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An Ethical Perspective of The Artificial Intelligence (AI) For India @2047

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Our intelligence what makes us human, and AI is an extension of that quality.

YANN LECUN

As India, a rapidly growing digital economy, embraces AI, it faces unique vulnerabilities and requires a proactive approach to address emerging threats. But needed to be taken as a opportunity and as a game changer which shall be a robust ecosystem for empowerment of the individuals.

Artificial intelligence is technology that behaves intelligently using skill associated with human intelligence, learning including the ability to perceive learn and, reason autonomously. Simply AI is the collection of technologies that allow computers to think themselves - i.e work out what to do usually in the context of achieving a particular task .this is different from traditional data processing and analytics that run on the fixed algorithms. And reason instead AI technology gives computers cognitive powers such as ability to perceive, learn abstract (classify, conceptualize, and generate rules) and reason.

Artificial intelligence is the transforming way of human interacts, on which industries function, and societies are structured .This seemingly limitless potential of AI across multiple domains of countries and the human imagination has spawned numerous application .Current application includes images and the test analysis for the data analysis purposes, logistic



assistance in decision –making ,autonomous vehicles ,aerial system ,cyber security ,etc things have changed dramatically .The swift pace and phenomenal expansion of technology have drastically altered human existence during the past 25 years .the youth of the country of technology are driving this transformation .

Nobody could have predicted a decade ago that everything is becoming possible, scalable and accessible, thanks to technological advancement. the beauty of this technological era lies in its inclusiveness.

Additionally, it is being used for security, surveillance, and inventory management. It is also being applied extensively to areas like agriculture, fintech, healthcare, manufacturing, and climate change, yielding sizeable dividends in all of them.

It has become abundantly clear in the recent past that AI can augment human capabilities and aids us in tackling some of the most pressing challenges of our time .AI is the force that has the capacity to create a more sustainable ,equitable and interconnected world .However ,it is also raises critical ethical and the societal concern ,which requires adequate policy consideration and the responses .This highlights the needs for the responsible development and the development of AI to ensure that its transformative power benefits everyone and leaves no one behind .

The Executive order in the united states issued by the Biden administration on Oct 30, 2023 on safe, secure and trustworthy Artificial intelligence, illustrates the changing attitudes of global leaders towards AI regulation, implementation and the use of AI without the necessary safeguard can have enormous implication for the future of humanity ,and the changes in regulatory approaches are welcome development .

AI and its Global Impact

Major countries meeting at Bletchley Park in the UK, the code breaking hub during World War II, have agreed to collaborate to minimize the potentially catastrophic risk from Frontier AI, twenty -Eight counties including united states, China, Japan the united kingdom,



France and India, plus the European union ,agreed to sign on declaration saying global action is needed to tackle the potential risk of AI.

“Frontier AI”is defined as highly capable foundation generative AI models that could pose severe risk to public safety. The declaration incorporates an acknowledgement of the substantial risk from potential intentional misuse or unintended issues of control of frontier AI -especially cybersecurity, biotechnology, and disinformation risk, according to the UK government, the summit host. These risk are best addressed through international cooperation”, the Bletchely Park declaration says. As part of agreement on the International collaboration on frontier AI safety, south korea will co-host a mini virtual Ai summit in the next in-person summit in year from now.

Prompted by the explosive launch of the Chat-GPT, policy makers across jurisdiction have stepped up regulatory scrutiny of generative AI tools. The concerns lie under three broad heads: privacy, system bias, and violation of intellectual property rights.

Owner Ship and Enforcement

One of the many areas wherein AI has raised tough questions is ownership and enforcement of intellectual property rights. for e.g., while generative AI tools such as Chat GPT and Mid journey allows people with minimal creative skills to produce reasonably beautiful output with the help of couple of text prompt, their use has raised a number of copyright-related questions. These include weather the use of copyrighted material, including text and images, as trainingdata infringes the right of the millions of authors and artist on the internet .AI related query revolves around copyright ownership over output generated AI, autonomously or with inputs from humans.

Future trends

The way we work and develop its essential content is being revolutionized by AI, recently a tech giant has announce d the integration of powerful generative AI technology to its various application.



The AI can automate the range of the task across with multiple application , for instance ,it can generate a first draft for the user to edit and iterate on ,saving considerable time in the writing ,sourcing and editing processes .It can also assist in creating presentation by incorporating relevant content from the user’s past documents analyze trends and generate professionals –looking data visualization in seconds .this demonstrate the potential of a future where digital and human intelligence work together to achieve outcomes that are currently beyond our imagination.

One area that is facing a huge change thanks to generative AI is internet search .New capabilities are being introduced to search application, including those of handling queries in natural language .We have used keywords –based internet search has stated where we can just talk t the search using queries like name of the most popular tourist spot around Delhi And suggest a fast ,convenient and the cost effective way to explore it”.

Challenges of AI

AI is replacing the centuries –old standardized operational procedures in almost every branch of knowledge and discipline .The biggest concern about AI is that its increasing use can result in considerable number of people losing their job ,since AI is gaining capabilities to match human output and intelligence .Only time will tell how we as a civilization will adapt to the emerging trends in the technology space: weather we will use AIand its agents asour assistant tool, or actual replacement for human labour

We have two school of thoughts with differing views .one of them thinks that once the hype around it subsidies, AI will be seen as the result of an natural process of development and innovation

When the internet and computers first arrived, many people had similar fears, but with the passage of time, we learned to use them as tools for human empowerment and productivity. the same wayhappensn with AI.



The second school of thought feel that the power and capabilities that AI can acquire over time are beyond what we can visualize especially considering the speed with which things are happening .if we do not put a break on the uncontrolled development,AI can become the challengefor its creator itself ,However ,both school of thoughts realize that its continued development in a controlled and planned manner under reasonable human supervision ,limitation and the guidelines may be safest bet.

Other challenges that AI is associated with include their improper responses due to misunderstanding ,their lack of emotional intelligence ,which may result in biases and lack of empathy ,and their compromises ,on privacy .there are also some ethical issues ,and over – dependence on technology is another concern s it can impact our emotional ,intellectual and physical health .In a nut shell ,we must take advantage of the emerging technology revolution, without forgetting the limits we are not supposed to cross.

AI and Ethical risk

The perennial issue in morality is how to translate “knowledge” into praxis. Does knowledge of good entail correspond good conduct on the part of the individual. if it so, how to account for the part of the individual. if it so, how to account for the moral lapses, glaring hiatus between theory and practice, knowledge, and praxis. One may be well versed in cannon of morality built one’s conduct may turn out to be striking contrast. On the other hand, a person who is least exposed in lesson in morality, may turn out to be moral person of high water mark. This prepares the background for discussion on the relationship between “ought” and “can” is an ability –expression, signifying the ability of the moral agent to live in agreement with the moral knowledge of “good.” Creates a compulsion so that one is spontaneously goaded to live a moral life. *To know is to be.* Knowledge is virtue is the Socratic dictum. It is a contradiction to suppose that a person knows what Right is but doesn’t follow the righteous way. Conversely, if a person is found to follow an immoral path, it is to be presumed that he lacks adequate knowledge of “morality”. Similarly several critics of AI have also raised concerns about the gender and racial bias when it comes to the application of AI to services like healthcare and finances.Although it may appear to be so ,AI is not neutral : it can



internalize and then catastrophically enhances biases that societies possess, programmed them into the code, and/or ignore them in outputs. In the absence of sensitivity to those biases, to begin with. If the datasets used in developing any AI system are incomplete or skewed towards or against a subgroup, they will produce results that marginalize those Y subgroup or make them invisible in some way. Yet, even if a dataset is precise and representative of the intended population-based Machine learning (ML) algorithms applied to the data may still result in biased outputs.

In most supervised ML models, training datasets are given labels by a human developer or coder to enable the ML models to classify the information it already has. The model then characterizes new information given to it based on this classification syntax, after which it generates an output. There are two possible modes of bias introduction in this process; first, if the human developers have their own biases, which they either introduced into the system or retain due to ignorant oversight; and second, if biases are incorporated in the processing of the data within the “black box” of the AI/ML system, that is not explainable to or understandable by human operators. The “black box” as the name suggests, makes the learning process of the system opaque, and its algorithms can thus only be fixed once an output is generated and the human developer affirms that there was a problem with processing the input data.

Beside this, there are also ethical concerns that have arisen over issues like copyright infringement and privacy violation due to apps that create realistic images and the art form a description in the natural language. Several artists have accused apps of training their algorithms based on images and illustrations scraped from the web without the original artist's consent. Then there are concerns regarding the misuse of AI in the defense domain to enhance targeting and surveillance capabilities of drones on the battlefield. This is a use-case of AI in drone warfare with the potential of ensuing violence. In other cases, critics have also noted that misuse of AI for illegal surveillance, in the cyber security sphere, generative AI applications are increasingly posing legitimate security threats as they are being used to conduct malware attacks. For instance, cybercriminals, with the help of AI, mass generating



phishing emails to spreads malware and the collect valuable information . These phishing emails have a higher rate of success than manually crafted phishing e-mails.

However, an even more insidious threat has emerged through “deepfakes” which generated synthetic or artificial media using ML. (machine language)

Such realistic looking content is difficult to verify and has become a powerful tool for disinformation, with grave national security implications. For instance, in March 2022, a deep fake video of Ukrainian president *Volodymyr Zelensky* asking his troops to surrender went viral among Ukrainian citizens, causing significant confusion, even as their military was fighting against the Russian forces.

Beyond defense and their security, AI has also evoked fears of adverse economic impact. An emerging apprehensions is that AI automations could potentially alter the labour market in a fundamental manner, with grave implication for economies in the global south that rely on their labour and human resources.

Responsibility associated with AI

The phenomena of moral failure become significant when one tries to understand the relation between knowledge and action .significance of a moral prescription lie in its expression in form of moral action ,amounts to mere information .Action provides content to moral concept and principles .Moral sense is innate .Even a person who lacks moral knowledge ,understand what is good and may feel spontaneously inclined to do good .On the other hand ,there are person who have adequate knowledge about what is good is independent of our knowledge “good ”and “bad” there is always a conflicts between factors that prevents one from doing what is good in spite of one’s knowledge .The phenomena of moral failure takes us the dynamics have created the necessity for the Responsible use of the AI and the need to regulate it. There has been a gradual momentum around rallying for responsible innovation ecosystems ,this is especially valid in the development and their deployment of AI ,where there is a chance for the responsible innovation and use to be institutionalized right from the get go and not as an afterthought or checkbox to per formatively satisfy policy and/or



compliance related constraints in this context there is a need for broad understanding of the practice of the designing and developing and deploying AI to empower employee and the businesses and impact society in fair manner ,Given AI 's dual –use character ,this is a loose and flexible understanding ,and it posits responsible AI as an umbrella term that usually encompasses considerations around fair explainable ,and trustworthy AI systems.

India's Position

Union Minister of state for IT Rajeve Chandra Shekhar, who was representing India at the Bletchley park, said at the opening plenary session that steps should be taken to ensure AI represent safety and trust.

We are very clear that AI represents a big opportunity for us. we are extremely clear about what we need to do in terms of mitigating all of the other downsides that AI and indeed, any emerging technology can or will represent. We look at Ai and indeed, technology in general through the prism of openness ,safety and trust and accountability “.

India has been progressively pushing the envelope on AI regulation. On August 29, less than two week before the G20 leaders summit in New Delhi, Prime Minister Modi had called for global framework on the expansion of “ethical” AI tools.

This statement marked a shift in India's position from not considering any legal intervention on regulating AI to a move in the direction of actively formulating regulations based on the “risk based, user harm”

Part of the shift was reflected in a constitution paper floated by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India in July, which said the center should set up a domestic statutory authority to regulate AI using a risk-based framework and called for collaboration with international agencies and other government to form a global agency for the “responsible use” of AI.

The GPAI summits 2023, in New Delhi stands as a milestone in the ongoing global discourse on AI hosted under India's championship and attended by representatives of 28 nations, the summit solidifies and underscore three pillars Inclusion, collaborative AI, and safe & Trusted



AI. This declaration reflects India's commitment to inclusive technology, ensuring that nations worldwide, particularly those in Global South, have access to the benefits of AI for the betterment of their citizens.

Conclusion

Technological advances have a paradox associated with them; Man creates technological advances and these advances brought about by man have the potential of being detrimental to man himself.

Till recently, humanism has been extolled as the highest ideal, for the humans to realise because it lends the inscription for the establishing brotherhood of man irrespective of nature-made and the man-made differences. With evolution of the human consciousness, explosion of knowledge, there is the growing realization about the cosmic inter-relatedness and interdependence among members of the biotic community and the non-human existents. Hence, the necessity of the holistic paradigm which reckons the intrinsic value of everything, animate and inanimate, urging man to extend human love to the non-human existents. Though the rise of AI and its application in the past few years has been meteoric and the scope for innovation in the field is endless, nations all around the world are waking up to dangers of its potential misuse. While there are several initiatives attempting to address the issue, there is currently no global consensus or regulatory framework on the ethical and the responsible use of AI,

In sum, policymakers and courts in India also need to assume cautious approaches against diluting the human-centricity in all the issues pertaining to AI, it must be ensured that AI can't go unregulated in coming future and government must put guard-rails in place. But given the complexity of the issues are demanding more precise and deeper intention to deal with the challenges of misuse of AI.

Artificial intelligence is not a substitute for human intelligence; it is a tool to amplify human creativity and ingenuity.

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