

4. Ethics and Responsible AI



- A.** 1. b) 2. b) 3. b) 4. b) 5. c)
- B.** 1. Reliable 2. Ethics 3. Complete 4. Permission 5. Deployment
- C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T
- D.** 1. Misinformation 2. Privacy 3. Fairness
4. Monitoring 5. Misinformation
- E.** 1. Artificial Intelligence systems learn from data. The quality and nature of this data play a very important role in how AI systems behave. If the data used for training is incomplete, unbalanced, or reflects existing inequalities, the AI system may also learn these unfair patterns. This problem is known as bias in AI.
2. The idea of protecting such personal information is called privacy. Privacy means keeping your personal information safe and having control over who can see or use it. There are different types of personal data, such as:
- Your name
 - Your location
 - Your photographs
 - Health information
 - Browsing history
 - Contact details
3. Responsible Artificial Intelligence refers to designing, developing, and using AI systems in a manner that is fair, safe, reliable, transparent, and beneficial for society. It ensures that AI technologies are used to support human well-being and promote positive outcomes.

4. Ethics is important in Artificial Intelligence because AI systems ensures that AI systems:
 - Are fair and do not discriminate against individuals or groups.
 - Respect privacy and protect personal information.
 - Help society and contribute positively to human well-being.
 - Remain accountable, meaning someone is responsible for their actions and decisions.
5. The benefits of ethical AI for society:
 - Ensures equal treatment for all individuals, regardless of gender, age, region, or background.
 - Reduces discrimination and prevents biased decision-making.
 - Builds trust and confidence in AI systems among users.
 - Promotes inclusivity by considering diverse groups and communities.
 - Improves accuracy and reliability of AI system decisions.



THINK & APPLY

Do it Yourself

