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A Feminist Perspective on Artificial Intelligence, Including Code and Conscience for Women

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Abstract
With the advent of AI, a new era has begun in which online communities are redefining what it means to be a member of society. The printing press, electricity, and this revolutionary technology all contribute to the maintenance of patriarchal value systems. Nevertheless, the tremendous breadth and depth of it bring attention to gender biases, which in turn reinforce prejudice and injustice. Notably, AI has opened the door to new forms of gender-based violence; for example, women face equal danger in the Metaverse and other virtual environments. Because of the anonymity that AI-powered platforms offer, criminals are able to evade accountability, which worsens the inefficiencies of legal proceedings. This article examines the ethical dilemmas that have arisen as a result of AI's research and application, as well as its inherent biases and transparency gaps, in order to determine if AI helps or hurts feminist ethics. It seeks to answer the question of whether artificial intelligence facilitates or exacerbates gender inequality, inclusion, and equity on a global scale. The article goes on to stress the need for AI systems to incorporate principles of justice, empathy, and caring by drawing on transdisciplinary feminist ethics. Through case studies such as Joy Buolamwini's Algorithmic Justice League and the advocacy of female politicians and regulators, the research shows how women's leadership challenges structural inequities and promotes groundbreaking change in AI governance. Consistent audits of AI algorithms, openness in training data, and gender-sensitive design frameworks are some of the proactive measures advocated for in the paper as means to lessen prejudice and discrimination. This article further argues that feminist ethics can play a role in creating a more equitable and compassionate digital future by advocating for AI accountability and equality. The use of AI to empower women is presented as a matter of gender equality, but it is also seen as a means to address broader social injustices, highlighting the interconnectedness of justice. According to the results, we need to act now to make the most of AI's societal-advancing potential in a way that is equitable, transparent, and supports our common human goals.

1. Introduction
AI has transformed the way humans live, work, and dream. Reality itself has a new address: the virtual space, where we participate, negotiate, collaborate, and redefine the values that govern daily life. The robotic driverless AI vehicles on Los Angeles roads inspire us to be trustworthy—trusting a machine rather than a human. A whole new world of ethics and moral norms is unfolding before us. On the one hand, we have age-old standards and value systems influencing the usage of AI, while on the other hand, there are algorithms that challenge the recognized current norms. AI is analogous to prior technological advancements such as the printing press, steam engine, atomic bomb, and electricity, all of which contributed to the perpetuation of male-centric and patriarchal value systems; but, it differs from all previous inventions in its vast scope and depth. This ability of AI is being used to propagate and promote

gender stereotypes, as well as magnifying the impact of gender bias, which feminist groups seek to overcome.

It is concerning that gender-based violence is taking on more sinister dimensions in the AI age, as evidenced by the rape of a 16-year-old girl in Metaverse. For women, the virtual world is no safer than the real world. In reality, men find it simpler to engage in Gender Based Violence in the virtual world because the law is ineffective at capturing them, and it is also easier to hide and go undiscovered.

AI is also changing the way we interpret the present, visit the past, and envisage the future--do these advancements contribute to create a better society for women? Is the use of AI likely to upset current ethical standards, erasing the progress made by feminist movements? Is AI (capable of) empowering women, or is it creating additional barriers and difficulties in their path? This article seeks to investigate several problems, such as whether AI promotes feminist ethics or raises ethical difficulties like as inherent prejudice, lack of transparency, accountability, and integrity, among other things. Is the way AI is developed, deployed, and used contributing to an increase in global inequality, unfairness, and power imbalances that harm women? This article focuses on the intersection of feminist ethics and the causes for a lack of accountability, transparency, fairness, and gender justice, among other things.

2. Feminist philosophy and care ethics help navigate AI ethics

Feminist theories, combined with care ethics, offer new insights on women's experiences by emphasizing relationality, care, and empathy above objectivity and dispassion. Different strands of feminism, such as liberal, radical, Marxist-socialist, postmodernist, and intersectional, contribute to the enrichment of feminist discourses that allow for the analysis and resolution of contemporary social concerns and difficulties. The prevalence of AI in all aspects of human activity in the modern day is bringing new and seemingly incomprehensible complications to our lives. Any attempt to comprehend them can be made easier if we accept feminist ethics' ideas, which emphasize caring, empathy, fairness, justice, and accountability.

AI is designed to improve human productivity and make life easier. It's unclear whether it's being used for this reason. However, the deployment and use of AI thus far has demonstrated that it is a guaranteed formula for increasing enterprises and boosting profitability. Nvidia, which develops powerful GPUs (graphic processing units) utilized by major tech companies such as Google, Microsoft, Apple, and Meta, saw its profits increase by more than 200% in a single year. AI-driven developments are rapidly increasing inequalities between nations and skewing towards the concentration of power and dominance associated with masculinity and male authority- both feminist philosophy and care ethics aspire to change this prevailing emphasis on dispassionate logic, rationality, and other masculine attributes (Held, 2006). Feminist principles include values such as nurturing, relational sensitivity, empathy, compassion, and caring ethics, which must be prioritized to ensure that AI promotes equity, justice, and human dignity. To promote a humane social order based on care, compassion, empathy, responsibility, sustainability, equity, justice, inclusiveness, cooperation, and other virtues, we require a more sophisticated understanding of the interconnectedness of social injustice (Collins and Bilge, 2010).In this scenario, the intersectionality theory of feminism becomes important. Cultural traditions of caring and nurturing have reinforced gender inequities, with women bearing disproportionate caregiving obligations and responsibilities in the absence of proper institutional assistance (Tronto, 1993).

3. Inadequate representation of women in IT research and development misses an opportunity to include feminist ethics.

Tech has traditionally been dominated by men. That appears to be unchanged by AI. Poor female-to-male ratio in technical roles. The top four main corporations' data show that the gender gap in technology is closing slowly (negligible), despite vigorous advocacy for women's rights and empowerment. Apple surpasses competitors despite a poor 23% female tech workforce. Women make up 22% of Facebook, 21% of Google, and 19% of Microsoft. Han Huang Reuters reported this using the latest technology company data from 2017. Amazingly, Amazon does not disclose gender breakdown data for their technology crew.

There is strong evidence that males invent and execute technology, while women's technology use is "created in the image of men" (Lie et al., 1988). The concept 'Machina ex Dea'—women as illiterate and not tech-savvy—must be rethought (Rotschild, 1983). Despite awareness and legislative efforts, women's visibility in technology (which begins with girls enrolling in STEM) remains low (Ten simple rules for empowering women in STEM, 2022). Generational AI use differs by 12 percentage points between men and women, according to WEF. 71% of 18–25-year-old men use artificial intelligence, whereas 59% of women do. The document 'AI worries for Gender equality' estimated that 19% of Quebec's 45,000 digital intelligence jobs in 2021 will be filled by women (The Conversation, 2024). Coursera saw three times more males than women sign up for AI training and skill development. The Keenen Institute estimates that 80% of women labor in occupations that regenerative AI could automate, compared to 58% of males. (2024; The Conversation). Oxford Economics and Cognizant found that generative AI will affect 90% of jobs by 2032. Over fourfold, AI-exposed jobs would increase between 2023 and 2032. Women's voices and vision can influence male-dominated industries and make new technology more inclusive and equal. Better detection techniques for bias in algorithms that dramatically impair data quality or promote prejudice could make this practicable. Along with the many other benefits of women's participation and representation, this reduction in bias and discrimination would benefit an institution or organization.

Feminist ethics scholars have tried to explain why women's experiences have been ignored for so long, barely mentioned briefly or buried in popular discourse. Technological advances inspire excitement and arrogance. Discoveries and knowledge give optimism that humanity has solved or will solve puzzles that have kept humans subordinate to nature. Do men and women seek this knowledge equally? The gender gap in STEM is exploited to exclude women from technology prioritization. Is healthcare more important than tourism? Males master new technologies to prove their manhood by outperforming women and other males (Lie, 1996). Technology intersects with masculine values like control, dominance, power, and influence. In UN Women's AI Women Can Code project, Rwandan student Natacha Sangwa said, "I have noticed that AI is mostly developed by men and trained on datasets that are primarily based on men". She adds: "When women use some AI powered system to diagnose illnesses, they often receive inaccurate answers because AI is not aware of symptoms that may present differently in women". Such disparities lower service quality and skew job, credit, and health care decisions. (2024 AI and Gender Equality)

4. Invention of printing, male power and morality

It is amazing to learn that printing was a devilish technology in the early 15th century and a threat to morals. Transitioning from manuscript to print culture was considered magical and sorcerous. Many believed printing was diabolical and deceptive (Doctor Faustus and the Printer's Devil, Sarah Wall Randell 2008). In Faustus, an illiterate person resents others' reading abilities and wishes all books were destroyed, symbolizing envy. Books were instruments and disorder in the theater (Dr. Faustus). Reading was a professional skill. Books have always been a source of growth, but in this drama, the "scholar extraordinaire" uses them to his destruction and damnation. The article asks: what does the scholar get for his soul? A fantastic, small encyclopedia with boundless compendiousness is the gift. Scholarly knowledge may make or break a man. The professor envisions technical omnipotence: he would bridge continents, rule the elements, and become ‘a great God’ (Katz, 1990:81).

The potential of Francis Bacon's adage that knowledge is power after World War II, fought with airplanes and atomic weapons, shows that technology may upend traditions and forever redefine modernity. This shows that technology is a human process that arose from chance, luck, mistake, intuition, and poetic imagination; that it has a history and is a product of social circumstances; and that it alters situations. This is a "social construction." (Katz 1990:140). Artists and scientists have either distrusted or sought to control technology. William Morris believed the machine was the strongest obstacle to work, justice, and beauty (Katz, 1990:131). Of course, technology attracted artists, giving them new outlets and locations to grow. The effect on artists is love-hate. Technology has always unsettled artists; choosing between right and wrong is a never-ending struggle. In Franz Kafka's The Trial, bureaucracy consumes everything. In The Penal Colony of Kafka, a judicial mechanism with cogwheels and needles executes sentences and convicts mercilessly (Katz, 1900:130). Men want to master technology because they think it will give them superpowers.

5. Personal technologies and social engineering that disadvantages women

French philosopher Michel Foucault believed that criminology, psychiatry, and other thought systems legitimate and regulate human conduct. Consider these knowledge streams "self-technologies." Recent technological breakthroughs help strengthen and redefine our values and ethical norms. AI in criminal justice is hotly debated. Law enforcement organizations' use of AI-powered facial recognition (FR) technology risks misidentifying civilians as criminals. Racial bias in detaining blacks for uncommitted crimes is emerging. FR technology targets the vulnerable, as shown by Porcha Woodruff, an eight-month-pregnant carjacker in prison. Ms. Woodruff was the sixth person accused of a crime since the police employed FR to link an unknown culprit to a face in their database. The first woman to reveal that all six were black was Ms. Woodruff. She was handcuffed by police while preparing her two daughters for school. She was shocked to learn that she had been charged of carjacking and robbery and told the police that her advanced pregnancy made the idea seem weird. Her attorney, Ivan L. Land, said this technology is egregiously unfair, "Scary. It's worrying that people look alike. "Pregnancy helped Ms. Woodruff convince the judge she did not commit the crime. No pregnancy was visible on the carjacker. Psychology professor Gary Wells advised against charging someone with a crime using FR technology and eyewitness identification. Even if that similar-looking person is innocent, an eyewitness may make the same error as the computer.AI-powered facial recognition is frightening, but what's worse is that it allows easy and quick play out of biases and discrimination against black people, women, and black women that have irrevocable implications. Ms. Woodruff called her 11-hour imprisonment 'contractions in the holding cell' and endured mental and emotional trauma. When their mother was arrested, her daughters cried.

This technology-enabled miscarriage of justice shakes us out of our complacency with AI, which improves system efficiency and makes life easier and more comfortable. Amazon's Human Resources department's use of AI to screen employment applications for posted jobs was discriminatory and unjust (Reuters 2018). Amazon stopped using this secret AI recruitment tool after the public discovered it. Automation has solidified Amazon's e-commerce supremacy. AI is used to choose warehouses and set prices to remain ahead of the competition. After reviewing job applications, its experimental recruitment system scored them from 1 to 5, similar to how buyers evaluate things on its e-commerce website. Interviewees called the HR AI tool the golden grail. Each employee was happy when the engine could sift through 100 resumes and chose the top five for recruiting, until it was discovered that it did not pick up women's resumes. Amazon trained its AI program on ten-year-old data showing men dominated the IT business. This failure illustrates AI and machine learning's fundamental limitations. Carnegie Mellon University computer scientist Nihar Shah says "how to ensure that the algorithm is fair, how to ensure that the algorithm is truly interpretable and explainable- that's still quite far off." Microsoft Corp.'s Linkedin, a hiring market leader and largest professional network, ranks prospects using advanced technology. It also uses scores and percentages to assess job candidates. These services cannot replace recruiters, according to LinkedIn Talent Solutions Vice President John Jensin."I certainly would not trust any AI system today to make a hiring decision on its own" he admitted. In automated hiring, the rejected candidate will have a hard time suing the corporation because they won't know if the recruitment system was biased. Transparency and trust weaken when algorithms make choices without human review. According to the Government counsel, the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA) criminalized journalists and researchers from investigating online algorithms for racial, gender, or other discrimination. The ACLU challenged this provision. Researchers who found that advertisers were using Facebook's ad targeting algorithms to exclude users from jobs, housing, credit, and other services based on race, gender, age, or other classes protected from discrimination under federal and state civil rights laws could not violate companies' unilaterally created and changeable terms of service. Civil rights campaigners celebrated the first such ruling in Sandvig v Barr. Esha Bhandari, ACLU Speech, Privacy, and Tech Project Staff Attorney, said, "This decision helps ensure companies can be held accountable for civil rights violations in the digital era." Researchers that check online platforms for discriminatory and right-violating data practices help the public. They shouldn't worry about federal prosecution for 21st-century anti-discrimination audit tests." Christian Sandvig, Center for Ethics, Society, and Computing Director, said, "It's a relief to hear that my research is not a crime." The future of AI requires independent researchers and journalists to study these systems. "This verdict devalues these investigations" (ACLU Press Release, 2020).

6. The AI algorithms propagate inequalities, discrimination and bias

In Unmasking AI: My Mission to Protect What is Human in a World of Machines, Joy Buolamwini discusses the perils of AI-powered tools that are inherently discriminatory and biased. In her research with Tinmit Gebru (Gender Shades) and in Actionable Auditing Papers (co-authored with Deb Raji), she emphasizes the dangers of facial recognition technology. It's no surprise that all three are women on a mission to keep AI from undermining human ideals like fairness and justice. The Actionable Auditing Papers published an audit of US corporations that market facial recognition technology to law enforcement authorities. What is extremely admirable is that these firms backed away from trading in facial recognition technology, and several localities passed legislation to regulate the use of frt once the study-based evidence of these young women was disclosed. Joy's research demonstrates how easily biometric

surveillance technologies may be integrated into police and military weapons. Porcha Woodruff, an eight-month-pregnant woman, was jailed due to mistaken identity utilizing the Detroit Police Department's facial recognition technology. She was not the only one imprisoned following an unlawful arrest; another guy, Robert Williams, was jailed in front of his two young kids by the same Detroit Police Department due to misidentification. There is no way to atone for these wrongs now that we know they were caused by a poor application of face recognition technology. Racial prejudice has been observed to be prevalent in facial recognition technology. It is worth noting that Rite Aid, a company dealing in this technology, was fined by the Federal Trade Commission for failing to incorporate safeguards to protect consumers. Despite the negative effects of discrimination and hazards, organizations continue to utilize frt on the basis of efficiency and customer service.
In another essay, "The Coded Gaze," Buolamwini discusses the harms caused by embedded perspectives disseminated by individuals with the authority to code systems. These codes were hazardous because they exacerbated disparities and harmed people's lives by determining which schools accepted them, who hired them, what medical treatment they received, and whether they would be arrested. The arrests of two innocent common people, Porcha Woodruff and Robert Williams, demonstrate the extreme injustice and harm that AI-enabled facial recognition technology is capable of. What is most troubling is that AI is rapidly normalizing discriminatory and unfair actions, particularly against marginalized individuals and those lacking authority and influence. Consider the event in which Google's AI incorrectly identified black people as gorillas. Discrimination based on skin color and physical appearance has been revealed to be widespread. Women like Buolamwini are raising awareness about the risks and harms of AI systems, encouraging stakeholders to embrace ethical self-regulatory techniques, and urging governments to enact regulations and strict laws that discourage nontransparent and unaccountable AI.

7. Biased Training Data and Representation

Biased training data in Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems significantly affects representation, perpetuating historical injustices and marginalizing underrepresented populations. This bias arises from multiple sources, including historical data that mirrors social beliefs, selection bias from non-representative datasets, and labeling processes impacted by stereotypes (Barocas, Hardt, & Narayanan, 2019). As discussed above the research done by (Buolamwini and Gebru's, 2018) seminal work on intersectional accuracy discrepancies revealed that facial recognition algorithms exhibited significant errors for darker-skinned women due to datasets being predominantly composed of lighter-skinned male characteristics. Language models like Google Translate have perpetuated gender stereotypes by translating gender-neutral languages into gendered English phrases, influenced by entrenched biases (Prates et al., 2020). These practices not only sustain injustices but also deprive marginalized groups of visibility and fair treatment in decision-making processes, including hiring, healthcare, and criminal justice (Angwin et al., 2016).

From a feminist ethics perspective, these biases represent not merely technological flaws but rather symptoms of structural power disparities that require systematic study and intervention. Feminist ethics prioritizes intersectionality, inclusivity, and the dismantling of power hierarchies in technology, promoting the aggregation of varied datasets and the use of transparent methods like datasheets (Gebru et al., 2018; Crenshaw, 1991). Regulatory frameworks, exemplified by the European Union's AI Act, and independent auditing organizations, such as the Algorithmic Justice League, foster accountability and equity in AI

systems (Crawford, 2021). Moreover, diverse design teams with varied identities are essential to prevent blind spots in algorithm development. Mitigating bias in training data according to these criteria is both an ethical obligation and an essential measure for achieving equitable representation and justice in AI implementation.

Further, Silicon Valley which is regarded as Mount Olympus for IT gods and innovators. Affluent white American men who have never experienced sexism, racism, or classism run it. This is why researchers call their lack of discernment the "privilege hazard" (D'Ignazio and Klein, 2023).Companies that launch new products/services claim advancement, efficiency, and time savings. A big data obsession is another SV hobby. We know AI chatbots are trained with massive data. Big Data projects have masculinist, totalizing illusions of world supremacy that ignore context and overstate technical and scientific skills (D'Ignazio, 2020:151). The authors say powerful people are mostly elite, straight, white, able-bodied, cisgender men from the global North (D Ignazio and Klein, 2020, p. 8). Society associates men with rationality and objectivity, which perpetuates male authority and control. Any argument that emphasizes logic or objectivity reduces the need for product tone and tenor moral assessments. AI tool maker DoNotPay claimed their robot could replace a lawyer. said, "The DoNotPay app is the new home of the world's first robot lawyer." Click to sue anyone, fight corporations, and destroy bureaucracy." I find it intriguing that the corporation agreed (without fighting) to pay a $193K fine and notify all subscribers between 2021 and 2023 when the FTC investigated.Was the corporation worried about misleading consumers while launching the first-of-its-kind product? Did DoNotPay follow ethical standards? Did Theranos, a 2012 health care company that fraudulently claimed to diagnose 200+ diseases with a blood sample, worry about the consequences of fake blood test results? We all know this corporation was shut down and the CEO and second-in-command were imprisoned. Humana employed nHPredict, another AI tool, to deny Medicaid-eligible elderly patients medical care. Class action lawsuits have exposed Humana's wrongdoing. Humana said that its AI tool, nHPredict, determined insurance coverage more objectively and efficiently. This essay has examined the SV's bro-culture, chauvinism, aggression, and "move fast and break things" (Gates, 2015) credo, which contributes to women's low tech visibility.

8. Whistleblowers and ethical dilemma

Women whistleblowers worldwide have risked their lives to uncover unethical, dishonest, and financial violations at huge IT companies. Francis Haugen, Facebook's product manager, says the multibillion-dollar company has failed to address misinformation and fake news. She said Facebook puts "profits over safety" in an interview (New York Times). Haugen said Facebook knew its damaging consequences on teens' mental health. Blowing the whistle took bravery, skill, tact, morality, and unusual personality traits. She ascribed it to a near-death and lost buddy.and months of counseling with his mother-priest.I was shocked that people trusted web content. "I became concerned with India even in the first two weeks I was in the company", she says. Many first-time web users were unaware that what they read and saw could be misleading or false. Numerous petitions have accused Meta's Facebook and Instagram of using addictive algorithms to target teens and young people for profit. It's well known that children's brains are easily shaped. "Social media and other technologies are not neutral," argues Boyce College Assistant Professor of Philosophy and Ethics Jason Thacker, a Southern Baptist Ethics and Religious Liberty Commission Senior Fellow. He says they're affecting everything, especially kids' and teens' lives.Chandler D. (2024).Anxiety, depression, insomnia, and school and life problems harm teens and young people. "Meta needs to be held accountable for the very real

harm it has inflicted on children here in California and across the country," stated California Attorney General Rob Bonta (Pierson B., 2024). Another 25-year-old engineer joined Uber following an interview in which recruiters said it was a terrific place to work, an incredible opportunity, Silicon Valley's most valuable private start-up, worldwide use of the Uber App, and "real world impact." Her employer sent her non-work texts on her first day. She took screenshots and reported them to HR because they were rude. Instead of dismissing her complaint, the HR manager suggested she switch teams and that if she stayed, he might lower her grades. The team leader she complained about was a "high performer," so HR couldn't help. Fowler realized she had no choice; HR gave her one, and the company wasn't doing much to make women like her feel welcome. It was sexist, male-dominated, and outdated. She relentlessly fought the company and meticulously documented her experiences in the 2900-word blog on her "very strange year at Uber" and later in her memoir "My Journey to Silicon Valley and Fight for Justice at Uber." The company's work ethos contradicted what the interviewers told her--the company had all the 'look' of a successful company. Fowler would have been mocked and possibly destroyed her career if she hadn't complained and documented the wrongdoings at every stage, but her righteousness, strong moral compass, and skills saved her and unleashed the momentum to truly reform the workplace and corporate culture. Francis Haugen and Susan Fowler, two more women, have exposed harmful practices in prestigious technical groups without fear. Erika Cheung, Theranos' whistleblower, and Tyler Shultz, another male colleague, discovered the company's fraudulent blood reports. A 23-year-old scientist named Erika Cheung joined the company and disclosed its illegal and immoral practices to regulators despite intimidation and threats. Theranos CEO Elizabeth Holmes and second-in-command Sunny Balwani were convicted after the Wall Street Journal whistleblowers' article. "Whistleblowers must prepare for immense and persistent pressure if they intend to speak out about unethical practices," says Erica Cheung, who founded Ethics in Entrepreneurship to advance humane and gender-equal corporate culture.

9. Addressing Bias and Improving Representation

Addressing Biasness in AI and enhancing representation requires a comprehensive strategy encompassing technical, regulatory, and sociological elements. A fundamental approach involves the acquisition and utilization of varied and representative datasets. Facial recognition algorithms can mitigate bias by using datasets that adequately represent various skin tones, genders, and races. The Gender Shades study conducted by Buolamwini and Gebru (2018) underscores this issue, as their dataset demonstrated discrepancies in accuracy between individuals with darker skin tones and women, prompting enhancements in commercial AI systems. Likewise, augmenting training datasets to encompass diverse linguistic accents can enhance the equity of automated speech recognition systems, as evidenced by (Koenecke et al., 2020), who identified racial disparities in these technologies.
Transparency in data curation and algorithmic development is an essential element. Methods like "datasheets for datasets" assist developers in assessing and mitigating risks during model training by offering comprehensive documentation of datasets, encompassing their origins, intended applications, and any biases (Gebru et al., 2018). Implementing fairness-aware machine learning techniques, such as adversarial debiasing or reweighting algorithms, can guarantee equitable representation of underrepresented groups in decision-making processes

(Barocas, Hardt, & Narayanan, 2019). Reweighting data samples from marginalized groups may mitigate biased outcomes in recruitment procedures, hence improving participation in STEM professions where women and minorities have historically been underrepresented. Inclusive design methodologies are of similar significance. Development teams ought to embody the diversity of the populations they want to serve, considering a range of perspectives. Diverse teams are less prone to overlook the specific needs of underrepresented groups and can identify potential biases early in the design process (Crawford, 2021). Moreover, independent audits and third-party assessments may uncover biases and propose remedial actions. Organizations like the Algorithmic Justice League have pioneered efforts to expose discriminatory algorithms and advocate for equitable AI practices. Regulatory frameworks are crucial; the European Union's AI Act and other regulations mandate fairness, transparency, and accountability in AI systems, with impact assessments and anti-discrimination provisions. We can develop AI systems that enhance equity and representation by integrating technology innovations, inclusive practices, and robust oversight mechanisms. These strategies enhance the ethical alignment of AI and guarantee equitable service for all individuals, irrespective of gender, race, or other identities.

Conclusion

AI must not hurt humans or create a regressive society. If we act soon, society could improve greatly. Regular audits of AI designs and algorithms and training data transparency help prevent bias and discrimination. Gender-sensitive AI tool planning and design improves inclusivity and equity. Feminist ethics of care and empathy, responsibility, tolerance, compassion, justice, and fair play would help AI create a more humane and equal world. Any technology that empowers women solves other societal issues because women's problems are interconnected with those of other groups. 'Women of color have long highlighted that any gender equality movement must consider privilege and injustice' (D Ignazio and Klein, 2020, p. 7). This article meandering sweeps show that feminist ethics is an interdisciplinary study of numerous spheres.

When Joy Buolamwini, a Ghanian-American MIT graduate working on facial analysis software, discovered that the face detection computer could only see her with a white mask over her dark skin, what happened? This revelation of racial and gender inequity motivated her to form the Algorithmic Justice League, which promotes AI equality and accountability. Women's efforts come from their private and public experiences. Similar examples include Erika Cheung's Entrepreneurship Ethics.

Artificial intelligence is not hopeless. The rise of women scientists like Buolamwini, policymakers like Amba Kak and Sarah Myers West (founder of AI Now, which conducts policy research to ensure public accountability), and regulators like Lina Khan (head of FTC) is creating a more equitable AI domain based on probity, transparency, equity, and power sharing. Christine Mann Darden, NASA's 1960s faceless human computer hired to support its principal engineering task, changed the workplace by questioning its cultural mentality. Darden noticed that males with math degrees entered more significant engineering roles, whereas women with the same credentials were allocated to computer pools and stayed there until they retired or departed. males grew with periodic promotions. Darden requested an explanation from her division chief since this was unfair. The response changed her career and made the workplace fair: "Well, nobody's ever complained," her division boss said, "the women seem to be happy doing that, so that's just what they do." Women who speak to power unleash a moral energy that restores human aspirations. As mentioned above, the whistleblowers are continuing a long tradition of women. Antigone in Sophocles' Greek tragedy is fearless in questioning the

immoral order of the king of Creon (her brother) to leave her dead brother's corpse unattended and deny burial rites and any respect a civilized society owes a dead body. Antigone resists the ruler and follows eternal humanitarian ideals, burying her brother, who had angered the king, in the dark. Antigone stands up for her ideals despite the consequences. Women who have shown amazing character, unshakeable morality, and a route out of wickedness, dishonesty, and corruption benefit the world. They are now breaking new ground by identifying the flaws in algorithms and suggesting ways to make AI more fair, just, and egalitarian.

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