Asinov’s famous three laws of Robotics states that Robot shouldn’t harm humans. But In reality we see somethings else.

**Israel Gaza Conflict**

Al Jazeera’s investigation finds that the Israeli military has been modifying commercial DJI drones, they show the world it is for civilian purposes but they conduct attacks and surveillance in Gaza through this drones. These drones, such as the DJI Agras, Mavic, and Avata, have been used to target hospitals, shelters, and residential areas, as well as to monitor and track Palestinians, including using drones as human shields. Despite DJI’s restrictions on sales to conflict zones like Ukraine and Russia, the company continues to sell drones to Israel without implementing measures to prevent their military use in Gaza, asserting their products are for civilian use only and condemning harm caused by their equipment.

**The Gospel :** Israel use an AI system called Gospel to determine which target to bomb. Target recommendation can be anything from individual fighter to private homes. Aviv Kohavi (Former Head of IDF) says that it can produce 100 bombing targets a day where human analyst can produce 50 a year.

**Case Study 3:** During a military operation in a densely populated urban area, the autonomous drones identify a group of individuals suspected of planning an attack. The drones classify the that are group based on behavioral patterns and intelligence data. However, due to the complexity of the environment and limitations in AI perception, the drones mistakenly identify a civilian family as combatants. The drones proceed to engage, resulting in civilian casualties.

**Ethical Analysis in the context of Asinov’s Law**

* The use of Gospel clashes with Asinovs first law which say Robot can’t harm humans
* Military decision often involve moral and strategic complexities that are challenging to codify ai algorithm distinguishing between combanants and civilian, assessing colleteral damage and making real damage and making real time judgement in fluid situation challenges Asinov’s law
* There is issue in accountability and transparency when drones ,Ai are applied in battlefield

**Key measures can be implemented**

* Human in the loop systems where human will do decision making
* Human on the loop system allowing humans to monitor and intervene ai operation as needed
* Training ai developers and military personnel ethical humantarian consideration to reinforce the importance of human judgement
* Making sure transparency and accountability to ensure decision are traceable

**How cam be International law be adopted?**

* Through specific legal framework and international co operation
* International treaties, set binding restrictions or bans

Ref: Asimov's Reflections: Ethical Paradigms in Israel's AI Warfare in Gaza

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**Can autonomous weapons truly make morally responsible decisions without human oversight?**

Autonomous weapons cannot truly make morally responsible decisions without human oversight. They operate based on algorithms and sensor data, lacking genuine intentions or moral understanding. As the Holy See emphasizes, autonomous systems do not possess intentions and therefore cannot bear responsibility; accountability remains with humans who design, deploy, or control these systems [4]. Without human oversight, the moral responsibility for lethal actions taken by autonomous weapons becomes ambiguous, raising significant ethical concerns about accountability and human dignity

**Is Killing a Person with a Killer Robot Against Human Dignity?**

Killing a person with a killer robot is considered to be against human dignity. The reason is decision to kill to an automated system—one that lacks human emotions, moral understanding, and capacity for sacrifice—deprives the act of its moral and respectful significance. Since human dignity involves recognizing the gravity and moral weight of taking a life, and this understanding is tied to human emotions such as empathy, remorse, and moral reflection, automating the killing process undermines these moral considerations. As Barrett and others argue, the capacity for emotion is central to appreciating the significance of such acts, and without it, the act becomes a disrespectful and morally debased form of killing. Therefore, from this perspective, using killer robots for lethal actions is seen as a violation of human dignity because it eliminates the moral consciousness integral to respectful killing.

Ref: Killer Robots and Human Dignity

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