

Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Politics: Should Political AI be Controlled?

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Abstract:- Artificial Intelligence is being applied in many areas of science, technology, and everyday life. At the same time, a debate around its applications, safety and privacy is raging. In this paper, we explore AI and specifically AI and its recent applications in politics, under the current Internet-run world, and major points to be addressed in the future.

Keywords:- Artificial Intelligence, Politics, Safety, Ethics.

I. INTRODUCTION

Although Artificial Intelligence has no standard definition as a term, it has stemmed from the following fundamental question, "Can a machine think?". The question attracting greater attention of scientists and practitioners was raised back in 1950 by Alan Turing, who, from that point, overset a direction for the discourse on Artificial Intelligence (AI) [1]. Most people think that AI is coming down the track at high speed, and it will arrive soon. However, AI is here now, and unless we make some rules pretty soon, we will lose the game. AI generally refers to efforts to build computers able to perform actions that would otherwise require human intelligence, such as reasoning and decision-making [2].

Over the past 50 years, there has been a sustainable development in artificial intelligence due to its robustness in the application and is pervasive in every field [3]. AI systems are autonomous, can operate without human intervention, and can learn and identify patterns to make decisions and to reach different conclusions based on the analysis of different situations [1] and imitate the cognitive functions and intelligent behavior of humans.

For the past years, we have seen the gradual use of AI in a variety of sectors. AI today does not only revolve around robots but expands beyond that, we see applications of AI and machine learning for pattern matching and not only, applied in a variety of areas [4]. Artificial intelligence has found numerous applications in the health care system and medicine, e.g., in computer-aided diagnostics,

monitoring, and management of neurodegenerative movement disorders of Parkinson type [5]. Some recent notable examples from other fields are that of [6] who focuses on the applications of AI in the public sector, and [7] who focuses on new Artificial Intelligence tools for deep conflict resolution and humanitarian response for conflict resolution, negotiation, advocacy, persuasion, peacekeeping, disaster response, and other vital humanitarian processes. Moreover, in [8], authors explore the Effects of AI-mediated communication on attribution and trust, and amongst their main findings is that of the suggestion that smart replies could be used to improve relationships and perceptions of conversational outcomes between interlocutors, e.g., google smart replies for emails.

II. AI AND POLITICS

Recently we have also seen cases of AI politicians, Alisa, a digital Russian woman who ran for president in 2018, after announcing her robotic candidacy in 2017, and Sam, from New Zealand, the first virtual politician in the world who is reaching out to voters through social media and is sharing her thoughts on climate change, healthcare, and education, among other topics. However, there is one major question to be addressed "Why would I vote for a machine, a non-person, a bunch of algorithms?« One reason could be that historically, ambassadors, diplomats, and other kinds of representatives were in danger of being harmed or even killed. Thus, the also old expression, "Do not shoot the messenger!" Today, new technology and applications of the Internet of Things (IoT) allow us to save ambassadors' lives thanks to the so-called "cyber embassies." Negotiators can enter a room digitally (i.e., through holoportation or telepresence) rather than physically, which is a life-, money- and time-saver! Robots and machines have advantages. They can operate 24/7, not get tired, do not forget, can be honest and precise – not sinister or looking for personal gain. They can process data many times faster than any human brain, can take into account the opinion of each and everyone out there, accurately and fairly representing minorities as well as the large populations of countries such as China, India, Russia,

and the US, does not forget and many more. But would the creators of the robots be agenda-free? Besides, the fact is that humans are not logical, nor do they think in a straight line – would a leader who did be accepted? For example, would the Greeks accept another Pericles for more than a year – I doubt it.

Further, into the future, I have to ask: Will we wholly obey the instructions of algorithms? Or will we demand that humans make the final decisions always after taking into first account the honest, fair, and accurate results of a robot? Simply put: Who will be governing whom?

In an Internet-run world, Finland opted for digital innovation by introducing a set of 49 culturally and emotionally charged emojis that express the country's unique Nordic customs and lifestyle [9]. Twelve years ago, in 2007, Sweden became the first country to open an embassy in the virtual world of a game called "Second Life." AI can boost the effectiveness of a campaign and make politicians of decision making. Moreover often point-scoring between parties has been put ahead of the best interests of the people; however, AI can be the answer to this problem, as in the case of Michihito Matsuda, a candidate in Tama City, Tokyo's mayoral elections who proposed that decision-making and policy changes should be decided by an artificially intelligent machine [10]. However, let us not forget the Cambridge Analytica scandal. As the Times reported in 2014, contractors and employees of Cambridge Analytica, to sell psychological profiles of American voters to political campaigns, they acquired the private Facebook data of tens of millions of users [11]. A total of 87 million people's data were collected without their permission via Facebook, and subsequently, the company was condemned for using the harvested data to map and manipulate voters' personality traits [12]. According to [13] "future avenues of research will arise from new technologies, including virtual reality as a tool for cultural diplomacy, drone use for consular aid, 3D printing for foreign aid projects (e.g., printing and building cheap homes for refugees), and cyber agreements regarding the free movement of autonomous cars across borders".

III. CONCLUSIONS

To summarise, modern technological advancements (internet, social networks, and computing technology) are not only part of our everyday life but are becoming part of our governments. Artificial intelligence is impossible to disregard – it is set to transform society, the economy, and politics [14], along with the use of computer vision, natural language processing, and sentiment analysis. Hence, it is high time to pose practical questions. For example, "How can the European Union and all its associated institutions use AI to optimize their position of power on the global scene, particularly when it comes to international agreements of economic or sociopolitical nature?" It is our view that the European Union, which has years of knowledge in regulatory frameworks, can set an example of how to ensure that citizens have the upper hand on AI.

According to the [15] and [16], an extensive range of activities have to be ready for the shift to AI. This means that we need a collective strategy to address changes in the education system in the job market, health services, and road safety rules, and thus bring together professionals fields such as computer science, social science, and law. It should be noted that since April 2018, the EU approach to AI is based on the following three pillars. First, being ahead of technological developments and encouraging uptake by the public and private sectors. Second, preparing for socio-economic changes brought about by AI; and finally ensuring an appropriate ethical and legal framework [17] It may be that the simplest way to start this process is to require that when developing and applying AI-specific basic and existing laws have to be applied, and the created entity must adhere to, for example, human rights legislation and this body of law must be an overriding principle of AI. Human rights (aka digital rights) must apply online as they do offline; they must apply in the digital society as they do in the real one, but it is also important to find the right balance between freedom and protection.

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