

Legal personality: a study of will and perception and a comparison of mental systems between humans and artificial intelligence

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Received: 01 /07/2024	Accepted: 19/08/2024	Published: 31/12/2024
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Abstract: With the rapid advancement of technology and artificial intelligence, new legal and ethical issues have emerged regarding will and consciousness. Artificial intelligence raises questions about its ability to efficiently perform tasks, yet it lacks will and understanding similar to humans. Therefore, it has become necessary to establish a comprehensive legal framework to regulate the use of smart technology and define its legal personality, contributing to a striking balance between technological advancement and safeguarding human values and rights.

Based on these findings, we have concluded that the legal personality of artificial intelligence varies depending on its ability to understand and perceive, and therefore its freedom of choice in decision-making

Keywords: Perception and will; man-machine; responsibility; technology; legal personality; surgical robot.

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1. Introduction

In the era of rapid technological developments, artificial intelligence has emerged as a force that attempts to challenge traditional legal concepts. What demonstrated the power of artificial intelligence to the world was the widespread and profound application of artificial intelligence in society. This was reflected in social relations and new models of its applications emerged that exceeded expectations, especially in the world of medicine and economics, and even in the field of justice and judiciary in general.

This situation raises many and varied questions, including in particular the ability of legal rules to accommodate the differences and similarities between a human being and a smart machine and how to deal with the problems resulting from the use of this extraordinary technology. This problem arises in various branches of private law, primarily criminal law, labor law, and civil law, in addition to the branches of public law.

And Recently, policy discussions in several countries as well as the European Union have begun to address challenges to regulatory efforts in data-driven markets, particularly algorithm-driven developments in machine learning and artificial intelligence. In December 2018, the EU Commission's High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence (AI HLEG) published draft ethical guidelines for trustworthy AI (HLEG, 2018), imposing some form of restriction on the development and implementation of powerful, independent, opaque, and complex technology in core social functions and markets.

When dealing with a new legal phenomenon, establishing a formal definition of it is essential that contributes to an accurate and clear understanding of it. This definition allows defining the boundaries of the phenomenon and unifying the concepts related to it, which reduces interpretive ambiguities and enhances legal regulation. In addition, the definition contributes to facilitating the application of the law and legal decision-making, and enables interested parties to better understand

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their rights and duties in the context of the new legal phenomenon.

Accordingly, in this study, we follow a plan based on the descriptive and analytical approach. We begin by presenting the concept of the human being and searching for its main aspects of awareness, perception and will, as it is the focus of legal studies. Then we define the nature of artificial intelligence and try to conduct a humanistic approach to this human being as a machine with the aim of arriving at a clear definition and determinants that allow for the creation of... A legal framework to regulate the implications of this technical phenomenon on the rules of law. Finally, we discuss the extent to which artificial intelligence is able to engage within the rules of law and thus be subject to various legislative systems.

2. Research problem:

This study examines the legal status of artificial intelligence, and attempts to explore some philosophical and legal concepts for both humans and artificial intelligence. Perhaps the pivotal question that concerns legal thought in general in this study is: Is it possible to issue laws and standards to manage artificial intelligence applications in light of the inability of legislation to accommodate the unlimited creativity of artificial intelligence?

3. The importance of the study and its objectives:

The importance of the study is evident in the fact that it is one of the few studies that dealt with the subject of artificial intelligence in a distinctive way, as it was an approach between man and machine, and aimed to understand the nature of man as a biological being and the focus of the basic law, while defining a clear and precise definition of artificial intelligence as a new outcome of modern technology with Infinite-dimensional regressions. This is in order to resolve the legal and jurisprudential debates about the legal status of artificial intelligence.

4. Research methodology:

The descriptive analytical method and the comparative method, to compare the two phenomena to find out the

similarities and differences in an analyzable way, and its importance lies in distinguishing the research topic from other topics.

5. The human being from a legal philosophical perspective.

The importance of the human being as a central focus of law is based on the belief that every human being possesses dignity, freedom of choice, and value. As societies developed, legal systems also developed, in an effort to preserve human rights and legal protection for them.

The concept of human rights can be traced back to ancient civilizations, where philosophical and religious traditions emphasized the intrinsic value of human life. However, the international community did not recognize the need to protect human rights at the global level, until after World War II through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948, which constituted an important turning point in this regard.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights established a global framework for the protection of individual rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural dimensions. He affirmed that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, regardless of their nationality, religion or gender. He also stressed the right of every person to life, liberty, and security of the person, in addition to the right to education, health care, and adequate living conditions.

5.1 Man from a philosophical perspective

The study of man, or anthropology, has attracted philosophers throughout the ages. Philosophers sought to understand the essence, nature, and purpose of human existence. Philosophers tried to explore key aspects of humans such as self-awareness, free will, morality, and the search for meaning in life.

Since the advent of Socrates, he changed the course of philosophy, restricting it to matters of the earth, human issues, and the human self. He focused on ethics and politics. Gradually, as philosophy became independent from religion, it became

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concerned with topics related to humans and considering them to be the main criterion in all philosophical issues.

First: The concept of man according to philosophers:

The concept of man differs among philosophers, depending on the approach they embrace (Gosaparois, 2003, p. 66). Man possesses unique characteristics that distinguish him from other beings. At the core of this uniqueness lies self-awareness, the ability to contemplate and contemplate the existence of oneself. This self-awareness leads to questions about the nature of consciousness and the mind-body problem. Some philosophers, such as Rene Descartes, believe that there is a difference between the immaterial mind and the physical body, which calls for thinking about the nature of the relationship between the mental and material side of man (Richard, February 9, 1984, p. 45). Descartes affirms that human existence is linked to thinking, that is, the existence of the mind, and he believes that the soul and body are united and constitute a single entity.

Descartes created a dichotomous structure of "subject - object". After dividing the boundaries of the two and determining the basic characteristics of the object, the subject must improve himself and build the relationship with the object. In this process, reason will become one of the prominent features of man. Kant considers rationality to be the human ability to perceive and understand objective laws and the nature of the natural world, as well as the human ability to determine moral norms and legal rules and direct his behavior. (Russell, 2002, p. 114).

As for the German philosopher Edmund Husserl, he considers the mature person to be a rational creature, and the characteristic of his awareness appears in his dealing with situations consciously, and through his judgments, desires, and directions. (Being Human: Philosophical Perspectives, 08/07/2023).

Second: The philosophical perspective on human nature. By examining the writings and ideas of influential philosophers from different periods and cultural backgrounds,

diverse understandings of human nature are revealed. The concept of human nature forms the basis of many ethical, social and political theories. To represent diverse cultural, temporal, and ideological perspectives, we examine key texts and scholarly interpretations of major philosophers such as Plato, John Locke, Jean-Paul Sartre, and Martha Nussbaum.

- **Plato** Platonic philosophy focuses on the idea of the division between the rational soul and the parts of lust and activity. His metaphorical visualizations, such as the Cave Triangle, explore the tension between perception and reality, and form the basis of metaphysical and ethical debates. (Barrett, 2010)

- **John Locke** John Locke's experience forms the basis for his understanding of human nature as a blank slate that experiences are filled with knowledge. His ideas lay the foundations for modern theories of individualism and human rights.

- **Jean Paul Sartre** His existential perspective challenges traditional theories of the human essence. He sees existence as prior to essence, emphasizing man's freedom and responsibility to create his nature through choices.

- **Martha Nussbaum:** Nussbaum's approach to capabilities integrates philosophy and ethics by identifying the basic human capabilities needed for a life of dignity. It focuses on our commitment to human flourishing and directs our attention to social justice and the ethical implications of public policies.

Through a comprehensive analysis of these philosophers, it becomes clear that there are implications for divergent views on human nature. Exploring human nature is not just a one-sided endeavor, but a multifaceted journey that spans cultures, eras, and ideologies. Philosophers' reflections on human nature continue to shape our understanding of morality, politics, and the human experience. By critically engaging with these diverse perspectives, we enhance our ability to navigate the complexities of human nature in the contemporary world.

Third: Human rights from a philosophical angle. Natural right, in its ancient concept, is based on inequality and

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the natural order on which Aristotle's philosophy establishes the concept of nature in its modern sense. It is human nature based on reason and based on an ontological foundation based on the principle of equality, as recognized by modern natural sciences starting with Galilei. Hobbes defines natural right as: "the freedom that every human being has to do as he pleases with his own abilities." (Sabila, 2013) Thus, the idea of right overlaps with the idea of freedom and the idea of subjectivity and contract to form the philosophical basis of right.

Grotius, a Dutch jurist and diplomat, was the first to propose in 1625 the idea of human nature as a source of law. The divine source was excluded on the pretext that the peoples of the earth follow different religions, and therefore if the law were due to the divine source, it would be the same for all peoples, and this is not the reality. Every people has laws that may differ slightly or greatly from the laws of other peoples, which indicates that the true source of law is found in human nature itself: in the human mind as well as in his emotions (Al-Jabri, DT).

The progress of natural sciences gave a new dimension to natural rights. It demonstrated man's ability to understand nature and how to harness it to his advantage. And then also his ability to understand himself in various aspects, whether psychological, literary, philosophical, religious or political. This has created a scientific thought for man, which is in essence secular, and thus his separation from religion, and the separation of rights and politics from theology, in addition to this "the emergence of commercial capitalism." Its emphasis on natural right, as well as the emergence of natural right theorists, "which defends the rights of individuals and the state of nature to justify any rule and authority, provided that it appears reasonable and beneficial to society." (A group of authors, 2012, p. 103)

In short, the philosophical exploration of man is a huge and multi-faceted effort, covering a variety of views that explore the complexities of human existence. From nihilism's critique of authentic meaning, from the social nature of man to the human

phenomenon, from moral perceptions to aesthetic exploration, each viewpoint offers a unique oversight of the human condition.

5.2 Human beings in legal consideration

Human Human or the human race is the living organism that is considered the most developed from a mental and emotional standpoint. The word "human" refers to an element of the genus *Homo sapiens*, which is the only existing species of the genus *Homo*. Humans are characterized by advanced cognitive abilities, including reasoning, problem solving, communication, and self-awareness. They possess a complex range of emotions, exhibit diverse cultures and societies, and have developed different techniques and systems for interacting with their environment and each other. "Human" can also be used as an adjective to describe special or distinctive traits, behaviors, or characteristics of humans.

First: Legal theories that explain human reality. There are many theories that have been said in this context, but we will suffice with a few.

- **Inferentialism:** Legal deductive theory focuses on maximizing public happiness or utility. In this framework, the concept of "human being" may be understood in relation to the potential contribution that an individual can make to the general well-being of society. (Finnis, 2011). Laws and legal systems are designed to achieve the greatest benefit to the greatest possible number of individuals.

- **Societal:** Societal law theories emphasize the importance of societal values and norms in shaping legal systems. The concept of "human being" in this context can be defined according to the framework of moral and cultural norms shared in society (Dorkheim, 1897), rights and responsibilities are determined according to what benefits society as a whole.

- **Post-colonial theory of law** Postcolonial theories examine how colonialism affects systems and the concept of "human beings." They argue that colonial powers imposed their values and definitions on colonized peoples, often ignoring indigenous cultures (smith, 2021).Postcolonial law theory aims

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to unpack the effects of these influences and promote a culturally sensitive legal approach.

- **Environmental law theory** This theory considers the relationship between legal systems and the environment. The concept of "human" can be expanded to include not only humans, but also the natural world. Environmental law counterparts call for legal protection of the environment and recognition of the interconnectedness of all living things.

- **Social contract theory:** Social contract counterparts argue that individuals come together to form a society and agree to obey certain rules and laws for mutual benefit. The concept of "human being" in the social contract includes rights and obligations for the individuals within the society who created it.

Second: Freedom of choice and awareness is the basis of criminal responsibility.

The concept of freedom embodies the absence of restrictions and captivity. Freedom of choice means the ability to act or omit, and in Islamic jurisprudence it is linked to obligation. Freedom is classified as the first human demand that began with man since his existence. It is considered one of the important characteristics and characteristics that a person cannot do without as a human being, as it helps him achieve his needs without restriction or coercion.

Freedom of choice is linked to the will, as the word "will" is used in the sense of "inclination, desire, or determination," as it is also the inclination of the soul and the inclination to act.

The ability to think creatively about how one might act in the face of practical problems requires flexibility, employing specific intellectual skills and linking them to the ability to understand problems and respond to them in an effective manner.

When we face a practical problem and need to make a decision, we can use intellectual skills to understand the situation and analyze the options available to us. We can think carefully about the possible consequences of each option and evaluate how effective it is in solving the problem.

In these contexts, we can ask questions such as: "What are the possible options?", "What are the advantages and disadvantages of each option?", and "Which option fits best into the current context?"

Generally speaking, we can apply these intellectual skills to explore and evaluate different scenarios based on our goals and surrounding circumstances. This helps us make informed decisions and enhance our resilience in dealing with everyday challenges. Haut du formulaire

As for perception, it is linked to the perfection of the mind and discrimination, such that it makes man one of the unique creatures that possess this ability. Perception is, arriving at the truth of things.

There are many theories that have dealt with this issue, including the Gestalt theory, which believes that perception is the mental process through which stimuli are interpreted and formulated in a way that can be understood, and then a perception, judgment, or decision is produced. Gestalt theory may be the cognitive theory most concerned with the subject of perception, which confirms that the things we deal with in this world do not exist independently and separately from other things. (Meamar, 2019)

In the journey of forming decisions and achieving goals, will appears as a key stage in self-development. It all begins with awareness and the direction of thought towards a specific goal, followed by deep contemplation based on analysis and evaluation. Then comes a final decision that reflects strengthened resolve and readiness to make an effective effort.

There is no end to the journey of willpower, as the individual continues to engage with implementation and adapt to ongoing challenges. He should carefully evaluate the results of his efforts, using them to improve his future performance. The individual has an experience that becomes an integral part of his identity, affecting his future decisions and behavior.

In this journey, the environment and external circumstances play a vital role, influencing the formation and direction of the will.

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In criminal jurisprudence, two doctrines prevail in contemporary thought. One of them builds criminal responsibility on the basis of freedom of choice, which is the traditional doctrine. The other builds it on inevitable causality, which is the positivist doctrine. In the middle of the two doctrines are moderate doctrines that tried to reconcile the two main doctrines.

Among the important aspects of the theory of freedom of choice in criminal responsibility, we can mention the concept of rationality and will, as the traditional doctrine assumes that the individual possesses a sound mind and a strong will, which makes him capable of making correct and responsible decisions. Determinism is also considered part of causality and indicates that crime results from specific circumstances and fixed laws, and therefore individuals act based on the influences of the environment and genetics, they cannot be considered equally responsible.

Most modern criminal legislation relies on the principle of freedom of choice in determining the criminal liability of offenders. However, this principle is compromised by the presence of exceptions in some cases rather than its general application. This approach can be strengthened by considering freedom of choice as a basis for determining criminal liability, with an emphasis on preventive action in cases of actual danger, and not imposing criminal liability in cases of inalienability or full awareness. This legal approach reflects the trends of Arab criminal laws, including the Algerian criminal law.

It is worth noting that there is a discrepancy between legal systems in how criminal liability is defined and regulated. Legal systems differ in the legal concepts and principles that govern criminal liability, and this may change over time based on legal and social developments. This formula

6. Technical and conceptual foundation of artificial intelligence.

The spread of artificial intelligence (AI) is fundamentally changing the way we live, work, and interact with technology.

As artificial intelligence continues to evolve, it presents society with many challenges and opportunities.

6.1 The terminological concept of artificial intelligence.

Artificial Intelligence is defined as the science that aims to make machines “intelligent,” enabling them to emulate the unique logical thinking abilities of humans. There have been many proposed definitions of artificial intelligence, although the most famous is the definition approved by the godfather of new artificial thought, John McCarthy, as: “The science and engineering of making intelligent machines.” The beginnings of the emergence of this science go back to the middle of the last century, specifically the year 1956, which witnessed the holding of the first artificial intelligence conference at Dartmouth College in the presence of artificial intelligence research leaders such as John McCarthy, Marvin Minsky, Allen Noel, and Herbert Simon (Asaad, 2017)

To understand the nature of artificial intelligence, we explore some aspects of this breakthrough technology below.

a. Practical applications of artificial intelligence: Artificial intelligence has already found its way into many aspects of our daily lives. Siri and Alexa have become household names as they facilitate voice interactions. They have been used as personal assistants in the healthcare sector, where artificial intelligence helps diagnose diseases, plan treatment and discover drugs, which could revolutionize patient care. Additionally, AI-based advances in autonomous vehicles are safer and alleviate traffic congestion. In manufacturing, artificial intelligence (robots) can improve production processes and ensure accuracy. The role of artificial intelligence in enhancing human creativity is also interestingly attractive. From helping artists produce art to helping writers craft stories, AI can enhance the genius of human creativity and push the creative boundaries. However, some assert that true creativity stems from human consciousness and emotional experiences, raising questions about the veracity of art and literature generated by artificial intelligence.

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In general, artificial intelligence has a wide range of applications in many different fields and its potential applications are limitless.

B. Limitations and Challenges: While AI displays remarkable capabilities, it also faces fundamental limitations and challenges. One big challenge is the need for huge amounts of data to train machine learning models. This raises concerns about data privacy and security, and the potential misuse of sensitive information. In addition, AI systems are vulnerable to biases present in the training data, which can lead to discriminatory results. Securing fairness and transparency in AI algorithms is an ongoing challenge for researchers and developers.

Artificial intelligence is used in both defense and cyber attacks. Also, accidents or errors caused by artificial intelligence may lead to legal claims under the law of torts. Considering the use of artificial intelligence to regulate online content, concerns are raised about freedom of expression and censorship. The advanced capabilities of artificial intelligence have demonstrated the possibility of using it in crime detection, surveillance, and evidence collection, as it has become possible to use artificial intelligence in criminal justice systems.

The legal landscape surrounding AI is constantly evolving, and researchers continue to explore new dimensions and challenges. When conducting legal research on AI, it is important to consider the interplay between disciplines, technological developments and the changing regulatory environment

C. Ethical considerations and framework for responsible AI: The development and deployment of AI raises vital ethical considerations. As AI becomes increasingly autonomous, questions arise about accountability, responsibility, and decision-making rights. There are also ethical frameworks necessary to guide the responsible use of AI, such as transparency, accountability, fairness and privacy. It is also important to align innovation with ethical principles to build trust and public acceptance.

6.2 Technical development of artificial intelligence.

AI applications are a complex system that includes four important aspects. Firstly, the first method stands out where Algorithm contributes It classifies and processes information by adopting an algorithm-guided learning approach.

The second aspect refers to the method that relies on unsupervised learning, where you collect data, extract properties, and discover the structure of objects without clear guidance.

On the other hand, the third aspect is related to improving the learning process through a comprehensive understanding of the problem and taking advantage of mistakes every time to improve solutions.

Finally, the fourth aspect, deep learning, deals with simulating the work of human neural networks. This approach is characterized by the device's ability to learn without the need for strict prior rules, as it mimics the structure and functioning of neural networks in the human brain.

.Haut du formulaire

First: aspects of improvement in artificial intelligence: Algorithms in the field of artificial intelligence have seen significant improvements, especially with the adoption of deep learning techniques. These algorithms rely on deep neural networks to better understand data and extract patterns. As technology has evolved, central processing units (CPUs) and graphics central processing units (GPUs) have seen significant improvements in their performance. The increase in processing power contributes to performing mathematical operations more quickly. Among the most important manifestations of this extremely complex progress we find:

- Technologies have succeeded in generating and storing huge amounts of data. This can be a rich resource for training AI models, increasing their accuracy and effectiveness.
- The development of artificial intelligence has been characterized by innovations in neural network architecture. More complex smart networks have been designed, which has improved their ability to learn and adapt.

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- Deep learning techniques have been widely used in a wide range of applications such as image classification, natural language interpretation, video games, self-driving vehicles, and intelligent assistance systems.

- Natural language processing techniques have seen significant improvements, enabling systems to better understand language and interact more naturally with users.

- AI's capacity for maximization and self-learning has been enhanced, allowing systems to effectively evolve and adapt to changes in the environment.

- There is significant progress in the design and development of intelligent robots, which leverage AI technologies for various purposes, from industry to personal services.

In short, the technical development of artificial intelligence reflects multiple advances Aspects of algorithms, processing and data, which enhance the ability of artificial systems to achieve superior performance and effective interaction with the environment and tasks.

Second: The surgical robot as a model: Robot is the latest innovation in technology and the American Institute of Robotics has defined it as “a reprogrammable, multi-functional manual manipulator designed to move materials, parts, tools or special devices through various programmed movements, to perform specific tasks” (Alberto, 2020).

Artificial intelligence has been used to analyze medical data quickly and effectively, which has helped diagnose diseases and allocate treatment plans more accurately, as some companies have been able to use artificial intelligence technologies to develop smart medical devices and remote health care solutions.

A surgical robot is a type of advanced medical technology that uses robots to assist in performing surgical operations. It usually expands the capacity of surgeons and improves the accuracy of surgical procedures. Allows the surgeon to control surgical instruments remotely. The surgeon sits at a special

console and uses controls to guide the robot during the operation.

These robots work by equipping them with moving arms and precise surgical tools, which allow them to make precise movements using advanced technologies such as sensors and motors.

This robot includes advanced imaging systems technology that provides a high-resolution view of the surgeon, where the surgeon can clearly monitor the working area via a large screen. The robot is programmed to achieve precise and smooth movements that exceed some human capabilities, enabling the surgeon to perform precise operations with greater accuracy. Robotic technology also relies on sensors and smart systems such as temperature control and pressure control, which enhances the safety of operations.

Among the advantages offered by the surgical robot are less surgical intervention, less bleeding, less recovery periods, and it can be used in delicate and complex operations. However, the use of a surgical robot requires special training of surgeons in remote control and understanding of operating techniques.

The surgical robot must be under the supervision and guidance of a qualified surgeon, and is used in cases where it is appropriate at the discretion of the medical team.

7. Conclusion:

Through this research paper, we have discovered facts about the nature of artificial intelligence and how it can imitate human intelligence. There are many modern legal studies that seek to reflect on the challenges of the digital age and advanced technology.

- In light of the great technological development. There is a horizon for new legal challenges and innovative solutions to emerge. Most researchers in the field of artificial intelligence believe that progress in the fields of artificial intelligence and technology may lead to unexpected development in the capabilities of machines.

- If AI can mimic some aspects of human cognition, there may be an opportunity to develop interactive systems that

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make machines able to understand social context and interact more naturally with humans.

○ By analogy with the establishment of legal personality, the personality of robots can be proven, noting that they are more entitled to this personality because it is a tangible and material reality, while legal personality is merely a hypothetical state called for by legal necessity.

What we can suggest in the conclusion of this research is that, currently, there are still major challenges in determining the legal status of artificial intelligence and intelligent robots. This challenge raises many legal questions about liability, rights and duties regarding the behavior of intelligent entities. The idea of granting legal personality to robots could be considered as a step towards addressing these challenges, but there are several aspects to consider. In particular: criminal liability and how it is attributed, rights and duties, ethical decisions, and intellectual property.

However, I believe that there is a very great possibility of granting legal personality to an intelligent entity as a new type of entity called a human being, a machine. His legal capacity is graded according to his degree of intelligence and technical development, as he is treated as a person lacking capacity in the event that he is unable to perceive and distinguish.

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