**ANSWER**

# **Kant vs Bentham in AI ethics**

Using a practical example drawn from emerging technologies, distinguish between Emanuel Kant’s ideas and Jeremy Bentham’s Thoughts on computer ethics?

Emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML), raise several ethical concerns that have been addressed by various philosophical thinkers, including Emanuel Kant and Jeremy Bentham.

Kant's ethical theory emphasizes the importance of rationality and the inherent worth of every individual. According to Kant, humans have inherent dignity and should be treated as ends in themselves, rather than as means to an end. In the context of computer ethics, Kant's ideas would suggest that AI and ML should be designed to respect human dignity and protect individual autonomy. This would involve ensuring that AI and ML systems do not treat humans as mere instruments for achieving specific goals or outcomes.

On the other hand, Bentham's ethical theory is based on the principle of utilitarianism, which holds that actions should be evaluated based on their ability to maximize overall happiness or pleasure. In the context of computer ethics, Bentham's ideas would suggest that AI and ML systems should be designed to maximize overall utility or happiness. This would involve ensuring that AI and ML systems are optimized to produce the greatest benefit for the greatest number of people.

To illustrate the difference between Kant and Bentham's ideas in the context of computer ethics, consider the development of autonomous vehicles. Kant's ethical theory would suggest that autonomous vehicles should prioritize the safety and autonomy of individual passengers and pedestrians, while Bentham's theory would suggest that autonomous vehicles should be designed to minimize the overall number of accidents and maximize the overall happiness of society.

In summary, Kant's ethical theory emphasizes the inherent worth of individuals and the importance of treating them as ends in themselves, while Bentham's ethical theory focuses on maximizing overall happiness or utility. These different approaches have implications for how emerging technologies, such as AI and ML, should be design

QUESTION 2

International aid has over the years increased in order to assist the developing countries to eradicate poverty. Some of this aid has been used on ICTs to deliver on their socio-economic goals in what has come to be referred to as ICT4D. Empirical evidence connects ICT’s contribution to diverse discourses. Discus the following areas and the ‘ICT effect’ on them: a. Culture and Technology; b. Empowerment c. Transparency in Governance

a. Culture and Technology: ICTs have the potential to impact culture in various ways. On one hand, ICTs can contribute to the preservation and promotion of traditional cultures through the digitization and dissemination of cultural artifacts, such as music, art, and literature. Additionally, ICTs can provide platforms for cultural exchange and collaboration, enabling individuals from different cultures to connect and share their experiences.

On the other hand, ICTs can also contribute to the erosion of traditional cultures, particularly in the face of globalization. For example, the widespread use of social media and messaging apps may lead to the adoption of Western cultural norms and values, potentially leading to the loss of traditional cultural practices.

b. Empowerment: ICTs have the potential to empower individuals and communities in various ways. For example, ICTs can provide access to information and knowledge, enabling individuals to make more informed decisions and take control of their lives. ICTs can also provide a platform for civic engagement and participation, allowing individuals to voice their opinions and hold their governments accountable.

However, the impact of ICTs on empowerment is not straightforward. Access to ICTs is not evenly distributed, with marginalized groups often having limited access to technology. Additionally, the use of ICTs may not always lead to empowerment, as individuals may be subject to online harassment or misinformation.

c. Transparency in Governance: ICTs can contribute to greater transparency and accountability in governance by enabling citizens to access information and monitor government actions. For example, ICTs can facilitate the tracking of government expenditures and the reporting of corruption.

However, the impact of ICTs on transparency in governance is also complex. While ICTs can enable greater access to information, they may also be used to disseminate misinformation or propaganda. Additionally, governments may restrict access to information or censor content online.

Overall, the impact of ICTs on these areas is not unidirectional, and the "ICT effect" can vary depending on a range of factors, including context and implementation. Therefore, it is important to carefully consider the potential impacts of ICTs when designing and implementing ICT4D programs.

QUESTION 2