DAY 4: ETHICS AND AI

Automation

Automation, has been around for centuries. The first spinning mill, replacing a part of the yarn-making process done by hand for thousands of years, was introduced in the late 1700s. Some of these machines are programmed, and many follow simple procedures, repeating one or several parts of a process.

Here are some of the following modern uses of AI:

- Manufacturing: Inspecting goods for quality control, predicting when equipment will begin to fail.
- Logistics: Optimizing delivery routes, supply chain management.
- Customer Service: Answering common questions and resolving simple issues.
- Healthcare: Image analysis and diagnosis

AI has been found to do them faster, cheaper, and more accurately than a person. AI is replacing a part of the work done by people and sometimes replacing people's jobs altogether.

Proponents of automation argue this is all a part of doing business and possibly beneficial to those involved. Customers might receive benefits such as lower prices, lower wait times, or other improved outcomes.

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Art

Automation may lead to a loss of human skills and knowledge. As machines and software take over more tasks, fewer humans can perform these tasks, resulting in a loss of expertise and knowledge that is difficult to regain.

While AI tools are generating mostly new art, other people's styles and elements are showing up in the art it creates. Prompts can generate in seconds what might take an artist days to produce. These machines allow widespread cheap access to the generation of custom digital art.

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Resume Screening and Discrimination

People tend to have biases that impact the decisions they make. AI systems are subject to many of the same biases that humans are. The primary issue is that AIs are trained and programmed by biased humans. historical bias in data can influence a new AI system. Similar problems have been found in loan systems, other resume screeners, and insurance programs.

These biases can be difficult to detect because the AI systems do not explain their decision-making process, and they simply assign a score. This raises questions about how to ensure that AI systems are transparent and explainable.

Creating AIs that avoid bias is an unsolved and difficult problem. Many of our datasets, such as the internet and literature, contain many harmful biases when broad patterns are applied to groups of people. Ais are a mirror.

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Autonomous Driving

We are living in a world where fully autonomous cars are being tested on the road. Autonomous Driving can be very convenient and safe, saving us time and attention. This too has their own set of complex ethical problems.

when something goes wrong in an autonomous system and someone gets hurt, who is held accountable? Autonomous cars rely on machine learning algorithms to make decisions and operate on the road.

Should the car prioritize the passengers, who own and pay for the vehicle? What if they are children? How should the AI choose, and how will it bear responsibility for that choice? These kinds of questions should be asked when designing systems that operate cars.

ruck drivers, delivery drivers, taxi drivers, and more could see their careers disrupted by the use of autonomous vehicles.
Autonomous cars also raise concerns about privacy. Autonomous cars generate large amounts of data, including location data, driving behavior, and personal information about passengers.

It is important for policymakers, industry leaders, and researchers to prioritize these ethical considerations and to work together to ensure that the deployment of autonomous cars is ethical, responsible, and beneficial to society.

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Autonomous Weapons

Many technical advancements start from, or make their way to, the military.

Autonomous weapons use artificial intelligence to identify and engage targets without human control. Drones in combat today typically have a remote pilot controlling it. An autonomous version of this would have no human pilot. Supporters of AI-powered weapon systems feel that they will be able to more accurately identify and kill a combatant than a human.

AI-controlled weapons is deeply controversial due to issues such as:

- Legality
- Accountability
- Safety

it is a war crime to deploy autonomous weapons that cannot distinguish between civilians and combatants. Who is accountable when an autonomous weapon makes a mistake and kills a civilian? Is it the company, the government, or the engineer who wrote the code? It is also much more difficult to find out why the mistake happened. It is hard to examine an AI system and determine why a particular decision was made.

It's important to remember that AI aren't human, and they make decisions based on their code and training. It's difficult to create laws to protect us from the dangers of AI.

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Review

Ethics of replacing human labor with automation: *Is it ethical to replace humans with AI?*

Buying or selling AI-generated content: *Is it ethical to buy or sell AI-generated content trained on works created by humans?*

Using AI for decision-making: *Can we trust AI to make ethical and accurate decisions?*

Ethics of using autonomous machines: *Can we trust AImachines to safely*

replace humans?

A big unanswered question in AI is: If things go wrong, who do we hold responsible? The user? The creator? The AI itself?

It’s important to thinking ethical considerations whenever using or interacting with AI.