**Artificial Intelligence and Our Privacy**

The idea of Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) has been around for quite some time. It was once thought that classical philosophers were one of the first to ponder with the idea of A.I. since they thought of human thinking as a “symbolic system”. However, A.I. was first brought up in a conference held at Dartmouth College in 1956 (Lewis, 2014). A.I. can be used throughout businesses and can provide entertainment for many consumers at once. From self-driving cars, to computing statistics that will benefit a business, A.I. is all around us. Siri is one of the most well-known forms of A.I. Founded in 2010, Siri is a voice assistant designed to assist iPhone users with completing small tasks. Siri can set alarm clocks, set reminders, send text messages, control features on your phone such as the phone’s volume or brightness, etc. (Adams,2017).

So how does A.I. play a role in our privacy? A.I. can be very helpful to many users and businesses. However, large companies process and collect many types of user-data which can be detrimental to one’s privacy if there is little or no regulation. In an article written by BBC News, technology reporter, Jane Wakefield wrote about recent studies done by the Chinese government on their Uyghur citizens. The Chinese government keeps daily supervision over their Uyghur citizens. However, a software engineer working for the company that recently implemented new technology in their security systems, explained that the software is used to detect the emotions of the people that come into Xinjiang police stations (Wakefield, 2021). The software engineer also added that the Chinese government used Uyghur detainees as test subjects for many other experiments. He explained that many of the Uyghur detainees where typically put in “restraint chairs” and further explained that the emotion-reading program was similar to a lie detector, but much more advanced. This type of technology can be seen as a threat to one’s privacy. It is important to set regulations in place to avoid hate crimes against groups of people.

Through this example, we can see how A.I. can be used to collect certain types of data. Referring back to MIS2502, this type of data can be used to create graphs and images to paint a picture of the Chinese government and its psychological effects on its’ Uyghur population. These graphs can include information showing the emotions that Uyghur detainees feel when being held by police. Governments can take advantage of this type of data and abuse of its citizens by creating more fear and division. Artificial Intelligence can be very useful, however, not restricting A.I. can lead to various forms of invasion of privacy.

**Works Cited**

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