Artificial Intelligence (AI)

**Responsible AI**

Responsible AI is a governance framework aimed at doing exactly that. The framework can include details on what data can be collected and used, how models should be evaluated, and how to best deploy and monitor models. The framework can also define who is accountable for any negative outcomes of AI.

**AI has failed?**

### 1.A group of researchers in 2011 started working on a project, an AI robot that would be able to crack the entrance exam and get admission into the University of Tokyo.

But the AI failed the exam in 2015. The project was not a successful one as the AI was not smart enough to understand the question that requires the ability to grasp the meaning in a broad spectrum. And now the researchers are hoping to develop the smarter version of the same AI by 2022.

2.In 2017, a German man Oliver Haberstroh witnessed something weird with the world-renown AI Alexa. When Haberstroh was away from home, Alexa started playing music on its own at 1:50 AM and turned the volume so up that the entire neighborhood woke and even ended up calling the cops, who broke into the house to disconnect Alexa.

## **AI and the GDPR: automated decision-making**

Article 22 of the GDPR states that individuals have the right not to be subject to a decision that has a legal or similar effect upon them, that is based solely on automated decision-making (without human intervention). There are some exemptions to this right; where the use of personal data is necessary to enter a contract if the processing is authorized by law or if explicit consent is given by the data subject.

To ensure that any processing of personal data is lawful, fair, and transparent. Organization should communicate following:

* “(M)eaningful information about the logic involved” and “specific information” about how decisions are made (GDPR Article 13, Article 14 & Recital 71) in relation to any automated decision making.
* The “envisaged consequences of such processing for the data subject” (GDPR Article 13 & Article 14);
* “(S)pecific information” about how decisions are made (GDPR Recital 71);
* How individuals can exercise their “right to obtain human intervention” (unless a clear exception applies) (GDPR Recital 71); and
* How individuals can express their point of view and obtain “an explanation of the decisions reached” and, how they can “challenge that decision.” (GDPR Recital 71).

**Being Responsible with AI**

Organizations must think of AI technology in a holistic way.

Establishing internal governance, for example by an objective review panel, that is diverse and that has the knowledge to understand the possible consequences of AI infused systems. A key success factor is leadership support and the power to hold leadership accountable. Ensuring the right technical guardrails, creating quality assurance and governance to create traceability and auditability for AI systems. Investing more in their own AI education and training so that all stakeholders, both internal and external, are informed of AI capabilities as well as the pitfalls.

**EXTENSIONS(Challenges in AI)**

1.Trust

AI is all related to science and algorithms, which lies on the technical side. People who are completely unaware of these algorithms and technology that lies behind the working of Artificial intelligence find it difficult to understand its functioning.

Here is how artificial intelligence can face trust issues with humans, despite its ability to cut down on tasks. It is a basic human psychology that we often neglect something that we do not understand. We as humans tend to stay away from anything complicated. And artificial intelligence being related to huge data, data science and algorithms, there are times when users do not grasp these concepts.

2. Talent

The challenge here is the shortage of data science skills within humans to get maximum output from artificial intelligence. As for businesses, there is a shortage of advanced skills. Business owners need to train their professionals to be able to leverage the benefits of this technology. Statistics reveal that 55% of survey respondents felt the biggest challenge was the changing scope of human jobs when everything will be automated.