

Ethics of Artificial Intelligence: Dialectics of Artificial Intelligence Policy for Humanity

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ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence is now widely used by humans. The use of this technology is based on the view that Artificial Intelligence can make their lives easier. Many sectors have utilized this technology, including government, private, social, health, to education. Even though Artificial Intelligence is felt to have many benefits, there are perceived threats so that appropriate policies are needed. Thus, the aim of this research is to find out policies that can be recommended for the use of Artificial Intelligence that focus on humanitarian aspects. This research uses a qualitative approach to deepen the literature review that has been carried out. The results of this research show that the presence of Artificial Intelligence provides quite large benefits, especially as a technology for predicting the future. However, to regulate the use of this technology, appropriate policies are needed to avoid increasingly widespread digital crimes. In formulating Artificial Intelligence policies, humanitarian aspects need to be considered to provide appropriate protection. Especially for vulnerable groups who have low access to the use of Artificial Intelligence.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The use of Artificial Intelligence is not only limited to industry. But it has spread to use in everyday life. This is inseparable from the ease of using the internet today. Where it is increasingly easier for every individual to get internet access. The use of Artificial Intelligence from year to year also shows progress. Even in ups and downs. As in the data published on the online media goodstats [1], where the data shows an increase in the use of Artificial Intelligence in human life. Starting from 2017 to 2022, the increase will reach 30%.

The increased use of technology cannot be separated from the ability of Artificial Intelligence which is felt to be able to help humans complete their work. This makes users feel that the use of Artificial Intelligence can make their work activities and tasks more effective. Related to this, katadata also released data on the use of Artificial Intelligence until April 2023, especially in Indonesia [2]. In the published data, it is known that the use of ChatGPT is the most popular with a percentage of 52%. This shows that there is a tendency to use this technology to search for information and help users in carrying out work. Remembering that

ChatGPT tends to be seen more as a technology that is able to provide recommendations from its database. The use of ChatGPT in Indonesia can be said to be an assist for them.

The use of Artificial Intelligence in human life has various contributions. The function of adopting this technology for knowledge can be seen in various fields, such as health, education, industry, and the information system itself [3]. By reviewing these opinions, it can be seen that Artificial Intelligence has its own role when utilized in different fields. Even though its usefulness is quite good, the use of this technology is still widely discussed so that many opinions refer to the pros and cons.

Given these conditions, it can be said that the use of Artificial Intelligence globally, and locally in Indonesia, still has challenges. This can be seen from various main aspects, such as the data used, human resources, ethics and regulations, as well as research and innovation [4]. There are many aspects that then need to be reviewed because the use of technology does not only talk about perceived benefits. Rather, it will come down to the humanitarian aspect that needs to be maintained. Thus, the use of Artificial Intelligence needs to be dedicated to fulfilling and increasing human abilities in building innovations for the future [5].

Based on this description, this research aims to determine policies that can be recommended for the use of Artificial Intelligence that focuses on humanitarian aspects. This aspect is important to pay attention to considering that the existence of Artificial Intelligence is still relatively new and many industries have developed it. This increasingly advanced development needs to be based on policies, so that people can immediately adapt to current conditions. Apart from that, there is a need for limits for humans so that they are not shackled to the pleasures offered by Artificial Intelligence. Especially considering that the presence of technology is basically to make life easier, not to control human life.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The challenge that needs to be considered so that humans remain autonomous individuals and are not controlled by technology is to re-understand the value of humans themselves. In this case, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel offers dialectics as part of a way of understanding human existence [6]. According to him, reality in the world is formed based on human thought processes which are called ideas. For Hegel, ideas are an important aspect that humans have in seeing and constructing reality in their lives. This is where humans as independent social creatures can be considered.

Dialectics here is also important to pay attention to so that humans become increasingly aware of the importance of life's needs [7]. In this case, it is linked to the need for information and easy access to work, because this also has implications for aspects of materialism as part of basic human needs. Basically, the dialectical thinking expressed by Hegel received criticism from Karl Marx because it was abstract. Because for Marx, philosophy must change the way people act [8], not just focus on abstract ideas. This is a current phenomenon, when the idea of debating the presence of technology is increasingly showing high interest. The question of what actions need to be taken is an important thing to do.

Despite criticism from Marx, Hegel explained that the concept of dialectics needs to be seen based on three aspects. These three aspects are the abstract aspect, the dialectical aspect (rational with a negative form), and the speculative aspect (rational with a positive form) [9]. These three aspects cannot be separated, so what needs to be understood is that to build awareness, negative and positive aspects need to be seen in balance. Including seeing the emergence of technology which has a big influence on human life. These aspects need to be looked at, especially in deciding on rules or policies for the use of Artificial Intelligence.

3. METHODS

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The paradigm used in this research is the critical paradigm. Where researchers see the phenomenon of Artificial Intelligence as a technology that builds society, as well as threatens their lives outside of industrial and government aspects. The method used in this research is literature study. In this case, researchers conduct studies of various research that has been carried out and published in journals, thereby producing dialogue between researchers to determine the results of the analysis carried out.

Based on the method used, the data used comes from secondary data from previous research. Researchers carry out analysis of the reading results and relate them to their experiences, thus producing analyzes related to Artificial Intelligence related to humanity. So that the results of the research carried out are not biased and tend to be objective, researchers carry out data validation. The validation technique was carried out by researchers through triangulation of data sources. In this case, previous research used as study material functions to objectify the researcher's analysis.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Humans and Artificial Intelligence

The emergence of Artificial Intelligence is considered to have the potential to increase human abilities in completing tasks and activities [10]. The use of this technology has spread to various fields, from the creative industry, education, to social life in general. For humans, this has become part of the ease in constructing innovation, so that the existence of Artificial Intelligence has the potential to be able to encourage progress in human life more quickly. Especially as a technology that is able to solve problems in a relatively fast duration.

The use of Artificial Intelligence is also very broad, even entering the world of health. As in research conducted by Allam, Dey, and Jones (2020) which saw that

Artificial Intelligence in China was used to carry out early detection of the Covid-19 virus which had previously become a global epidemic. Where in his research, the capabilities of Artificial Intelligence can be used to make predictions in the future. Of course, this will require complex data as a basis for predictions through information technology, so attention is needed regarding the privacy and security of sensitive data.

Sheila Jasanoff believes that the presence of technology is not only limited to completing practical goals, but modern society uses it to carry out exploration to create innovation in the future [12]. This makes humans increasingly able to articulate their hopes and dreams more easily. Especially to achieve future goals in the things they want. However, there are concerns regarding the dangers of Artificial Intelligence [13], because the use of this technology can also be realized for criminal acts, such as online fraud.

These concerns have led to serious discussions regarding the development of this technology. Remembering that Artificial Intelligence can also be used to automate certain technological innovations. This also makes the existence of policies on the use of Artificial Intelligence play an important role in directing the widespread implementation of its use [14]. Thus, the presence of government, industry and society in general is important to discuss the governance of Artificial Intelligence-based innovation.

Related to this, the use of Artificial Intelligence is also seen as being able to provide many benefits for industry, ranging from lower production costs, assisting in decision making, to reducing human intervention [15]. The conditions experienced in this industry show that the presence of Artificial Intelligence can reduce the number of workers. This also contributes to the anxiety experienced by the public, even though until now human existence is still important for industrial life. However, human dependence on technology has become increasingly visible and worrying.

One phenomenon that can be seen is in the field of education. Where educational

activities cannot be separated from writing activities. Many academics are currently using Artificial Intelligence to help them in creating scientific work [16]. This certainly does not violate the rules and ethics within the academic scope, as long as its use is as a tool. However, there are also those who use Artificial Intelligence to write complete manuscripts, so that the role of humans as writers is very low, even lost.

This phenomenon also has its own challenges, because Crawford et al. also explains that the use of Artificial Intelligence for writing also has weaknesses. Where the reference sources used in writing still have the potential to be fake. In other words, there is the potential for the reference source to be inappropriate and lead the author to commit acts of plagiarism. This kind of phenomenon ultimately shows that the presence of technology will give rise to its own ecosystem. Where the ecosystem is able to influence daily life, communities, and even government [17].

However, the presence of this technology can also help in efforts to carry out sustainable development, so that it does not just stop at industrial, educational and government issues. The use of Artificial Intelligence can be used to monitor the progress of community development processes, so that decision making for sustainable development programs becomes better [18]. In this way, all aspects of human life can be seen to be greatly helped by the presence of Artificial Intelligence. However, on the other hand, there needs to be a response from the government to determine policy limits in the use of Artificial Intelligence, so that when crimes arise through the use of this technology they can act immediately, especially to provide security for the community.

Artificial Intelligence Policy

The safety of using Artificial Intelligence needs to be considered, especially by the government as a regulator in creating restrictions. One of them is through ethics that can be applied in the use of technology. This is important considering that Hawkins once argued that Artificial Intelligence technology

could be a technology that provides both the best and worst benefits in human life [17]. This condition then creates new challenges for professional workers, academics, regulators and policy makers (government) [19].

This phenomenon was then seen by Schiff, Biddle, Borenstein, and Laas where they analyzed that there were three entities that played an active role in formulating Artificial Intelligence policies. These three entities are from the public sector (government), private (industry/company), and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). These three entities are seen as having a common interest in forming a policy that can limit and regulate the use of Artificial Intelligence. Especially for groups in the Global North, because they see the use of Artificial Intelligence as not only a social motive. However, there are strategic and competitive motives in it that lead to competition between countries.

In formulating this policy, Russell and Norvig provide a definition of Artificial Intelligence by dividing it into two dimensions, namely the human and ideal dimensions which are then subdivided into behavioral and thinking aspects [13]. From the human dimension to the behavioral aspect, the emphasis of Artificial Intelligence is to fulfill human performance or behavior in certain situations. Meanwhile, the thinking aspect is defined to emphasize processing information in a way that is inspired by human cognition. Furthermore, in the ideal dimension based on behavioral aspects, the use of Artificial Intelligence emphasizes functions that are carried out optimally according to certain job specifications. Meanwhile, the thinking aspect places more emphasis on processing information according to idealized inference rules.

Based on this definition, Russell and Norvig see that Artificial Intelligence can behave and think like humans, but within pre-programmed rules [13]. This is where the role of humans becomes very important to pay attention to, considering that the activities of Artificial Intelligence run on the basis of human programming. What was then highlighted by Crawford and Whittaker,

Artificial Intelligence allows the emergence of various automatic systems (such as media algorithms) that can be used to influence or push individuals in a certain direction [12]. It is certainly felt that this can eliminate the existence of inclusivity in the use of Artificial Intelligence. Because this can only be done by a group that has the knowledge and ability to manage this condition. Including capitalist groups who can determine the direction of the technology used.

Learning from the policy of utilizing Artificial Intelligence in China, which has been described by Yang and Huang that there the evolution of Artificial Intelligence policy has reached four stages, starting from 2011. However, what needs to be seen now is the fourth stage, where from 2018 to 2019 the people there have become more pragmatic towards industries involving Artificial Intelligence, so that the policies regulated are more targeted. This has now also been experienced by people in almost all parts of the world who can access the internet, including in Indonesia. Today's society is widely aware of this technology. They have even used in everyday life.

In this way, the values of using Artificial Intelligence offered by Robinson regarding trust, transparency and openness are appropriate. In this case, trust becomes an important value in relationships between humans and humans with technology. Because this value is related to vulnerable groups, where these groups can become parties that are threatened due to weak power related to the use of data. In this case, Robinson explained that this belief is a perception held by individuals and directed at government, social or public organizations.

Furthermore, regarding the value of transparency, Robinson also explained that this issue was related to national strategic policy in the use of Artificial Intelligence. This is considered important and necessary, even though the algorithm is generally recognized as ethical. However, people also do not understand the basic functions of Artificial Intelligence. These conditions encourage the government to make efforts to make Artificial Intelligence easier to understand.

Furthermore, the value of openness is related to access to resources that can be done. Robinson gave an example that this openness can be seen from open APIs and open data. This can give rise to participation processes such as crowdsourcing and open innovation. Apart from that, the existence of openness in the political aspect also has implications for democratization because of openness from the government.

This is different from Chatterjee who looks at the perspective of using Artificial Intelligence in India. According to him, policy recommendations for the use of Artificial Intelligence can be seen based on five elements. These five elements include creating a marketplace for stakeholders, creation of annotated data sets, collaboration and partnership, to spread awareness, and to support the start-ups. The five proposed policy recommendations can be seen in the development aspect for society. If it is related to conditions in Indonesia, it focuses on support for MSMEs. The important points in these recommendations relate to markets, collaboration and cooperation, care, support, and data construction.

Furthermore, Chatterjee (2021) views the need for four pillars for the successful use of Artificial Intelligence. These four pillars are related to research and development implementation, workforce skills training, accelerated implementation in various sectors, to responsible development by maintaining high ethical standards. Where these four pillars are based on the use of Artificial Intelligence, so that both government, industry and even individual society are truly prepared to face the challenges of developing Artificial Intelligence technology.

Dialectics of Artificial Intelligence

The use of Artificial Intelligence is ultimately a technological development that must be followed. Society cannot run away and hinder this development, so serious efforts need to be made to prepare themselves to face this condition. One of them is by preparing appropriate policies related to the use of Artificial Intelligence. As expressed by

Hegel, humans need to understand their existence to build a reality of life [6]. Especially in understanding the issue of technological development in order to maintain himself as an independent human being. The dialectical process carried out by humans is important in order to be able to interpret their life needs [7].

Artificial Intelligence is currently a technology that is widely used by society because it is seen as a predictive computing tool that shows success in providing insight [11]. This leads to changes in techno-social life, which can give rise to people's lives that are highly dependent on technology. In this way, the formation of a new technological culture will emerge that will change the entirety of human life and habits. Starting from the way of thinking to acting which has the potential to be controlled by technological algorithms.

The development of Artificial Intelligence technology here has encouraged large industries to develop strategies for the use of Artificial Intelligence explicitly [22]. However, the ideals of the emergence of various technologies from a macro perspective are always related to the way and quality of human life. Therefore, public involvement is important to frame governance and overcome controversies related to Artificial Intelligence through built dialogue [12]. This is related to the discussion for whom does the presence of technology appear? Is it for capitalist and ruling groups? Or does the whole community have the same access?

This discussion is part of the dialectic that occurs in society. Because the answer to that question will influence the policy issues implemented by the government. When the trend of thinking about the use of technology is governance centric or industrial centric, the resulting policies that regulate the governance of the use of Artificial Intelligence will focus on governmental and capitalist aspects. This risks the emergence of increasingly dominating power due to control efforts with the support of Artificial Intelligence. Where Artificial Intelligence has been understood to use big data in the process of determining strategies, decisions, and future predictions.

However, it is different when the thoughts constructed for policy are human centric. In this case, the government and capitalists will not be affected, because they still have a strong position and role in determining the direction of technology. However, from a humanitarian perspective, values of inclusiveness, justice and accountability will emerge that underlie the use of Artificial Intelligence. With this paradigm, policies can be regulated while protecting people who have the potential to become technologically marginalized groups so that they receive appropriate protection by the government.

As in research conducted by Krafft et al. where from his research findings he concluded that policies related to Artificial Intelligence focus on social impacts in the future. With this view, definitions related to Artificial Intelligence ultimately need to look at the aspect of the benefits that can be achieved. This is to counter the concerns and worries that arise because the issue of the development of Artificial Intelligence can threaten various aspects. Starting from issues of inclusivity, accessibility, to reporting.

If looked at more deeply, the breakthroughs that emerge from the development of Artificial Intelligence are capable of bringing humans to encourage reform movements and even the destruction of humanity [17]. Related to this, it can be seen that Artificial Intelligence does have a positive impact on the progress of human life. Even to become a more modern society than today. However, this progress also carries the risk of a decline in human civilization. Because dependence on technology can reduce an individual's ability to move towards a societal level of rationality.

Related to this, social research on the dynamics of emerging technology and innovation shows that technological development is not automatic and neutral, but is firmly embedded in social processes [18]. This condition can be interpreted as meaning that the emergence of various technologies, especially Artificial Intelligence, always has a purpose. In general, the goal of technology is to make human life easier. This is the basis for

the emergence of various technologies based on Artificial Intelligence capabilities which are increasingly emerging. This situation presents challenges to all levels of society, so that digital media literacy skills are now a fundamental thing that everyone needs to master.

By discussing the use of Artificial Intelligence technology, it can be seen that the paradigm chosen can determine the direction of use of the technology. It is necessary to look again at who the subject of this technology is. In this case, people can be empowered subjects, but there is a threat that they can also become objects of groups that are able to adapt. Elaborating on issues related to inclusivity in the formulation of Artificial Intelligence policies is ultimately a very important point. Because by looking at the structure of society as a social creature, it cannot be denied that there are groups who are empowered and powerless in today's technological advances.

5. CONCLUSION

Determining the policies that underlie the use of Artificial Intelligence for each country is currently an urgency that needs to be faced. The development of this technology is now increasingly rapid and cannot be stopped. Many threats arise from the development of Artificial Intelligence. However, it cannot be denied that many groups or parties are able to use it, so that it can be helped in their daily life activities. Thus, determining and formulating policy

boundaries that need to be regulated in the use of Artificial Intelligence needs to look at the very important humanitarian aspect. In this case, Artificial Intelligence is important to see the value of inclusiveness, where this value is to build a sense of justice and equality due to exposure to current technology. The issue of data transparency is also something that needs attention, considering that the development of Artificial Intelligence cannot be separated from very strong big data management efforts. On the other hand, users also need to have a sense of responsibility to avoid groups being harmed by using this technology.

On the other hand, the human values that emerge in the use of this technology also demand openness of information. Especially if it is related to conditions in Indonesia, public information disclosure has also been regulated as a separate policy, so the development of Artificial Intelligence needs to pay attention to this. With all these human values, basically the important point in formulating Artificial Intelligence policies for humans focuses on the protection that every individual needs to build and have. Like the initial view where technology emerged to help human life. Not to make them miserable and detrimental, so this aspect needs to be taken into consideration. Thus, the use of Artificial Intelligence needs to focus on a human centric paradigm to maintain the usefulness of human life.


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