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AI: A NEW LEGAL PERSON OR JUST A PRODUCT

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ABSTRACT

The new technological era has been dubbed the "new industrial age," "data age," or "information age." This is due to the fact that we now live in a world where data is gathered and analyzed on an unprecedented scale. This data is powering everything from our cellphones to self-driving automobiles. However, this new data-driven world brings with it a new set of difficulties. One of the most difficult issues is the issue of liability. Previously, if a product or service failed, it was quite simple to pinpoint who was to blame. The maker or programmer may be held responsible for the damages. But, when AI powers a product or service, who is to blame if the AI makes a mistake: the programmer, the firm that owns the AI, or the AI itself? This is a difficult question with no simple answer. There are other elements to consider, including the AI's level of autonomy, the responsibility of the programmer, and the potential for harm. A new legal framework for AI liability is one possible approach. This paradigm would have to account for AI's distinct traits, such as its capacity to learn and adapt. The topic of AI liability is complicated, but it is critical to address. In a bid to determine the ethical liability of the AI or the programmer or the company which manufactured the AI it is important to determine the legal personhood of an AI like some countries have given citizenship to AI powered robots it is to debated upon that whether AI also deserve a legal personhood and if so will it also have access to certain rights like other legal persons.

KEYWORDS: Artificial Intelligence (AI), ethical liability, legal personhood, AI powered robots.

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INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence is composed of two words **Artificial** and **Intelligence**, where Artificial defines *"man-made,"* and intelligence defines *"thinking power"*, hence AI means *"a man-made thinking power."* So, we can define AI as: *"It is a branch of computer science by which we can create intelligent machines which can behave like a human, think like humans, and able to make decisions.*[1] Arificial Intelligence is a computer programmed robot or a sotftware which think intelligently like a human mind. It studies the human brain and analyses the cognitive process associated with it. It helps in developing software and systems which helps us in various ways. AI is currently one of the most used and trending topic in technlogy. It made its own way and entered into the world of technology and is now been used for a good reason. There have been too many innovations made in the last few years which led people to believe that science fiction can also be turned into reality if it can be properly used and implemented. AI can also be termed as a factor of production as it has the capacity and potential to introduce new sources of growth and the working pattern across several industries. For instance, *AI could potentially contribute $15.7 trillion to the global economy by 2035. China and the United States are primed to benefit the most from the coming AI boom, accounting for nearly 70% of the global impact*[2].AI is useful in many ways like it has been used in computer programs for decades and now it is being used in some other services and technologies. *For example, the digital cameras have the ability to determine what objects are present in an image using the artificial intelligence software.* AI is mainly designed for the purpose of solving practical problems. It draws its interest on computer science, mathematics, psychology and linguistics. The tool for providing and designing and building algorithms is provided by the computer science whereas modeling and solving the problems comes under mathematics. The concept of AI has been with us since the 19th century, when Alan Turing first proposed an 'imitation game' in order to assess machine intelligence. It became a success due to the increased availability of computer power and data which are used to train the AI systems. Doing research in this field is a means to deal with producing machines to automate tasks which requires intelligent behavior. For example, the ability in answering consumer questions; processing of natural language and its perception; recognition of speech; to control, plan

[1] [*What is Artificial Intelligence (AI)? tutorial, meaning - javatpoint* (no date) *www.javatpoint.com*. Available at:https://www.javatpoint.com/artificial-intelligence-ai](Accessed: 09 July 2023).
[2][Kothari, S. (2023) *What is Artificial Intelligence? types, history, and future [2023 edition]: Simplilearn*, *Simplilearn.com*. Available at:https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/artificial-intelligence-tutorial/what-is-artificial-intelligence](Accessed: 09 July 2023).

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and to schedule, and the ability to move objects and manipulate the same[3]. This paper talks about the Artificial Intelligence and its various nodes. In this paper, we will also discuss whether AI is a product or a person, the legal personhood and various other trending topics related to AI. When discussing about AI, there are two broad categories namely weak AI and strong AI, which will be further discussed in detail in this paper. This paper will also talk about the working process of the AI, the numerous ways of implementing the AI, and its relation with other trending technologies. AI can make difference in our lives and make signficant changes in our future by simply being a part of technologies being used. The paper will also highlight on the future of the AI by prioritizing AI to ensure that its benefit is maximized while minimizing potential risks and challenges.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In Gergit Wagner, Roman Lukyanenko and Guy Pare's , "Artificial Intelligence and conduct of Literature Reviews, Volume 37 Issue 2, Journal of Information Technology (2021)" , argues that AI has begun to transform the traditional research practices in many areas. To familiarize researchers with some of the recent trends in this area, we outline how AI can expedite individual steps of the literature review process. Considering that the use of AI in this context is in an early stage of development, we propose a comprehensive research agenda for AI-based literature reviews (AILRs) in our field. With this agenda, we would like to encourage design science research and a broader constructive discourse on shaping the future of AILRs in research. In *Ananya Bhattacharya's, "Birds to holy rivers: A list of everything India"* (2022) considers "legal persons" she states that There are two types of persons, according to the country's law: Natural, meaning a human individual capable of assuming obligations and holding rights. The second group refers to "legal persons," which refers to entities endowed with juridical personality, decided upon by the courts.*In Iglesias Portela Maria, Shamuilia Sheron and Anderberg Amanda's , " Intellectual Property and Artificial Intelligence- A Literature Review, Journal of European Commission and JRC Publications Repository (2019)"*, argues that AI has been developed with a lot of creativity and this paper discusses the possible outcomes which can be found out in the development and adoption of this new technology in the

[3][Abhishek, K. (2022) *Introduction to artificial intelligence, Simple Talk*. Available at:https://www.red-gate.com/simple-talk/development/data-science-development/introduction-to-artificial-intelligence/](Accessed: 09 July 2023).

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intellectual property framework and also the concerns which comes with the use of intellectual property which must be protected in order to maintain transparency and explainability of the interest of right holders. *Jagreet Kaur's "Ethics of Artificial Intelligence and its Applications (2023)*" states that Technology must have certain principles to build a better future for humanity. It defends and promotes human rights and values. *In Agnes Juhasz's " The Applicability of Artificial Intelligence in Contractual Relationships (2020)",* argues that the impact digitization and AI have on law of obligations specially on law of contracts and the challenges that the legislator faces in the near future. Various legal institutions examines and analyes by various research studies the appearance and impact of AI and digitalization on different types of legal work and on different legal areas. *Ryan E. Long's "ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE LIABILITY: THE RULES ARE CHANGING"(2023)*stated that AI liability road rules in the U.S. and E.U. are developing. One thing is clear: under what circumstances a company will be liable for its AI depends on whether a defect was present upon the AI's release and whether, in the E.U. at least, the application is "high-risk." In an article published in the Economic Times under the title "*AI and Privacy: The privacy concerns surrounding AI",(2022)* its potential impact on personal data stated that AI systems often rely on extensive data to train their algorithms and improve performance. This data may include personal information such as names, addresses, financial information, and sensitive information such as medical records and social security numbers. The collection and processing of this data may raise concerns about how it is used and who has access to it.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)

Technology is abruptly and tremendously growing in today's world and we are getting to know about various other new technologies day by day. One of the trending and booming technologies of computer science is Artificial Intelligence. It can literally create a new world working on intelligent machines and functioning simultaneously. AI has emerged and can be seen in our daily to daily lives such as driving cars, playing chess, proving theorems, playing music and many more. According to various sources, in 1956, John McCarthy coined the term "Artificial Intelligence" and held the first AI conference and in 1969, the first general purpose mobile robot named Shakey was built. In 1997, the IBM created the Supercomputer "Deep Blue" which defeated the world champion chess player in a match. In 2002, the first commercially successful robotic vaccum cleaner was created. From

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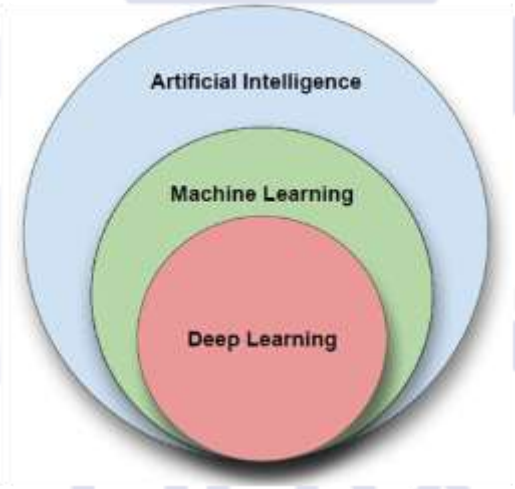
2005-2019, the robotic process automation (RPA), a dancing robot and other innovations came into existence for the first time. In 2020, Baidu released the LinearFold AI algorithm to medical and scientific teams developing a vaccine during Covid 19 pandemic. Artificial Intelligence is broadly divided into Weak AI and Strong AI. Weak AI are concerned with only some specific tasks and do not perform anything beyond those tasks. They excel at their given functions but lack general intelligence. Example of weak AI includes Siri, Alexa or image recognition systems. On the other hand, Strong AI is a system which is seen as human level intelligence which is used for varied range of tasks. It can understand, give a proper reasoning, have the power to learn and also apply knowledge to solve complex problems[4]. AI can also be broken down into two major fields namely, Machine Learning (ML) and Neural Networks (NN). Both the subfields has its own unique way of solving problems.



- **Machine Learning**

The computers are made to learn from the data in order to experience and improve the performance they do on some tasks and decision making process. It uses the statistics and probability theory for this purpose. These algorithms are designed to establish linear and nonlinear relationships in a given set of data.

[4][Kothari, S. (2023) *What is Artificial Intelligence? types, history, and future [2023 edition]: Simplilearn*, *Simplilearn.com*. Available at:https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/artificial-intelligence-tutorial/what-is-artificial-intelligence](Accessed: 09 July 2023).

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- **Deep Learning**

It is a subset of machine learning which uses multi-layered neural networks to deliver accuracy in object detention, speech recognition and translation of the language. The technology behind the driverless cars are based on the process of deep learning.

- **Neural Networks**

The biological neurons in the human brain are composed of layers of connected nodes called 'neurons' which contain mathematical functions to process incoming data and to predict an output value. It consist of three layers- an input layer, hidden layers, and an output layer.

For AI to work smoothly, there are increasing requirements for processing power. There are various concerns related to AI like data availability, computational power and privacy. Another important concern in AI is how the automated systems will be used[5].

CONCEPT OF LEGAL PERSONHOOD

Legal personhood is the status of an entity that is recognized by the law as having the capacity to hold rights and duties. In India, legal personhood is typically granted to human beings, but it can also be granted to other entities, such as corporations, trusts, and non-governmental organizations. The concept of legal personhood is not explicitly defined in Indian law, but it is generally understood to mean that the entity in question can own property, enter into contracts, sue and be sued, and hold legal status, such as being a citizen or a resident. In recent years, there has been some debate in India about whether legal personhood should also be granted to non-human entities, such as rivers, glaciers, and animals. In 2017, the Uttarakhand High Court granted legal personhood to the Ganga River, and in 2022, the Madras High Court granted legal personhood to the Cauvery River[6]. These decisions have been controversial, but they have also opened up the possibility of giving legal

[5][Abhishek, K. (2022) *Introduction to artificial intelligence*, *Simple Talk*. Available at:https://www.red-gate.com/simple-talk/development/data-science-development/introduction-to-artificial-intelligence/] (Accessed: 09 July 2023).

[6](Surma, K. (2022) *Indian court rules that nature has legal status on par with humans-and that humans are required to protect it*, *Inside Climate News*. Available at: https://insideclimatenews.org/news/04052022/india-rights-of-nature/ (Accessed: 08 July 2023))

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personhood to other non-human entities in the future. The concept of legal personhood is important because it determines who can hold rights and duties under the law. This can have a significant impact on the way that entities are treated by the legal system. For example, if a corporation is granted legal personhood, it will be able to own property, enter into contracts, and sue and be sued in its name. This means that it will be treated as a separate legal entity from its shareholders or directors. The concept of legal personhood is also important because it can protect the interests of entities that are not traditionally considered to be "persons" under the law. For example, granting legal personhood to rivers and glaciers could help to protect them from environmental damage. Several factors are considered when deciding whether to grant legal personhood to an entity in India[7]. The nature of the entity, the purpose of giving legal personhood, the potential impact of granting legal personhood, and the precedent set by granting legal personhood are all taken into account. Ultimately, the decision of whether or not to grant legal personhood is a discretionary one that is made by the court on a case-by-case basis[8]. There is no set formula for determining whether or not an entity will be granted legal personhood. As of yet, no artificial entities have been granted legal personhood in India. However, there is some debate about whether or not this should happen in the future. Some people argue that giving legal personhood to artificial entities would be a way of protecting their rights and ensuring that they are treated with respect. Others argue that it would be a slippery slope that could lead to artificial entities being granted more and more rights, eventually becoming equal to or even superior to human beings. Ultimately, the decision of whether or not to grant legal personhood to artificial entities is a complex one that will likely need to be made on a case-by-case basis.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHT OF AI

Intellectual Property plays an important role in deveoping innovation by providing support and incentives to creators worldwide. Our society needs to be progressed and the underlying factor is that the society needs to be largely determined by the ability to generate new ideas and introduce unique

[7](Bhattacharya, A. (2019) *Birds to holy rivers: A list of Everything India considers 'Legal persons'*, *Quartz*. Available at: https://qz.com/india/1636326/who-apart-from-human-beings-are-legal-persons-in-india (Accessed: 08 July 2023))
[8](Verma, B. and Rani, A. (2020) *CAN AN INDIAN DEITY BE TREATED AS A JURISTIC PERSON?*, *Legge Rhythms*. Available at: https://leggerhythms.org/can-an-indian-deity-be-treated-as-a-juristic-person/ (Accessed: 08 July 2023))

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inventions to the market. As the demand for AI is increasing day by day, specially Generative AI, a new wave of opportunities and challenges is seen to be emerging. Generative AI has been in demand since it brought a rappid change with text generators like Chat GPT which is nowadays used by almost everyone from student to researcher. It works faster than the humans and help in writing essays, poems, and also legal exams[9]. According to the U.S Copyright Office, any work/works created by a non-human, like robots and machines does not have any copyright protection and therefore the product made out of generative AI model cannot be copyrighted. The AI systems including the image generators, music generators and chatbots are not considered the author of the material they produce as it is non human and done by the machines. The word 'author' cannot be extended to non humans, including machines. Even if a human simply types something and the machine generates a written musical or visual work in a response, then also the elements of authorship is seen to be executed by AI, which is a non-human and therefore, there is no copyright protection[10]. Using AI for creating works can provide for implications in the copyright law. There was no ownership of copyright in computer generated works as it was just like a tool which supported the creative process like pen and paper. Copyright can only be given to the original creative works which is done by the human author. Jurisdictions like in Spain and Germany, it states that only the works created by human can be protected by copyright. Since the demand for AI is at its peak, the computer program has ceased to be a tool and it can actually make many of the decisions which require complex thinking process and analysis of matters without the intervention of humans[11].

ETHICAL BURDEN OF AI

AI's ethical responsibility is a complicated and growing topic. As AI advances in sophistication, it is critical to evaluate the potential ethical consequences of its application. Some of the most important ethical considerations concerning AI systems should be addressed in the decision-making process. This implies that people should be able to comprehend how the system operates and why it makes certain decisions. This is significant for several reasons. For starters, it allows individuals to trust the

[9][The future of intellectual property in the era of ai (no date) Network Readiness Index. Available at:https://networkreadinessindex.org/the-future-of-intellectual-property-in-the-era-of-ai/](Accessed: 10 July 2023).
[10][*Ai-generated content and copyright law: What we know* (no date) *Built In*. Available at: https://builtin.com/artificial-intelligence/ai-copyright](Accessed: 10 July 2023).
[11][(No date) *Artificial Intelligence and copyright*. Available at:https://www.wipo.int/wipo_magazine/en/2017/05/article_0003.html] (Accessed: 10 July 2023).

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system and have faith in its judgments. Second, it enables individuals to recognize and fix any biases that may exist in the system. Third, it enables individuals to hold those in charge of the system accountable for any harm caused by it.AI systems must be equitable and non-discriminatory[12]. This implies that they should not be prejudiced against specific categories of individuals. This is significant because it assures that everyone has an equal opportunity to gain from artificial intelligence. It also helps to keep artificial intelligence from being exploited to perpetuate current injustices. Individuals' privacy should be respected by AI systems. This implies that they should not acquire or use personal data without the individual's consent[13]. This is significant since it prevents the abuse of people's personal information. It also contributes to people's confidence in employing AI technologies. AI systems should be held responsible for their acts.As AI advances, it is critical to continue grappling with these concerns and developing ethical frameworks for the responsible use of AI. In addition to these broad ethical problems, a number of specific ethical difficulties have emerged in the context of AI. AI systems can become biased if they are trained on biased data. As a result, AI systems may make judgments that are unjust or discriminating. For example, an AI system educated on data that is biased against women may propose employment to males rather than women. Personal data is frequently collected and used by AI systems.This information may be used to follow people's movements, target them with advertisements, and even control their gadgets. This raises fundamental issues about privacy[14]. AI systems can be hacked or fail. This might pose major safety issues, such as driverless vehicles collapsing or medical gadgets misdiagnosing patients. It is unknown what role humans will have in the future of AI as AI systems become more advanced. Some individuals believe that artificial intelligence will one day exceed human intellect. This begs the question of whether humans will retain control over AI.

[12](Kaur, J. (2023) *Why AI ethics is important and its benefits in future?*, *Why AI Ethics is Important and Its Benefits in future?* Available at: https://www.xenonstack.com/blog/ethics-artificial-intelligence (Accessed: 15 July 2023))
[13](Anneroth, M. (2021) *AI bias and human rights: Why ethical ai matters - ericsson*, *ERICSSON BLOG*. Available at: https://www.ericsson.com/en/blog/2021/11/ai-bias-what-is-it (Accessed: 15 July 2023))
[14]((2021) *Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence*, *Unesdoc.unesco.org*. Available at: https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000380455 (Accessed: 15 July 2023))

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CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP WITH AI

A contractual relationship with AI refers to the legal agreement between the parties involving the use, development, or deployment of AI technology.

- **Parties Involved**: The contract may involve one or more entities, such as individuals, organizations who are entering into agreement regarding the AI technology. This includes developers, licensors, etc.
- **Purpose and Scope:** It should define the purpose and scope of the AI technology's use. It may cover aspects like data collection, processing, decision making and many more.
- **Intellectual Property Rights:** After developing the AI technology, it should address the ownership and licensing of the intellectual property rights.
- **Data Rights and Privacy:** Clear guidelines should be established with respect to data ownership, privacy rights, and consent and privacy laws.
- **Termination and Modification:** The conditions must be written down as to under what circumstances an agreement can be terminated by either party or its associated penalties.

The concept of 'contract management' is important when we talk about artificial intelligence. It focuses o building algorithms models to identify relationships and patterns in data. An AI is used to identify relationships between contract data as it can very well detect errors and other mistakes and can therefore create patterns to enhance firm's contracts[15].

The use of Artificial Intelligence in contract management has gone up to the next level. With the help of AI, CLM technology is used to improve the contract documents and its management in any industry. AI powered contracting software like Sirion, uses a neural network based system to identify, to learn from and offer prescriptive insights based on retrospective contracting data to help create smarter agreements faster than ever. This software combines machine learning (ML), natural language processing (NLP) and other AI technologies. Companies that use artificial intelligence contracting software can increase risk discovery in third-party documents and legacy portfolios. The CLM's underlying AI engine, as a self-learning system, can compute and generate risk scores against

[15][Zaremba, Y. (2022) *Understanding the impact and role of AI in contract management*, *ITChronicles*. Available at:https://itchronicles.com/artificial-intelligence/understanding-the-impact-and-role-of-ai-in-contract-management/](Accessed: 10 July 2023).

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contract drafts by comparing them at the clause level to the enterprise contracting playbook. Contract managers can then make changes depending on the AI-suggested changes[16].

LIABILITY OF AI

The legal responsibility of AI is a complicated and growing topic with no one size fits all solution. In many circumstances, the AI's creator is held liable for any harm produced by the AI. This is because the developer is in charge of creating and implementing the AI, as well as controlling its behaviors. The user of the AI may also be held liable for any harm produced by it, as they are accountable for how the AI is utilized and should be aware of the dangers involved[17]. Furthermore, the AI's owner may carry some accountability if they manage the AI's access to resources and data and are aware of the possible hazards. Several laws may apply to establish AI's legal liability. If the AI is offered as a product, product liability laws may apply, and negligence laws may apply if the AI is used negligently. If the AI obtains or utilizes personal data in a way that violates privacy legislation, privacy laws may apply[18]. These are only a few instances, and AI's legal duty may vary according on the facts of each case. When it comes to defense-related AI systems, multiple parties may have legal obligation. Finally, the courts will determine legal culpability on a case-by-case basis, taking into account numerous variables such as the AI's level of autonomy, the involvement of humans in its development and usage, known hazards, and whether the AI was employed carelessly or purposefully. When utilizing AI in defense, ethical issues should be considered in addition to legal culpability. To ensure the appropriate and ethical use of AI in defense, a comprehensive and complete analysis of these ethical considerations is required. The topic of whether AI can be held accountable for its errors is complicated[19]. Consider factors such as the AI's level of autonomy, human

[16][Singh, D. (2023) *AI contracts: What is the role of AI in contract management?*, *Sirion*. Available at:https://www.sirion.ai/blog/ai-contracts/] (Accessed: 12 July 2023).
[17](Long, R.E. (2023) *Artificial Intelligence Liability: The rules are changing*, *Center for Internet and Society*. Available at: https://cyberlaw.stanford.edu/blog/2023/03/artificial-intelligence-liability-rules-are-changing-1 (Accessed: 13 July 2023).)
[18](Madiega, T. (2023) *Artificial Intelligence Liability directive - european parliament*, *European Parliament*. Available at: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2023/739342/EPRS_BRI(2023)739342_EN.pdf (Accessed: 13 July 2023).)
[19](Bose, A. (2022) *Artificial Intelligence and the shift in liability*, *iPleaders.* Available at: https://blog.ipleaders.in/artificial-intelligence-shift-liability/ (Accessed: 13 July 2023))

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participation in its creation and usage, and potential hazards. In certain circumstances, AI may be held accountable for its errors in the same way that humans are. For example, if an AI is utilized irresponsibly and causes severe harm, the AI's developers or users may be held accountable. However, establishing negligence may be difficult in cases when the AI's choices match with its programming in a complicated and unpredictable environment. There have been instances where AI has been held accountable for its errors. In 2020, an AI programme misdiagnosed a suspect, resulting in a false arrest, for which the detained person filed a lawsuit against the police agency. These examples show that AI can be held accountable for its errors, although legal responsibility for AI is still an emerging field of law[20]. There is no clear consensus in the legal system on how AI should be treated, and courts are still formulating the standards to evaluate responsibility in AI-related matters. As AI advances, additional instances are projected to emerge, further changing the legal environment around AI accountability.

DATA PROTECTION AND PRIVACY CHALLENGES OF AI

The usage of artificial intelligence (AI) is quickly increasing, as are the difficulties to data protection and privacy. AI systems gather and analyze massive quantities of personal data, which may be used to follow people, anticipate their behavior, and even influence their decisions. This presents several privacy problems, including the possibility of identity theft, discrimination, and the dissemination of disinformation. The Information Technology Act (IT Act) of India is the primary law that oversees data protection and privacy. The IT Act includes rules requiring businesses to get individuals' consent before collecting personal data and to use that data exclusively for the reasons for which it was gathered.The IT Act, on the other hand, is not especially designed to solve the issues brought by AI, and there are fears that it will not be adequate to safeguard persons' privacy in the age of AI. Other nations have a variety of legislative systems in place to address data protection and privacy. The European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), for example, is one of the most comprehensive pieces of data protection law in the world. The GDPR applies to all firms, regardless

[20](Kingston, J. (2018) *Artificial Intelligence and legal liability*, *arXiv.org*. Available at: https://arxiv.org/abs/1802.07782 (Accessed: 13 July 2023))

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of location, that process personal data of persons in the European Union. As AI technology advances, the problems surrounding data protection and privacy are going to get increasingly difficult.It is critical that governments and corporations collaborate to establish new rules and regulations to preserve individuals' privacy in the age of AI21. The huge volume of data that AI systems collect and analyse poses some special issues to data protection and privacy. To train and function, AI systems require massive volumes of data. Personal information such as names, addresses, and email addresses may be included in this data. The gathering and use of this data poses privacy concerns, including the possibility of identity theft and discrimination. The AI system's complexity. AI systems are frequently sophisticated and difficult to comprehend.Individuals' ability to understand how their data is being used and exercise their privacy rights is hampered as a result. The possibility for AI systems to be utilised maliciously. Deep fakes are films or audio recordings that have been modified to make it appear or sound like someone is talking or doing something they never said or did. Deep fakes can be used to disseminate disinformation or harm someone's reputation22.

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

Keeping in mind the various aspects of Artificial Intelligence, it can be noted that the future of AI looks promising. The following are some of the potential future perspectives of AI:

1. The development of AI depends on machine learning, specifically deep learning algorithms. Future innovations in this aspect could lead to more capable AI systems which would in turn help them to solve complex real world problems and make better decisions.
2. AI's development in the healthcare sector is promising as it would improve diagnostics, medicines and disease prediction offering efficient and accurate healthcare solutions.
3. AI has become an important aspect of society as there is an increased emphasis on ethical considerations. Issues such as privacy, security and use of AI technology must be kept in mind.

[21]((2022) *Ai and privacy: The privacy concerns surrounding AI, its potential impact on personal data*, *The Economic Times*. Available at: https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/how-to/ai-and-privacy-the-privacy-concerns-surrounding-ai-its-potential-impact-on-personal-data/articleshow/99738234.cms?from=mdr (Accessed: 15 July 2023))
[22](Rijmenam, M. van (2023) *Privacy in the age of AI: Risks, challenges and solutions*, *The Digital Speaker*. Available at: https://www.thedigitalspeaker.com/privacy-age-ai-risks-challenges-solutions/#:~:text=AI%20presents%20a%20challenge%20to,difficult%20for%20humans%20to%20discern. (Accessed: 15 July 2023))

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4. AI and Robotics can lead to development of sophisticated autonomous systems including robots for manufacturing, delivery, exploration and also assistance in various domains.
5. AI and Creativity are already becoming prevalent day by day like AI generated music, art and literature and the future of it looks very promising.
6. AI can also assist in space missions by analyzing data, controlling spacecraft and also aiding in scientific discoveries.
7. AI in Transportation will be a great help in the near future as there will be self-driven cars and also AI based traffic management systems which will reduce accidents, improve traffic flow and enhance in overall efficiency.
8. AI plays an important and crucial role in climate change by climate modeling and resource management helping us address climate change challenges more effectively.

In a nutshell, it can be said that AI's growth is likely to be characterized by rapid developments, increased integration into the various sectors and also a growing focus on ethical considerations. There will be advantages as well as challenges which will require careful navigation to make sure that AI is getting beneficial deployment.

CONCLUSION

The subject of whether artificial intelligence should be regarded a legal person or merely a product is complicated, and there is no simple answer. Many aspects must be considered, including AI systems' intelligence and autonomy, the possible advantages and hazards of granting them legal personhood, and the ramifications for current laws and regulations. On the one hand, there are compelling reasons for giving AI legal personality. AI systems capable of autonomous cognition and action, for example, may be held accountable for their own activities, much like humans. This would assist to guarantee that AI systems be utilised responsibly and safely, and that those who build and use them are not held liable for any harm they cause. Furthermore, allowing AI legal personality may open up new avenues for AI-related innovation. AI systems, for example, may be granted property rights, allowing them to own and control their own data and intellectual property. However, there are problems connected with granting AI legal personality. For example, AI systems may be treated as if they were human persons, with all of the same rights and advantages. This might have a lot of undesirable effects, such as AI systems being able to own property, vote in elections, and even

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occupy public office. Furthermore, providing AI legal personality may make it more difficult to hold people accountable for AI system behaviour. Finally, deciding whether or not to grant AI legal personality is a complicated choice that must be taken on a case-by-case basis. There is no one-size-fits-all solution, and the optimum strategy will most likely differ based on the unique capabilities of the AI system under consideration. Meanwhile, it is critical to continue to explore the ethical and legal consequences of AI development. As AI systems become more complex, it is critical that we comprehend the possible advantages and hazards of endowing them with legal personhood. Only then will we be able to make educated judgements on how to govern and utilize this powerful new technology. In addition to the foregoing, here are some further ideas on the subject. The issue of AI legal personhood is expected to become more significant in the coming years as AI systems grow more complex. Before making any judgements regarding how to manage this technology, it is critical to understand the possible advantages and hazards of granting AI legal personhood.