



The Political Impact of artificial intelligence on global issues

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Abstract: Politics and international affairs are just two of the areas of society that artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming. This abstract investigates the complex political ramifications of artificial intelligence on world affairs. First, AI technology can increase public administration's efficiency, transparency, and ability to make decisions. This can improve governance. However, implementation of AI in political institutions is hindered by worries about privacy, accountability, and biases caused by AI. Second, AI is changing the geopolitical landscape by impacting cyber warfare, military prowess, and intelligence collection, which is creating strategic rivalry between states. Furthermore, the growth of misinformation and disinformation operations driven by AI exacerbates foreign relations issues and jeopardizes democratic processes. Moreover, AI makes socioeconomic disparities already present worse, sparking discussions about benefit distribution and the nature of labor in the future.

Index Terms - A.I, Cyber Security, Ethical Dilemma, Multifaceted Computational

I.INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence has a huge political impact on world concerns. It has an impact on issues including job displacement, privacy, national security, and ethical issues. Regulating AI to enable responsible development and deployment while addressing potential geopolitical issues is a difficulty that governments face.

The disruptive power of artificial intelligence (AI) has significant ramifications for world politics. The dynamics of power, governance, and international relations are changing as artificial intelligence (AI) technologies continue to progress quickly. An overview of AI's political implications on international concerns is given in this introduction, along with an explanation of the challenges and opportunities it gives for transformation. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is radically changing the world of international relations. It can improve military and government, exacerbate socioeconomic inequality, and influence international collaboration, among other things.

In order to effectively negotiate the complicated convergence of artificial intelligence (AI) and politics in the twenty-first century, policymakers, academics, and people alike must be aware of these ramifications.

The field of artificial intelligence (AI) has become a revolutionary force that has significant political ramifications for international affairs. Discussions on ethics, privacy, and governance have been triggered by its integration into a number of industries, including healthcare, finance, transportation, and security. This introduction delves into the complex political implications of artificial intelligence (AI), covering everything from how technology could transform international relations and policymaking to worries about inequality, job

displacement, and monitoring. Understanding AI's political repercussions is becoming more and more important as technology develops in order to shape a future that optimizes advantages while minimizing hazards.

AI's political influence on global concerns is multifaceted, influencing international relations, societal institutions, and policymaking. Here's further information on a few important points:

- 1. Policymaking and Governance:** AI technologies provide governments with new instruments to tackle intricate issues like infrastructure management, healthcare delivery, and mitigating climate change. But the use of AI in policymaking raises concerns about decision-making procedures, accountability, and openness. To make sure that technology serves the public good, policymakers must address concerns like algorithmic bias, data privacy, and the moral application of artificial intelligence.
- 2. National Security and Defense:** AI has a big impact on defense and national security plans. Governments are making significant investments in AI-powered military technology, such as cyber warfare capabilities and autonomous weaponry. Concerns on the intensification of hostilities, the weakening of international rules, and the possibility of unforeseen consequences or AI breakdowns with disastrous results are raised by this arms race.
- 3. Economic Impact and Job Displacement:** AI and robotics have the potential to upend labor markets globally, resulting in the loss of jobs and a rise in income inequality. The task for policymakers is to lessen these effects by retraining initiatives, social safety nets, and laws that encourage the just distribution of income produced by productivity increases led by AI.
- 4. International Relations and struggle:** As countries compete for supremacy in AI research, development, and application, AI is turning into a focal point in geopolitical struggle. This competition encompasses endeavors to establish worldwide guidelines and standards for AI governance in addition to domains like talent recruiting and data access. The international system's power dynamics and alliances are affected by the emergence of AI superpowers like the US, China, and the EU.
- 5. Ethical and Social Implications:** AI brings up important moral issues pertaining to human rights, accountability, and autonomy. Problems like surveillance capitalism, algorithmic discrimination, and the degradation of private rights put traditional ideas of democracy and individual freedoms to the test. While making sure that AI technology, policymakers must wrestle with these moral conundrums.
- 6. International Cooperation and Regulation:** International cooperation and multilateral approaches are necessary to address the political difficulties posed by artificial intelligence. Global norms, standards, and rules for AI governance are being developed, but because different countries have different interests and values, the process has been sluggish. One of the primary concerns for the global community is continuing to strike a balance between the necessity of responsible AI governance and the need for innovation.

Lastly, politics, national security, economic development, ethics, and international relations are only a few of the areas where AI is having a broad and diverse political impact on global concerns. Policymakers must negotiate these difficult issues as AI technologies develop in order to maximize AI's potential for societal good while reducing its hazards.

Research Objectives

- 1) Effect of Artificial Intelligence on the National Security of a country.
- 2) To find out the involvement of AI in Ethical Consideration on Political Issues like Policy Making and implementation
- 3) To learn about International Collaborations through A.I

Literature Review

1) How and where is artificial intelligence in the public sector going? A literature review and research agenda Weslei Gomes De Sousa, Elis Regina Pereira de Melo, Paulo Henrique De Souza Bermejo, Rafael Araújo Sousa Farias, Adalmir Oliveira Gomes

36 (4), 101392, Government Information Quarterly, 2019

Managers of public organizations have significantly boosted the usage of artificial intelligence (AI) systems in order to reap benefits in the provision of public services. AI research is still lacking, though, and more has to be done to systematize the strategy's applications and outcomes as well as the public sector's advancement of this technology. This study explores AI research in the public sector with this objective in mind. Using the PRISMA procedure for literature reviews, a review of the literature covering articles found in five research databases was done. Out of all the studies that were searched, 59 publications that fell under the study's purview were found. The public sector is becoming more interested in AI, according to the results, with the US and India being the two most active nations. The areas of government where there have been the greatest studies on artificial intelligence are general public service, economic affairs, and environmental protection. The Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) technique is the most frequently used in the research that were looked into, and it was noted that this technique yields good results in a number of areas where it is applied. The presentation of a research framework for AI solutions for the public sector shows how ethical considerations and policies pertaining to AI permeate all tiers of the technology's application and how the solutions can be beneficial to governmental operations. For this reason, it is advised to have a preliminary discussion with society regarding the application of AI in the public sector.

2) Is artificial intelligence greening global supply chains? Exposing the political economy of environmental costs Peter Dauvergne Review of International Political Economy 29 (3), 696-718, 2022

Over the next ten years, artificial intelligence (AI) is expected to significantly increase the productivity and efficiency of global supply chains. These developments are being hailed by multinational firms as a "game changer" for increasing environmental sustainability. However, it is evident from a political economy perspective that AI is not improving sustainability nearly to the extent that business executives are suggesting. This article makes the case that corporate social responsibility language and measurements are inflating AI's advantages while hiding its drawbacks. Increases in productivity and efficiency in the middle segments of supply chains are translating into increased output and consumption, which benefits big business's profitability far more than the planet's sustainability. Simultaneously, artificial intelligence is hastening the depletion of natural resources and the separation of trash, looming large over vulnerable ecosystems,

marginalized populations, and future generations. This article shows that while presenting AI as a force for sustainability is legitimizing business as usual, reinforcing a narrative of corporate responsibility, obfuscating the need for greater state regulation, and empowering transnational corporations as global governors, the micro-level benefits from AI will not add up to macro-level solutions for the negative environmental consequences of global supply chains. These results contribute to the theoretical understanding of the hidden risks associated with depending solely on corporate governance and technology to address the fundamental sustainability of the current global order in the field of international political economy.

3) What's next for ai ethics, policy, and governance? a global overview Daniel Schiff, Justin Biddle, Jason Borenstein, Kelly Laas Proceedings of the AAAI/ACM Conference on AI, Ethics, and Society, 153-158, 2020

Since 2016, businesses, governments, and non-governmental organizations have created more than 80 AI ethical guidelines, comprising codes, principles, frameworks, and policy plans. In this paper, we review three key areas that are relevant to our current empirical investigation into the moral and legal questions raised by these new materials. Firstly, we discuss potential difficulties arising from the relative uniformity of the authors of the documents. Secondly, we offer an innovative typology of motivations to describe the documents' overt and covert objectives. Third, we go over the many effects these documents might have on the governance environment around AI, as well as the important considerations that go into determining if a particular document would be effective in accomplishing its objectives.

Methodology

This paper employed a qualitative multi-method research design, integrating data collection and analysis strategies from two or more approaches. For a while now, multi-method research has been increasingly popular due to its ability to generate integrative evidence. The rationale for choosing multi-method research in our study is based on the blending of multiple qualitative techniques that leverage complementarity to their advantage by enabling the elaboration, improvement, and support of one method's findings via the use of another. In other words, multi-method research can be acceptable because the main goal of integrated research utilizing different ways is to maximize the strengths of each method and minimize inferential flaws by using another approach to verify, evaluate, or test assumptions, while triangulation completely depends on each method. about each method's advantages and disadvantages.

We chose a systematic literature review because it offers the best conceptual framework and is simultaneously "replicable, scientific, and transparent" among the many possible combinations of qualitative methods; additionally, we chose a case study because it offers the chance to investigate and clarify a contemporary phenomenon that is unclear and technically challenging to define. The two approaches worked well together because the case study supplied the empirical basis for validating and modifying the theoretical framework to reflect reality, while the systematic review supplied the conceptual underpinning for Portugal's state-of-the-art in AI. Here are some additional instructions for using each approach.

Political Impact of AI on Global Issues

Deep political ramifications for governance, national security, economic dynamics, and international relations result from the incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) into many areas of society. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is changing political environments around the world, posing issues with ethics, accountability, and the allocation of resources.

National security: Governments spend money on artificial intelligence (AI) for cyber warfare, military, and surveillance, which raises concerns about the militarization of AI and the possibility of an arms race. In order to stop misuse, cooperation and control are essential.

Privacy and Surveillance: AI makes advanced surveillance technologies possible, sparking discussions around privacy violations. Governments strike a compromise between upholding individual rights and implementing security measures, which frequently sparks policy discussions.

Job Displacement and Economic Inequality: AI-driven automation may result in job displacement, which would have an effect on economies and raise societal issues. Implementing policies to reduce economic inequality and re-skill the workforce is a challenge for policymakers.

Ethical Concerns: The application of AI in decision-making processes as well as prejudice in algorithms present ethical issues. Governments endeavor to institute moral standards and directives to guarantee conscientious AI advancement and implementation.

Geopolitical Competition: As countries compete with one another for technological supremacy, artificial intelligence is a central theme. The competition for AI supremacy shapes diplomatic ties and geopolitical dynamics through political alliances.

International Cooperation and Regulation: Because AI is a global phenomenon, international cooperation is required. In order to guarantee common standards and moral behavior, policymakers strive to establish agreements and frameworks that govern the development of AI.

Human Rights and Autonomous Weapons: Concerns regarding autonomous weapons are brought up by the use of AI in military applications. To create international accords on the moral use of AI in violent conflicts, governments hold talks.

Overall, governments must navigate a challenging terrain of scientific breakthroughs, ethical considerations, and international cooperation due to the political impact of artificial intelligence on global challenges, which is multilayered.

AI ROLE IN NATIONAL SECURITY

AI is being used in national security for a variety of tasks, including operational decision-making and intelligence collecting. AI helps identify possible threats by processing massive volumes of data from sources like social media, satellite photography, and communication intercepts. Algorithms for machine learning are capable of pattern analysis, anomaly detection, and early warning systems.

AI in cybersecurity bolsters defenses by instantly recognizing and addressing cyberthreats. Compared to conventional techniques, automated systems are more effective at identifying anomalous activity, evaluating vulnerabilities, and thwarting attacks.

AI also helps with decision-making by giving decision-makers data-driven insights. By using predictive modeling, governments may create proactive plans by foreseeing possible threats. Artificial intelligence (AI)-powered autonomous devices and drones can improve monitoring and reaction capabilities, particularly in border security and critical infrastructure protection.

But there are ethical dilemmas and difficulties as well, such as privacy concerns, possible biases in AI systems, and the possibility of enemies taking advantage of AI flaws. Ethical and successful national security strategies need striking a balance between using AI for security and resolving these issues.

PRIVATE AND SURVEILLANCE THROUGH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Concerns concerning the abuse of technology for widespread surveillance, deterioration of individual privacy rights, and power concentration are raised by AI's impact on privacy and surveillance in political contexts. Designing appropriate AI policies requires striking a compromise between the requirement for security and the preservation of human freedoms.

The use of AI in surveillance technology has generated discussions in the political sphere about how to strike a careful balance between personal privacy and security precautions. AI-driven systems are widely used by governments for data collection and monitoring, which has sparked worries about possible rights violations.

Privacy norms are under threat due to the increasing usage of AI techniques such as data analytics and facial recognition in surveillance operations. The unbridled use of such technology, according to critics, can result in a surveillance state where people's whereabouts, actions, and even thoughts are constantly tracked.

In order to ensure responsible usage of AI, political conversations need to define explicit legislation and ethical principles. Achieving equilibrium entails taking into account the requirement for security protocols while preserving essential liberties like confidentiality and autonomy of speech. Public discourse, accountability, and transparency are essential elements in developing policies that reduce the hazards posed by artificial intelligence in political surveillance.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

AI has a wide range of effects on political ethical issues. It brings up issues with privacy, algorithmic prejudice, and possible abuse of AI for spying purposes. Developing appropriate policy requires striking a compromise between ethical values and technological improvements.

When AI is used in politics, it presents ethical issues that need to be carefully thought through. As AI makes it possible to collect and analyze large amounts of data, privacy concerns surface over the security of personal data. Predictive algorithms may be used in political campaigns to deliver targeted messaging that could sway public opinion.

Another ethical concern is algorithmic bias, which arises from the possibility that AI systems will inherit prejudices from the training data. This prejudice may influence political decision-making processes by producing unfair or discriminating results. It is imperative to maintain transparency in algorithmic decision-making in order to tackle these issues and guarantee responsibility.

In addition, the application of AI to surveillance—such as facial recognition technology—raises moral concerns about civil liberties. For governments, the difficulty becomes navigating a balance between protecting individual rights and using AI to increase security.

Policymakers must create rules and regulations that support justice, accountability, and transparency in the application of AI in political situations in order to address these ethical issues. In order to guarantee that the ethical ramifications of AI in politics are fully explored and addressed, public knowledge and engagement are also essential.

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION THROUGH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

International collaboration and regulation entail cooperation and standardization across countries to handle global concerns and assure conformity with agreed-upon laws and standards. This can show up in a number of ways:

1. **Trade Agreements:** Countries negotiate trade agreements to allow the interchange of goods and services across borders while setting rules and regulations controlling trade activities.
2. **Environmental Protocols:** Through cooperative efforts and legal frameworks, international accords and protocols seek to address environmental concerns like pollution control, biodiversity conservation, and climate change.
3. **Human Rights Treaties:** Via international treaties and conventions, nations collaborate to uphold and defend human rights, setting norms for how people and groups are treated everywhere.
4. **Financial Regulations:** To guarantee the stability and integrity of the international financial system, international financial organizations and regulatory agencies establish rules and guidelines that cover matters like banking regulations, anti-money laundering procedures, and tax transparency.
5. **Health Regulations:** Global health concerns are coordinated by international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), which also sets standards for illness prevention and control and promotes the exchange of medical resources and research.
6. **Cybersecurity Standards:** To counter cyberthreats, safeguard vital infrastructure, and guarantee the safe transfer of information across international boundaries, nations work together to establish cybersecurity standards and norms.
7. **Arms Control Agreements:** In order to improve international security and stability, international treaties seek to restrict the spread of WMDs, manage the arms trade, and support disarmament initiatives.
8. **Aviation and Maritime Regulations:** To guarantee safety, security, and environmental preservation in air and sea transportation, international organizations like the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) create standards and regulations.

To handle shared difficulties and accomplish common goals on a global scale, effective international collaboration and regulation require mutual respect, cooperation, and adherence to established principles and norms.

1)Global Politics of artificial Intelligence

There are several ways to define "governance" in AI discussions and research. "Governance" is discussed in the context of laws, rules, and morality in AI policy texts, but the term is rarely defined.³ Similarly, the term "governance" is employed in a variety of ways and frequently goes undefined in AI research. It is referenced in 35 AI ethics research publications on the moral and legal implications of artificial intelligence.³⁶ It is also employed to investigate emerging international collaboration and the application of AI in the public sector. It also has a close connection to conversations around AI policy. Some illustrative examples of how the term "governance" is utilized in AI's social studies are given in this section.

The ethical implications of AI governance are the subject of research on justice, transparency, privacy, accountability, and remedies to widespread discrimination and employment losses brought on by AI-based automation.³⁷ Researchers have proposed several frameworks and roadmaps for the ethical governance of AI in order to solve these concerns. According to Alan Winfield and Marina Jirotko, moral leadership is a collection of policies, practices, norms, and beliefs created to guarantee the best possible standards of conduct. The concept of ethical governance extends beyond just good governance, since it aims to instill moral behavior in both individual designers and the organizations they work for. One key component of ethical research and innovation is normative ethical governance.

As a result, established methodologies like responsible research and innovation—which have gained popularity in scientific and technology studies, practice, and policy in recent years—are incorporated into studies of (ethical) AI governance. One well-known definition of responsible innovation is based on four dimensions: anticipation, reflexivity, inclusivity, and responsiveness. It states that responsible innovation is "taking care of the future through collective stewardship of science and innovation in the present"⁴⁰. Responsible AI, as defined by Virginia Dignum, who uses the RRI approach, is "the development of intelligent systems according to fundamental human principles and values." She says that "responsibility is about ensuring that results are beneficial for many instead of a source of revenue for a few."

The five pillars that Winfield and Jirotko^{**} suggest are as follows: first, release an ethical code of conduct; second, offer ethics and responsible innovation training; third, engage wider stakeholders in the practice of responsible innovation through the use of an anticipatory governance framework that includes an ethical risk assessment of new products; fourth, be open and honest about ethical governance; and fifth, truly value ethical governance as a core value instead of just a smokescreen.

The term "governance" is employed by another study stream to investigate how AI affects public administration decision-making.⁴⁵ The idea of governance is often used to examine new international initiatives, formulate plans for their advancement, and talk about the possibilities for international collaboration. A few studies have examined the governance and regulatory elements of particular AI applications, including self-driving cars.

The literature on AI policy addresses themes related to governance. Numerous scholarly investigations have scrutinized national AI plans and additional policy documents. Some have examined the first AI policy documents from an ethical and expertises® standpoint beginning in 2016 (see to Section 2.4 below).

The national strategies of the Nordic nations—Sweden, Finland, Norway, and Denmark—as leaders in digitalization have been examined and contrasted in light of ethical standards, the impact of EU AI policy, and cultural values of openness, trust, and transparency.⁵³ The structuring of socio-technical future visions in German AI policy papers and media, national variants of AI discourses in British, German, and Dutch policies, and the development of China's AI policy efforts have all been studied in relation to AI policy documents. The way governance is framed, 57

Numerous articles offer suggestions for AI policy, highlighting important issues, laying out doable criteria for implementing ethical standards, and attempting to close the gap between short- and long-term AI concerns. Numerous articles on AI emphasize the necessity of laws and rules that would reduce hazards and steer the creation and application of AI toward the good of the public.

In summary, this section shows how the term "governance" has been applied to AI research in a variety of contexts, including policy documents, international AI efforts, ethical and legal considerations, responsible innovation, and the use of AI in the public sector. Although ethics has received a lot of attention in AI's social studies to date—even when policy and governance are used—this chapter will look at political, policy, and governance concerns that have received less attention.

Research Findings/ Suggestions

A multifaceted strategy involving policymakers, engineers, civil society, and international organizations is needed to address the political consequences of AI. Here are some ideas to lessen the difficulties:

1. **Regulatory Frameworks:** To control the creation, application, and use of AI technology, put in place strong regulatory frameworks. These frameworks ought to cover matters like algorithmic transparency, data privacy, accountability, and the moral application of AI.

2. **Ethical Guidelines:** Create and follow moral standards for the application and study of AI. This covers values like responsibility, justice, openness, and the defense of human rights. Mechanisms for oversight and ethical review boards can aid in ensuring adherence to these standards.

3. **Investment in Workforce Development and Education:** To provide individuals the skills they need to prosper in an AI-driven economy, invest in workforce development and education initiatives. This includes efforts to support STEM education and possibilities for lifelong learning, as well as retraining programs for workers who have been replaced by automation.

4. **International Cooperation:** Promote global cooperation and collaboration on AI standards, norms, and governance. This includes projects to provide uniform frameworks for AI regulation, exchange data and research findings, and share best practices.

5. **Responsible Innovation:** Encourage responsible innovation in AI development and deployment. This includes carrying out thorough risk assessments, testing AI systems for bias and fairness, and putting safeguards in place to prevent harm to individuals and communities.

6 Public Engagement and Participation: Promote public engagement and participation in AI policymaking processes. This includes efforts to increase public awareness of AI technologies and their societal implications, as well as mechanisms for soliciting public input and feedback on AI-related policies and initiatives

7. Transparency and Accountability: Ensure transparency and accountability in AI decision-making processes. This includes mechanisms for explaining AI algorithms and decisions, as well as avenues for recourse and redress in cases of AI-related harm or injustice.

Adopting these recommendations will help stakeholders and governments harness AI's potential for societal benefit while reducing dangers and addressing its political ramifications.

Conclusion

In conclusion, governments, engineers, and society at large must work together to navigate the political ramifications of artificial intelligence (AI). Even while AI has a great deal of promise to solve global problems, integrating it presents difficult questions about ethics, governance, and the influence on society. We can harness AI's benefits while reducing its risks by putting in place strong regulatory frameworks, abiding by moral standards, investing in workforce development and education, encouraging international collaboration, encouraging public engagement, and guaranteeing transparency and accountability. Responsible innovation and careful policymaking are ultimately necessary to create a future in which artificial intelligence advances society while respecting democratic principles and human rights.

First and foremost, developing strong regulatory frameworks is essential to managing the advancement and use of AI technologies. These frameworks ought to cover topics like algorithmic transparency, data privacy, and accountability in order to prevent possible exploitation and misuse of AI systems.

Second, in order to guarantee that AI technologies are applied responsibly and ethically, compliance with ethical standards is essential. AI development initiatives should be guided by values like justice, openness, and human-centric design in order to reduce bias and advance inclusivity.

Thirdly, in order to provide people with the abilities and information required to prosper in a society driven by AI, it is imperative to invest in education and workforce development. This includes efforts to promote digital literacy and computational thinking as well as retraining programs for workers who have been replaced by automation.

Furthermore, developing global cooperation and collaboration is essential to creating uniform guidelines and standards for AI governance. The international community may jointly solve the issues raised by AI by exchanging data and research discoveries, exchanging best practices, working together on regulatory measures, and sharing data.

Adding on, encouraging public involvement and engagement in AI policymaking processes is crucial to guaranteeing that laws represent the values and interests of the general public. Politicians may increase accountability and transparency while fostering public confidence in AI technology by requesting opinions and comments from the general population.

In order to address concerns about algorithmic bias, discrimination, and spying, it is imperative that transparency and accountability be maintained in AI decision-making processes. AI deployment risks can be reduced by putting in place procedures for justifying AI algorithms and judgments as well as channels for complaint and remedy. Policymakers, technologists, and stakeholders may collaborate to maximize the benefits of artificial intelligence (AI) for society overall while minimizing its hazards by implementing these tactics and concepts. By implementing responsible innovation and carefully crafting policies, we can build a future where AI advances society and enhances human well-being while maintaining democratic principles and protecting fundamental liberties.

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