



Impact of Artificial Intelligence towards democracy in modern society

E.A.V.A.L Amarasekara
(Reg. No: MS19813462)
M.Sc. in Information Systems

Supervisor : Dr. Anuradha Jayakody

04-2021

20880 Words

Faculty of Computing
Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

Abstract

Artificial intelligence consciousness has gotten a ton of consideration lately, and it's relied upon to have a major effect on our networks later on, with both positive and negative ramifications for vote based system. In this paper, I take a gander at what Artificial intelligence brainpower can mean for common freedoms and majority rules system, assessing the outlining of difficulties, arrangements, and management work in three unique situations. I built up a hypothetical structure dependent on past investigations in this field to play out a near contextual analysis between the European Commission and two nations that are at the front line of understanding AI's difficulties, in particular Sweden and France. The discoveries show that while a few issues are perceived as basic, a few issues, like security, are focused on. As far as difficulties, arrangements, and guidelines, there are a few varieties between the three cases, however, their techniques are fairly comparable. Sweden's technique is to put resources into cultural change by empowering more AI exploration and collaboration, while additionally being steady of guidelines in specific zones. France takes a more management weighty position, suggesting some AI limitations in protection, fighting, and the work market. To make AI more accommodating, the European Commission is underlining responsibility in AI methodology. The shared factor is that the two of them overlook the issue of political race impedance and online right to speak freely, which is distinguished in the writing as one of AI's significant difficulties.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Democracy, Human rights, Regulation, Sweden, France, the European Commission

Table of Contents

Abstract	3
List of Figures	5
List of Abbreviations	6
Chapter 01: Introduction	7
1.1 Background of the study	7
1.2 Research Problem	9
1.2.1 Implications of Artificial Intelligence	9
1.3 Research Questions	10
1.4 Research Objectives	10
1.5 Relevance of study	11
1.6 Outline of the thesis	12
Chapter 02: Literature Review	13
2.1 Introduction	13
2.2 Defining AI	14
2.3 The rise of AI and its current impact	15
2.4 AI, democracy and human rights	18
2.4.1 General	18
2.4.2 Elections	22
2.5 AI governance	23
2.6 Policy challenges for AI	24
2.7 Human rights and democracy in the digital era	25
2.7.1 Human rights perspective	25
2.7.1.1 Privacy	25
2.7.1.2 Equality and nondiscrimination	26
2.7.1.3 Political participation	26
2.7.1.4 Freedom of expression	27
2.7.2 Democratic perspective	27
2.8 Assumptions from the previous literature & the theoretical framework	29

2.9 Research gap	30
Chapter 03: Methodology	32
3.1 Introduction	32
3.2 Design of the research	32
3.2.1 Conceptual Framework	33
3.2 Case selection	34
3.3 Material dependent on research	35
3.4 Validity, reliability, and generalizability	37
Chapter 04: Analysis	39
4.1 Sweden	39
4.2 France	44
4.3 The European commission	49
4.4 Challenges Acknowledged and neglected from a human rights/democracy perspective	53
4.5 Thematic Questions	54
Chapter 05: Conclusion	58
5.1 Conclusion	58
5.2 Future Research and Limitations	61
References	63
Appendix – A (Pilot Survey)	67
	67

List of Figures

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework (Develop by Author)	33
--	----

List of Abbreviations

AI – Artificial Intelligence

AI HLEG – Artificial Intelligence High-Level Expert Group

AGI – Artificial General Intelligence/strong AI

AWS – Autonomous Weapon Systems

DL – Deep Learning

EU – European Union

GDPR – General Data Protection Regulation

HR – Human Rights

IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

ML – Machine Learning

MP – Member of Parliament

R&D – Research and Development

RQ – Research Question

SDG – Sustainable Development Goals

UN – United Nations