**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

[SHOULD AI HAVE HUMAN RIGHTS? 2](#_Toc66532486)

[ WHAT ARE HUMAN RIGHTS 2](#_Toc66532487)

[ SHOULD AI BE PROVIDED WITH HUMAN RIGHTS? 2](#_Toc66532488)

[ WHY ROBOTS SHOULD NOT BE HAVING LEGAL RIGHTS? 2](#_Toc66532489)

[ ARE HUMANS AND AI GOING TO HAVE SAME RIGHTS? 3](#_Toc66532490)

[ WHICH RIGHTS DO ROBOTS DESERVE? 3](#_Toc66532491)

[ AN EXAMPLE OF AI HAVING HUMAN RIGHTS 4](#_Toc66532492)

[ OUTCOMES OF ROBOTS HAVING HUMAN RIGHTS 4](#_Toc66532493)

[**REFERENCES** 6](#_Toc66532494)

# SHOULD AI HAVE HUMAN RIGHTS?

## WHAT ARE HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights are a set of principles concerned with equality and fairness. They recognize our freedom to make choices about our lives and to develop our potential as human beings. They are about living a life free from fear, harassment, or discrimination. Human rights are standards that allow all people to live with dignity, freedom, equality, justice, and peace. Every person has these rights simply because they are human beings. The United States values free speech as the most important human right, with the right to vote to come in third. Free speech is also highly valued in Germany: its citizens also see this as most important.

## SHOULD AI BE PROVIDED WITH HUMAN RIGHTS?

After mentioning above what human rights are, I think it becomes very clear to suggest that AI should not have human rights because that would simply mean that they have their own free will now. They can do whatever they want to and they will have legal access to their action and most importantly they will have the right to vote, is it what we want right now? Let’s take the example of self-driven cars. Companies have allowed and programmed such cars to drive and make decisions themselves such as if there is a semi coming to the right and a guard rail on the left the algorithm in the autonomous car makes the decision what to do. However, if you observe closely, who is making the decisions ultimately? Is it the car or a group of people in the control unit who have programed it or the engineers who worked to make that technology usable. Robots use machine learning to process or update their algorithms over time however there is still a programmer present to code information in their databanks. I think no matter how much development or progress we made in the IT department but still, humans will always be behind their decision making so robots do not really need human rights. One perspective towards this debate can be that they deserve the right to their protection. As of now, I don't imagine that robots ought to be given similar rights as people. Notwithstanding their capacity to cope, even surpass, numerous human limits, robots don't, at any rate until now, seem to have the characteristics we partner with term life. Rights are not the elite save of people; we as of now award rights to companies and some nonhuman creatures. Given the quickening organization of robots in practically all regions of human existence, we earnestly need to build up a rights structure that thinks about the lawful and moral repercussions of coordinating robots into our work environments, into the military, police powers, legal authorities, emergency clinics, care homes, schools and into our homegrown settings. It implies that we need to address issues like accountability, liability, and agency, however, that we likewise give recharged consideration to the significance of basic freedoms in the time of intellectual machines.

## WHY ROBOTS SHOULD NOT BE HAVING LEGAL RIGHTS?

The major reason why robots should not be granted legal rights is consciousness. The human mind is blessed with a sacred value that enables them to be aware of their existence and personhood. This consciousness is the major reason which differentiates between a person and an animal. On the other hand, technology or robots especially are not lively in any sense. They do not know when they are going to be turned off or when they will get disassembled as well. Then comes free Will/Autonomy, humans are autonomous and are able to make their own decision about what they want to do or what they desire. On the other hand, computers undoubtedly are controlled or programmed by their creators and are created to help the human with their tasks. There is one thing that advanced machines can update themselves with recent information and perform accordingly however there is still no proof that they can differentiate between right or wrong. Suppose you are in a war and the enemy hacks your robots that are fighting beside you and all of a sudden they start attacking you without realizing what they are doing. This very supposition proves that they are in no position to make their own decisions ethically or sensibly.

## ARE HUMANS AND AI GOING TO HAVE SAME RIGHTS?

With the progression of time, AI and humans are readily started to perform the same tasks yet they both are treated very differently in the eye of law. A professor of Law and Health Sciences at the University Of Surrey School Of Law in the United Kingdom, and author of The Reasonable Robot, Ryan Abbott argues that holding AI and humans to similar standards in areas such as tax policy, accident law, and intellectual property would help us better prepare for a future that is becoming increasingly automated. By and large, what makes humans human is our ability to feel torment, have mindfulness and be ethically dependable. People can normally build up these attributes; machines can't. Could it be conceivable to have a productive member of society that can't feel feelings, have mindfulness, or get rights? He believes AI has been producing new inventive works, similar to articles and tunes, without fundamentally having an individual included who customarily qualifies as a writer. Yet, in the U.S., a human creator is required for copyrights to exist. If an individual composes an article, they get copyright assurance copyright is the essential lawful structure by which we urge individuals to produce innovative compositions. In any case, imagine a scenario where you utilize a machine to create an article that has business esteem, similar to how the Washington Post manages HelioGraf. In the United States, since you don't have a human author, the article gets no well-being. In this way, your rivals might have the option to just duplicate and reuse that article, without crediting you. We need copyright insurance since we believe that, without it, there will not be satisfactory motivators for individuals to be imaginative. On account of an AI-produced work, you wouldn't have the machine possessing the copyright since it doesn't have lawful status and it wouldn't know or mind how to manage the property. All things considered, you would have the individual who possesses the machine to own any connected copyright. That would empower the improvement of machines that can deliver the industrially important innovative output and at last outcome in more imaginative output for society on the loose. Interestingly, human workers are eligible for holidays or other medical benefits however will robots be given the same rights?

## WHICH RIGHTS DO ROBOTS DESERVE?

The scientists are working to build robots that will be similar to humans in a matter of possessing capabilities such as feelings, compassion, and intelligence of self-making decisions. With such capabilities, there are certain rights that can be thought of to be given to robots. Basic rights should be available for robots as well, for example, some restricted rights identified with business and logical misuse: the option to exchange and to handle information, admittance to information. The deciding elements are awareness, independence, and sanity as applied to keen machines and common freedoms. An extraordinary rundown of rights could be given to robots, trying to dodge unseemly human-robot connection and perceive robots' job in current culture (robo-ethics or ‘moral robotics). Lawful principles may be changed to secure mechanical turns of events yet additionally to ensure the general public overall. Robots' rights could incorporate the option to exist, right to uprightness, option to work and play out one's main goal, right to augmentation and self-improvement, right to cures. Robots are getting further developed and are beginning to be created with more significant levels of man-made consciousness. Soon, robots may begin to think more like people, around then, lawful principles should change. Recently, the European Commission dispatched a task to test some moral standards for the turn of events and use of Artificial Intelligence. 52 specialists from different ventures involved the Commission's High-Level Group on AI. In March 2019, a report comprising a draft of the AI Ethics Guidelines was submitted to the Commission with seven "key prerequisites" for dependable AI. Some have proposed the concept of a “personhood test”, a test that can be done to prove whether a robot or AI, deserved rights. Standard measures could incorporate an insignificant level of knowledge i.e. the capacity to feel feelings or experience sensations, restraint, a feeling of the past and future, worry for other people, and the capacity to control one's presence and exercise through and through freedom. By accomplishing this degree of refinement, a machine might be qualified for basic rights. Some have recommended that the right for a robot to not be closed down without its free-will and the option to not have its source code controlled against its free-will are a portion of the rights that could shape part of a bunch of rights for robots.

## AN EXAMPLE OF AI HAVING HUMAN RIGHTS

Interestingly, a recent event that took place in late 2017 of giving legal recognition to a robot in Saudi Arabia shook everyone. At a conference in Saudi Arabia related to IT, the AI humanoid robot, Sophia was granted citizenship making it the first “non-human” to have a nationality moreover it was declared as the UN’s first no-human “innovation champion”. Even though the majority of the audience saw this event as a failed attempt of a public stunt or they thought this was done just for the fame however some of the intellectual mindsets present there saw this event as openly disparaging human rights and the law. This issue made people raise some important questions which are still unanswered. Moreover, it is still not revealed to the public, which type of rights were granted to Sophia along with her citizenship. On a regular basis, having citizenship in a country means that you are not part of that country meaning you can purchase property in-country, vote in elections, and even run for the government as well however in the case of Sophia will all these facilities be provided to it as well? Dr. Kate, a researcher at MIT’s Media Lab, says that rights are usually given to people based on what they are capable to do. For instance, a kid would not have similar rights as a grown-up because they are prepared to do less; they can't settle on the entirety of their own decisions and choices.

## OUTCOMES OF ROBOTS HAVING HUMAN RIGHTS

Granting someone rights similar to yours means that you are giving them the same existence importance as compared to you and now they have some authority on you as well. I think a lot of the discussion around rights for robots or entitlements that robots have come less from our sense as a society than the idea that we better get this right or else.”

For instance, in the event that we experienced an extraterrestrial society, we wouldn't anticipate that they should keep the arrangement of laws and norms that we as people do. We'd take a gander at them through an anthropological focal point first to perceive how it affects these different animals to cooperate with our reality and what we need to do to secure ourselves. "We're not discussing whether animals who in any case would have a spirit will have a greater amount of one if we give them rights," Dr. McGee says. "We're truly depicting whether the planned animal, the robots such a become creature, regardless of whether the plan will bear the cost of them the capacity to interface with us in manners that cause us to feel good."

Typical, the capacity for robots and AI in our truth is tremendous. They can be utilized in such infinite zones and because the makers and planners could make strongly capable machines that can carry out troublesome assignments. I don't accept that robots and AI can achieve awareness and begin to request their privileges, nonetheless, it could be important to institute certain guidelines concerning how we treat, care for, and even discard robots

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