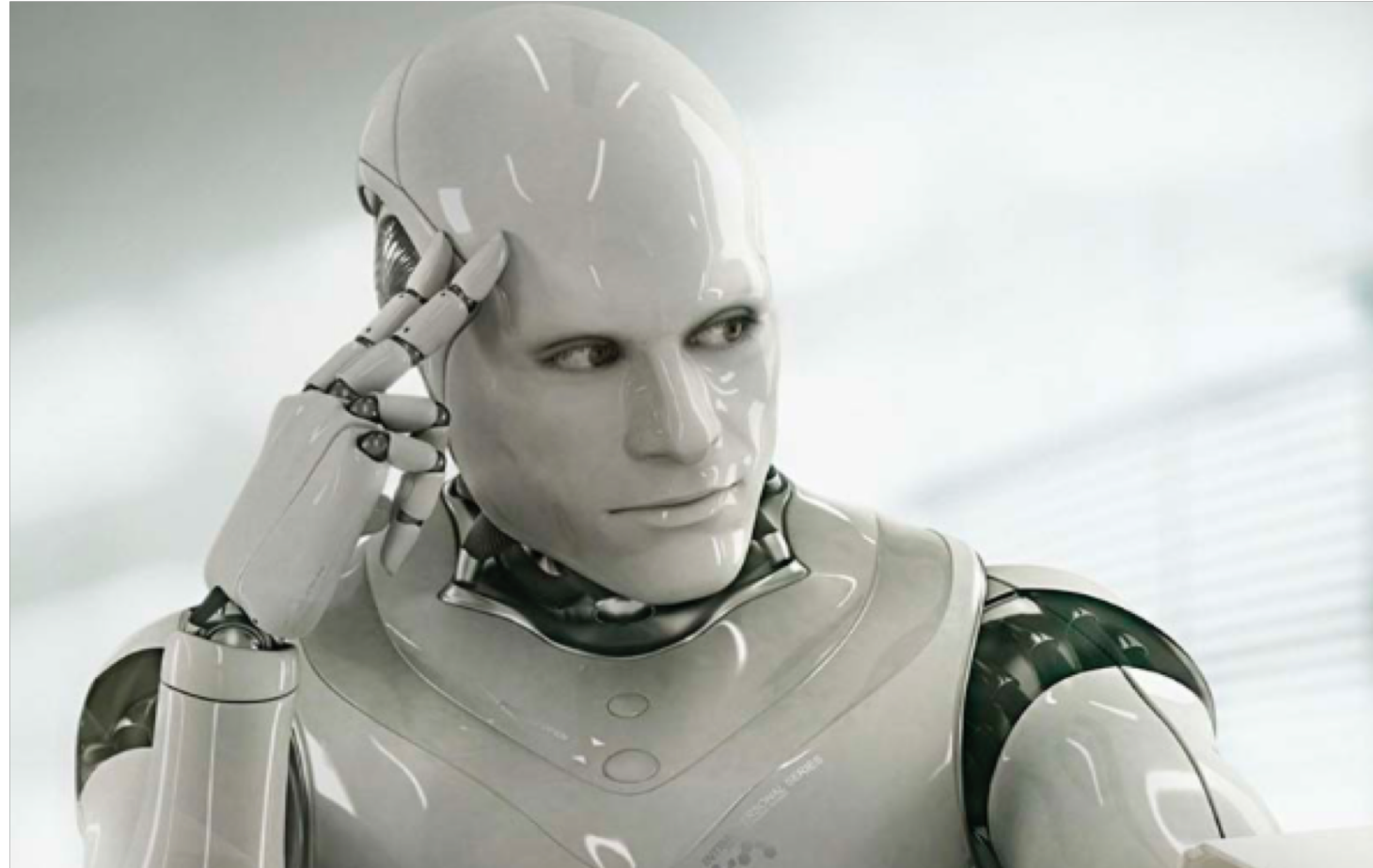
AI takes decision on basis of Data Gathered , Pattern Matching, Diagnosis

WRONG DATA ! WRONG DECISION !

PROBLEM OF BIAS

Wrong data feed or wrong data gathered could also result in AI becoming Bias example AI used in Legal Industry in USA for knowing probability of the accused getting acquitted and getting punished before taking a case , AI would decide against interest of people from African race as from the data it gathered that African people commit more crimes ,they are proven guilty in more crimes and they have been heavy punishment in most of the cases.

This example is equally applicable to autonomous weapons as it could become racial and kill more people of one particular race just because of the data fed in it.



PROBLEM OF MORALITY AND ETHICS

Should a driverless car swerve to save a pedestrian crossing the road illegally, while sacrificing its own passengers?

Or

Should an autonomous car sacrifice its passengers to save a pedestrian?

According to a study by MIT Professor Iyad Rahyan on self driving cars "when it comes to 'simple' choices – like between hitting a child or hitting an adult – the results were decisive, overwhelmingly favouring the protection of younger lives."

"The more elderly the pedestrians crossing roads, the more disposable they are viewed to be."

But when it came to protecting pedestrians over protecting passengers, the results grew murky, with nearly 40% of people wanting their driverless car to plow into pedestrians rather than harming passengers.

CONCLUSION

Can there be Universal Machine Ethics?

I don't agree. Every Nation, Every State , Every Person has his set of Ethics and Beliefs example Germany and US.

"If we are to build machines that reflect our own values, then we need to understand those values more, and we need to quantify them and negotiate to agree which the important ones are."