Ethical Dilemma

student ra ki korbay? ora ki free tay nibay naki kinbay?

Brainstorming Phase

Stakeholders: students, researchers, publishers, editors, owner of the website

Risks and consequences: student der personal data access koratya parbay fake website ar owner ra. Author and publisher will be in risk of money.

Students ra j author ar absence a nicchya, jar folay dhora porlay University thekay ber o koray ditay a pray.

Who gets each benefit: students, publishing house and fake website owner will be benefited?

Analysis Phase

Responsibilities of the decision maker: The autonomous rescue robot in our scenario is the decision-maker. The person who programmed this system to operate autonomously is the one who ultimately makes decisions. The programmer must make judgments regarding the system, such as whom to save first, what to do in the event of a fire, how to evacuate people safely, and many more. He must consider some obligations while adhering to general and professional ethics while making judgments of this nature. As per general ethics, the programmer shall act consistently in the public interest. He should consider the minority of stakeholders rather than being prejudiced toward a subset of them. He ought to plan his designs so that they do not hurt society or the welfare of people. He must think of all system participants as stakeholders. He must be trustworthy, fair, and unable to discriminate against anyone. According to professional ethics, he must welcome feedback and criticism from stakeholders and respond with a thorough analysis of the systems and impacts that considers all potential dangers. He should also create and put into place a system that is both reliable and secure.

The rights of stakeholders:

Impact of the action options on the stakeholders: student ra free tay pacchy == +ve impact. Fake website owner ra free tay personal information pacchay. Author, publishers == -negetive impact

Consequences, risks, benefits, harms, and costs for each action: Three risks arise in our scenario. The first risk will be if the robot chooses to save whom it saw first, here the cat and the old man, the consequence of the action would be that the child will die. So, the harm in this action

will be one child's life, and the cost of this action will be more than any other action as the child is expected to add more utility to society. The second risk will be if the robot chooses to save the cat and the children; the consequence of this action would be the old man dying. So, the harm in this action will be that an old man will die. Hence, one old man's death will be less costly than a child's death if we consider adding the utility to society, so the cost of this action will be less than the previous action. The last risk will be that if the robot chooses to prioritize human life, the consequence of this action will be that the cat will die. So, the harm in this action will be that an innocent animal will die with some emotional value. We must agree that animal lives are essential, but one animal's death will be less costly than one human's death because human lives are more valuable than animal lives, so the cost of this action will be less than previous actions.

Kant's, Mill's, and Rawls' Approaches

Immanuel Kant's "Categorical Imperative" theory: In this theory, Kant says that one should always respect the humanity of others and that one should only act following rules that could hold for everyone. Kant believes in Absolute moral rule. Absolute moral rules mean the rules that everyone must follow in order to act morally. They are the rules that hold under any circumstances universally. Such as we should never lie or never kill innocent people.

Mill's "Utilitarian Theory" theory: In this theory, Mill focuses on the results or consequences of our actions which produces the greatest good for the most significant number.

John Rawls's "Theory of Justice": In this theory, Rawls says everyone in the society holds equal fundamental rights whether someone is from a minority group, but it does not matter. They also have equal rights, and no one should deprive them.

Categorize each potential action: "Ethics" refers to moral ideals. They have an impact on how a person makes choices and lives their lives. "Ethically obligatory" means that it is ethically essential to do the right thing and not to do the wrong thing.

Decision Phase

In the given dilemma, we have only three cases to choose. In the first case, the child will die. In the second case, the old man will die. Furthermore, in the last case, the cat will die. We can see that none of the options is acceptable from the ethics perspective. However, we must choose one out of them as the robot must need to save life. In this case, we will prefer the third option, where the cat will die. Because if the robot saves the cat and the old man, the child will die, although the child has the highest potential to gain more utility for society.

On the other hand, if the robot saves the cat and the child, the old man will die and, in the last case, the cat will die. As per Kant's theory, the robot must save everyone, but this is impossible in our scenario because our scenario does not have other options. Also, the Theory of Justice by Rawls is not practical for our case. Because anyone innocent or minor cannot be deprived of justice and

cannot be a victim of a situation. So, we have a chance to choose an option by following "Utilitarian theory". Because here we choose an option which is less harmful than others. If the robot saves the cat, the old man or the child will die, whose life is more valuable than the cat. On the other hand, if the robot decides to save two humans' lives instead of a cat's, it will damage less than any other case. So as per our consideration of all the possible incidents, deciding to save two human life instead of an animal's life is a better option for the robot than any other option.

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Risks and consequences: Risk is

Who gets each benefit:

Analysis Phase

Responsibilities of the decision maker:

The rights of stakeholders:

Impact of the action options on the stakeholders:

Consequences, risks, benefits, harms, and costs for each action:

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Immanuel Kant's "Categorical Imperative" theory:

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