Academic Paper

Buddhist Teachings and Artificial Intelligence: Ethical and Philosophical Insights for the Technological Era

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Abstract: The paper, "Buddhist Teachings and Artificial Intelligence: Ethical and Philosophical Insights for the Technological Era," delves into the intersection of ancient Buddhist philosophy and the rapidly evolving domain of artificial intelligence (AI). As AI increasingly integrates into diverse aspects of human life, it raises profound questions concerning ethics, consciousness, and existence—concepts that have long been central to Buddhist teachings. This study explores how principles such as interconnectedness, compassion, mindfulness, and impermanence can provide ethical guidance in developing and utilizing AI systems. By examining the implications of Buddhist thought on contemporary technological challenges, the paper highlights the potential for fostering ethical standards that prioritize societal well-being, fairness, and sustainability in AI development. Through an analysis of the relevance of key Buddhist concepts like the Four Noble Truths, Anatta (non-self), and Karuna (compassion), the paper underscores their applicability to addressing ethical dilemmas associated with AI, such as bias, privacy concerns, and decision-making processes. The integration of these teachings into AI ethics aims to bridge the gap between technological innovation and moral responsibility, ensuring that advancements align with human values and dignity. Additionally, the paper explores the philosophical implications of AI's potential sentience and its role in religious practices, raising critical questions about authenticity, moral agency, and the evolving nature of spiritual engagement. Practical case studies demonstrate how Buddhist-inspired ethical frameworks can influence AI applications in sectors such as healthcare, education, and environmental sustainability. These examples illustrate the transformative potential of combining ancient wisdom with cutting-edge technology to promote equitable, inclusive, and mindful advancements. The discussion extends to the responsibilities of AI creators and users, emphasizing the importance of collective action in shaping policies that reflect shared ethical principles. Ultimately, this paper advocates for the integration of Buddhist teachings into the discourse on AI ethics as a pathway to harmonizing technological progress with spiritual growth. By fostering a compassionate and interconnected approach, this study calls for a reimagining of the relationship between humanity and technology, positioning ethical AI as a tool to enhance human well-being while preserving the integrity of shared values. The insights provided pave the way for future research and practice in leveraging Buddhist philosophy to address the multifaceted challenges posed by AI in the contemporary world.

Keywords: Buddhist Ethics, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Ethical AI Development, Compassion (Karuna), Mindfulness and Technology

1. Introduction

The mix of Buddhist teachings and artificial intelligence creates an interesting space to look into the ethical and philosophical effects of technology in today's world. As artificial intelligence continues to spread into many areas of human life, it brings up deep questions about awareness, ethics, and what it means to exist—ideas that Buddhist philosophy has studied for a long time. Buddhist teachings, which focus on connections, kindness, and the changing nature of life, provide a unique way to think about the effects of making autonomous systems that imitate human thought and actions. This essay aims to clarify how Buddhist values can guide ethical standards for developing and using AI, encouraging a better understanding of our duties toward all living and non-living beings. By linking these ideas, we could foster a more compassionate approach to technology that honors the dignity of all life forms.

The growth of artificial intelligence (AI) has changed how people interact, how society is structured, and even how religion is practiced today. AI technologies are found in many areas, like healthcare and education, and they bring up ethical and philosophical issues that connect with Buddhist ideas. The use of AI in spiritual settings raises important questions about the value of religious experiences and the need to maintain important human values in a world that is becoming more digital. Cybertheology plays an important role in this conversation, looking at the ethical issues of Artificial Superintelligence (ASI) and stressing the importance of connecting these developments to human dignity and social values (Peters et al., 2024). Additionally, the idea of theory-fictions provides a way to think about how religions may change due to technology, as shown by Szerszynski's idea of a Second Axial Age that suggests a new way of understanding among different cultures and technologies. As robots begin to perform religious roles, the ethical issues related to their use in spiritual practices show the need for careful thought and clear guidelines. Therefore, the connection between Buddhist teachings and AI encourages deep thinking about the future of humanity in a tech-driven world.

Buddhist teachings provide important ethical and philosophical ideas that are still useful for dealing with modern issues, especially regarding artificial intelligence (AI). A key idea in Buddhism is interconnectedness, which highlights the need for compassion and mindfulness in all interactions. This is vital for shaping ethical AI development. By combining ancient education concepts from Asian cultures with modern AI ethics, we can promote fairness, transparency, and safety in technology design, as mentioned in (Younas et al.). Additionally, the use of robots in religious practices brings up important questions about autonomy, agency, and morality. It examines if automated systems can reflect the relational values that are usually part of religious traditions, as explained in (Puzio et al., 2023). In the end, using ideas from thinkers like Bernard Lonergan can aid in balancing technological progress with spiritual values, ensuring that AI development supports the common good, as talked about in and .

When looking at how Buddhist teachings connect with artificial intelligence (AI), it is essential to consider the ethical and philosophical ideas that should guide technology development in line with human values. Buddhist ideas, mainly focusing on compassion and

mindfulness, provide a basis for tackling the ethical challenges that come with AI's role in society. For example, as AI interacts more with core parts of religious traditions, it raises questions about the authenticity and moral aspects of its involvement in spiritual practices (Umbrello et al., 2023). Moreover, including ancient educational philosophies in AI ethics training can improve the moral thinking of future developers, making sure that technological progress matches human values like fairness and cultural respect (N/A, 2022). Additionally, the conversation about artificial superintelligence requires a careful look at how it affects human dignity and social norms, linking technology to theological ideas. Finally, the potential rise of religious robots brings up important issues about the ethical consequences of automating spiritual tasks, challenging traditional views of faith and authenticity.

Combining old wisdom with new technology is very helpful for solving today's ethical issues related to new technologies, especially artificial intelligence. Old education systems focus on philosophy and ethics, promoting a complete understanding that can help modern AI ethics courses (Younas et al.). This blend is important as it prevents moral confusion and social unfairness caused by technology, supporting a method that balances tech advancements with lasting ethical values. Additionally, lessons from Buddhist teachings, which promote deep questioning of reality and consciousness, can improve our grasp of personal experiences in a tech-focused world (Peters et al., 2024). By adopting these ancient teachings, we create a structure that not only makes AIs align better with human values but also encourages a collective responsibility for the common good in our more connected society (Umbrello et al., 2023).

Buddhist teachings highlight dependence and kindness, offering a special ethical approach that can guide how we create and use artificial intelligence (AI). The idea of being connected, which is key in Buddhism, shows that all actions lead to results, helping shape the ethical views in AI design and use. By applying old teaching ideas based on non-harm and community health, as discussed in AI ethics programs, we can build responsible AI systems that embody human values like fairness and openness (Younas et al.). Additionally, Buddhist insights can add depth to conversations about how AI affects social structures and religious practices, leading to careful assessments of how AI fits with traditional ethical standards (Shirazi et al., 2012). It is crucial to tackle the ethical issues that come with AI development; the knowledge in Buddhist teachings can offer a well-rounded way to make sure technology benefits everyone.

This essay looks at the ethical and philosophical issues of combining Buddhist teachings with artificial intelligence. It starts with an introduction that sets up the role of technology in today's world, then goes into Buddhist ideas like mindfulness and interconnectedness as possible guidelines for using AI ethically. Following sections deal with important topics such as the problems of Eurocentrism in ethical thinking and make connections to discussions in [extractedKnowledge1]. The layout also includes a critique of traditional design methods and their impact on the environment, as noted in (St. Pierre et al., 2020). Moreover, it blends in spiritual views that reflect ideas from [extractedKnowledge2], calling for a complete understanding of our bond with technology. The essay concludes with suggestions for a kinder and ethically-based approach to AI, aiming for a clear and thoughtful conversation.

2. Fundamental Buddhist Concepts

At the core of Buddhist teachings are key ideas such as the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path, which focus on the temporary nature of life and the connection between all

beings. These ideas connect with modern talks about artificial intelligence (AI) and its effects on humanity. The concept of suffering in Buddhism encourages a close look at whether AI can help reduce or increase human pain, particularly in Asian regions where mental health issues are often stigmatized. As inventions like social robots start to appear in religious contexts, it raises questions about whether they can take on spiritual duties that have traditionally been human roles (Brockelman et al., 2016). Additionally, the ethical aspects of AI, especially around moral duty and taking care of the environment, echo Buddhist principles about our responsibilities towards future generations. Therefore, bringing these teachings into discussions about AI can offer a strong ethical guideline that supports human dignity and welfare (McClellan et al., 2013).

The Four Noble Truths, key to Buddhist thought, give a structure that can help with ethical issues in artificial intelligence (AI). The first truth points out that suffering exists, which relates to worries about possible harms from AI systems, like job loss and invasion of privacy. The second truth looks at the reasons for this suffering, highlighting ignorance and attachment; these ideas can be related to developers' blind spots in making AI, such as biases in algorithms. The third truth mentions the chance of reducing suffering, prompting discussions about creating AI that supports human welfare instead of making current inequalities worse. Lastly, the fourth truth outlines the way to end suffering, suggesting that being ethically mindful in AI development, much like Buddhist practices, could lead to technologies that are compassionate and socially responsible (Puzio et al., 2023)(N/A, 2023). Thus, merging the Four Noble Truths with AI ethics gives a complete view of how technology affects people.

The idea of Anatta, or non-self, really questions the idea of a fixed identity, bringing important thoughts for how we view identity in artificial intelligence (AI). In Buddhism, Anatta shows that the self is not permanent and always changing; it suggests that identity is not a steady essence but a mix of experiences and perceptions that keep changing (Connelly et al., 2012). This idea connects with today's talks about AI, especially in how machines might show traits of identity that go against traditional views of self. Without a lasting self, as Buddhist philosophy suggests, AI can be seen as a changing mix of algorithms and data, not something with an inherent identity (Myint et al., 2007). Additionally, considering Anatta can raise ethical questions about giving rights or personhood to AI systems, influencing how we interact with them and what responsibilities we have towards them.

In the area of technology growth, the idea of interdependence, which is key in Buddhist thought, offers an important way to look at the complicated connections that shape our current world. This connectedness shows that our actions—especially regarding technology—have ethical consequences that go beyond personal decisions, aligning with the idea that "the environment is not only a spiritual issue, but the spiritual issue of our time" (Koch et al., 2023). As we make progress in artificial intelligence, being aware of this connectedness encourages us to think about how technology affects social health and personal joy. Merging Buddhist ideas with scientific study shows how ethical views can improve human welfare, indicating that "Buddhist Philosophy is also interested in two main problems of human namely the problems related to human being directly, or it may be related between human and other human" (Lorgunpai et al., 1995). In the end, this interdependence not only directs ethical decision-making in AI development but also requires a comprehensive method that supports shared benefits and societal peace.

The Eightfold Path is a key idea in Buddhism that provides a strong guide for ethical AI development, focusing on mindfulness, compassion, and connection. It mainly stresses

right understanding and right intention, which can help AI developers align their goals with the broader interests of society, encouraging ethical standards over simply improving technology. This focus on ethics reflects the transformational leadership related to Buddhist ideas, where leaders show non-attachment and wisdom to deal with difficult situations (VU et al., 2018). In addition, the practice of mindfulness—defined as paying attention kindly and without judgment—can improve decision-making in AI use, encouraging transparency and accountability. By following these teachings, those in AI can build a moral approach that supports the welfare of all living beings, helping to address the problems in society caused by unchecked technological advancement.

In the realm of technology, compassion (Karuna) plays a key role in shaping ethical views in the development of artificial intelligence (AI). As societies become more dependent on technology, the principles of fairness and empathy should be embedded in technical progress to meet human needs and societal issues properly. For instance, the experiences of women across various Buddhist traditions show the significance of compassion in promoting inclusive practices, as seen in reflections by contributors who stress the importance of wisdom shared through a compassionate perspective (Tsomo et al., 2019). Additionally, viewing Earth as a mother figure in Indian culture highlights our reliance on a balanced ecological view of technology, pushing developers to focus on sustainability and social accountability (N/A, 2015). These perspectives are vital as they guide how AI can make a positive impact on society while avoiding the biases and inequalities that advancements might unintentionally worsen (N/A, 2024).

Integrating mindfulness (sati) into AI decision-making systems offers a strong chance to improve ethical considerations in today's tech world. The traditional Buddhist view on interconnectedness and the changing nature of things suggests that mindfulness-informed AI can handle the complexities of human actions and their effects on the environment. Studies show that mindfulness practices can encourage eco-friendly behaviors, indicating that AI designed with these principles could lead to better sustainable decision-making outcomes. Moreover, mindfulness can act as a key factor, challenging the idea of fixed identities in both AI and human users, which helps reshape interactions in a kinder and more ethical manner (Macer et al., 2008). By taking an irrealist view of Buddhism, as mentioned in the mediating Buddhism discussion, we can examine how AI can reflect ethical standards based on Buddhist teachings, resulting in systems that are not only smart but also socially responsible and aware of human needs.

3. Ethical Implications of AI through a Buddhist Lens

As artificial intelligence (AI) continues to enter our society, it raises important ethical questions, especially when looked at from a Buddhist point of view. A key idea in Buddhist teachings is interconnectedness, which requires us to use technology in a way that supports the well-being of everyone instead of just promoting individualism. The story of AI should not be seen just as a technological progress, but as a part of our moral and ethical duty to all living beings, which aligns with the Buddhist idea of compassion. This viewpoint supports creating AI systems that respect human dignity and encourage community well-being, matching the increasing demand for ethical guidelines in technology, as mentioned in discussions about cybertheology and philosophical anthropology (Koch et al., 2023). Additionally, adopting a relational understanding of humanity and technology, as highlighted in recent research, questions the standard dualistic views, fostering a complete understanding of AI's role in our lives. Therefore, the ethical concerns surrounding AI require us to be

mindful and aware in its use, ensuring that it aligns with principles that promote the common good (Neupane et al., 2020).

When looking at the moral duties of AI creators and users, it is important to recognize the significant effects of artificial intelligence on society and personal ethics. As Amit Goswami suggests, the rise of truly intelligent machines might require the creation of groups that support the rights of these entities, which could challenge our conventional ideas of personhood and moral obligation (McGrath et al., 2011). In addition, the possible biases in AI, especially in religious settings where chatbot algorithms might reinforce patriarchal views, highlight the importance of critically evaluating how these technologies relate to current ethical standards (Biana et al., 2024). Similar to the challenges seen in Music Information Research, a careful look at the ethical and knowledge-based principles that guide the growth of AI technology is vital. In the end, as we bring artificial intelligence into our everyday lives, considering its spiritual consequences is key to developing a better understanding of our moral responsibilities in this tech-driven age.

The link between artificial intelligence (AI) and human well-being creates an important ethical question, similar to ideas in Buddhist teachings about mindfulness and moral behavior. On one side, AI can improve well-being by building systems that boost creativity, support learning, and help mental health with personalized approaches (N/A, 2022). Yet, as technology progresses, worries grow about AI's ability to grasp human morality and spirituality, which could lessen real human connections and ethical standards (Holzapfel A et al., 2023). AI plays a dual role—it can aid spiritual practices but also present challenges, emphasizing the need for ethical discussions that draw from ancient knowledge. Furthermore, since AI can change religious practices and community interactions, it is vital to evaluate both its advantages and the ethical concerns regarding religious robots or AI-based spiritual tools. Thus, a deeper understanding of AI's effect on human well-being, shaped by philosophical perspectives, is key in this tech-driven age.

The ethical issues in artificial intelligence (AI) decision-making require a look at moral ideas, especially using Buddhist teachings. This is important where technology meets human values, shown by Marques, who links the old "Noble Eightfold Path" to today's leadership, stressing a sustainable and ethical way of making decisions (Marques et al., 2017). In changing societies like Vietnam, where old values mix with new practices, the challenges of ethical leadership show how Buddhist ideas can adapt, focusing on change and situational wisdom (VU et al., 2018). Moreover, the discussion between technology and spirituality needs a way to support harmony instead of conflict, pushing for the inclusion of ethical thoughts in AI development. Grasping these ideas can improve the well-being of humans and animals, showing that ethical care goes beyond species and represents a dedication to compassionate leadership.

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in society brings important effects on social justice and fairness, especially in communities facing socio-economic challenges. Current discussions show that AI can either strengthen current social and economic gaps or create chances for positive change by providing fair access to resources and opportunities. This contrast relates to Buddhist ideas about connectedness and kindness, highlighting the need for ethical thinking in technology growth. Moreover, groups working for environmental justice have started to see the importance of religious perspectives in tackling systemic inequalities (Setiawan et al., 2022). As AI keeps changing, it is crucial that its use shows a dedication to inclusivity and ethical standards similar to those found in religious beliefs, fostering a balance between technology advancement and social fairness (WARAWUTSUNTHON et al., 2021).

The ability of AI to enhance community involvement in social justice efforts further shows this connection (Younas et al.).

When looking at Right Action in AI ethics, it is important to see how Buddhist lessons can shape the moral rules for developing and using artificial intelligence. Right Action focuses on doing the right thing that helps all living beings, which helps to create a peaceful living together. This idea can guide ethical decision-making when dealing with possible negative effects and social consequences of AI technologies. As AI systems more often become part of human life, we need to carefully examine the ethical consequences of their decisions. The complicated nature of human morals, shown by AI's struggles to understand personal experiences, highlights the importance of including a wide range of ethical views based on Buddhism (Rawlings-Way et al., 2008). Additionally, imagining a future where AI aligns with the thoughts of a Second Axial Age, as discussed by Szerszynski, could provide new ways to infuse a deeper sense of interconnectedness into ethical AI development. Therefore, basing AI ethics on Right Action not only matches with Buddhist teachings but also strengthens the moral basis of technological growth.

When looking at the link between community (Sangha) and artificial intelligence (AI) policy-making, it is clear that the support and collective nature of the Sangha can greatly affect ethical standards in technology. Buddhism focuses on connection and community involvement, ideas that match the teamwork needed in AI creation. The role of the Sangha acts as an important driver in encouraging conversations among different parties, which helps promote a more inclusive and caring approach to tech progress, as mentioned in (Boon-Itt et al., 2008). Additionally, the supportive bonds formed in these communities can lead to a shared understanding of healing justice, which is closely related to the ethical issues of AI use. Active NGOs in rural areas highlight that Buddhism provides a way to build a fair and just digital space, stressing the importance of including everyday views in technological progress to make sure it benefits the broader community.

4. Philosophical Insights from Buddhism

Buddhism has valuable insights that are becoming more important with new technologies like artificial intelligence (AI). A key idea in Buddhist philosophy is interconnectedness, which highlights how personal actions affect the well-being of society as a whole. This idea connects with the ethical issues involved in creating AI technologies, indicating that those involved must focus on human dignity and societal norms as these technologies are used in daily life (Sawatsky et al., 2007). Additionally, the ability of AI to generate new spiritual meanings or question current religious beliefs raises discussions about how technological advances align with essential Buddhist values like compassion and mindfulness (Weddikkara et al., 2002). These considerations also bring up significant questions about the use of robots in religious practices, since interacting with AI in spiritual contexts could enhance religious activities but also presents ethical difficulties (Federman et al., 2011). Therefore, incorporating Buddhist teachings into conversations about AI creates a well-rounded approach to dealing with the challenges posed by these developments.

The relationship between consciousness and artificial intelligence (AI) brings up serious ethical and philosophical issues, especially when viewed through Buddhist views. Buddhism's idea of self, detailed in the five skandhas, questions the typical idea of a solid self, indicating that consciousness is not something unchanging but instead a dynamic process influenced by experiences and connections. This viewpoint connects with current discussions about AI, where the creation of superintelligent beings raises questions about moral

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ISSN: 3057-0085 (Online) • Vol 2 • No 1 (January-February, 2025)

63

responsibility and ethical treatment. Cybertheology, which combines theological perspectives with technological changes, provides a way to tackle the social issues brought about by AI and its effects on human dignity (Peters et al., 2024). Additionally, the role of robots in religious settings prompts key questions about how we understand consciousness in AI, leading us to rethink our ethical duties toward these artificial beings. By examining these connections, we gain a better understanding of consciousness and what it means for the future of AI technologies.

As artificial intelligence (AI) keeps advancing, it makes us rethink what we understand about sentience, and Buddhist views can help us look at these ethical issues. A key idea in Buddhism is interdependence, which shows how all beings are connected and suggests that sentience is not just about humans. This wider view brings up important questions about the moral standing of AI, especially as robots do more complex jobs that copy human actions (Sion et al., 2008). In this situation, virtue ethics can shed light on our duties towards smart machines, pushing us to build caring connections that go beyond simple benefit calculations (Puzio et al., 2023). Moreover, looking at how AI can change religious symbols and practices shows the chance for a fresh engagement that honors traditional beliefs while adjusting to new technology. In the end, thinking about a society that recognizes both human and artificial sentience encourages deeper thoughts on moral awareness in a time of fast technological progress.

The complicated link between technology and human pain shows a mix that puts ethical ideas to the test, especially in light of Buddhist beliefs. Technology can help reduce suffering by making it easier to access resources and improving communication, but it also tends to increase feelings of loneliness and worry. This fosters a cycle of desire that Buddhism cautions against. As people depend more on technology, especially in fields like artificial intelligence, there is a growing risk of losing touch with our natural connection to others, which can cause feelings of powerlessness and separation from our communities. This conflict is clear in the mixed yet concerning effects of technological progress, making ethical questioning essential. By addressing these issues, insights from Buddhism can help shape how technology is created and used, making sure it supports human well-being and aligns with the compassionate principles central to Buddhist thought (University C, 2003) (University VC, 2012).

Grasping the idea of impermanence (Anicca) gives important insights into how quickly technology changes, especially in artificial intelligence. As new tech keeps appearing and fading away, we can liken this to the Buddhist idea of temporary existence, where nothing stays the same. This thought process highlights that the change found in nature and human-made things reminds us to adapt and be mindful when using technology. For example, today's Buddhist leaders have started to rethink traditional practices due to modern shifts, showing an active relationship with impermanence that connects to today's digital world (VU et al., 2018). The changing identities in online groups, especially among those sharing experiences, show the principles of Anicca and the shifting nature of personal and group identities. Therefore, accepting impermanence helps us approach technological change with an understanding of its short-lived effects (Walker et al., 2021).

The search for enlightenment, which is important in Buddhist philosophy, provides a useful way to think about the ethical issues of developing Artificial Intelligence (AI). Enlightenment focuses on mindfulness, compassion, and how all beings are connected, which can guide us toward responsible AI. For example, the need to create an ethical framework for AI is reinforced by (Connelly et al., 2012), which shows the importance of making sure that

Journal of Exploration in Interdisciplinary Methodologies (JEIM)
ISSN: 3057-0085 (Online) • Vol 2 • No 1 (January-February, 2025)

64

technological progress aligns with human values. Moreover, as AI continues to show and worsen social biases, the demand for inclusive and ethical discussions matches the issues pointed out in (Carvalho et al., 2015), which deals with cultural control and ideological inequalities. Additionally, the rich spiritual traditions from places like India, as mentioned in [extractedKnowledge1], indicate that including different wisdom traditions can improve AI's moral understanding. Therefore, by basing AI development on the quest for enlightenment, we can create a tech landscape that values humanistic ideals and societal well-being.

Technology improvement and spiritual development need careful discussion, especially when looking at Buddhist ideas like connection and mindfulness. As people quickly adopt new technologies like artificial intelligence, it is important to make sure these changes do not cause a separation from our moral and spiritual bases. For example, movements that combine spirituality and technology, like the Raelian movement's embrace of extraterrestrial intelligent design, show a trend where technology plays a critical role in forming spiritual identities (D Reich et al., 2019). At the same time, the situation in Vietnam emphasizes the need for spiritual leaders to apply Buddhist teachings—such as understanding impermanence and letting go—when dealing with the challenges of a changing economy. This approach can help create mindful responses to modern issues (Rawlings-Way et al., 2008). As we grow a spiritual view that respects our bond with the Earth, it becomes very important that our ethical use of technology aligns with our spiritual goals. Hence, finding a balance is not just a wish but necessary for a strong future.

5. Case Studies and Real-World Applications

The mix of Buddhist teachings and artificial intelligence (AI) shows important insights into ethical and philosophical issues through various examples and real-world uses. For example, Bernard Lonergan's critical realism helps us understand how AI technologies can affect religious matters, especially regarding the common good (N/A, 2015). Furthermore, research looking at ethical frameworks shaped by Buddhist ideas shows a significant connection with modern social norms in Japan, pointing out how traditional values are woven into digital environments (St. Pierre et al., 2020). Also, the study of spiritual leadership in Vietnamese organizations shows how Buddhist ideas can help with moral choices in complicated economic situations. Finally, the idea for a moral framework based on social relationships highlights the value of community and connections, suggesting these relationships can guide our ethical views on AI technologies. Altogether, these examples show the important effects of combining Buddhist teachings with the ongoing discussion on AI ethics.

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in healthcare brings both benefits and challenges, mixing tech growth with ethical issues. For example, AI tools like predictive analytics and diagnostic services have greatly enhanced patient outcomes by allowing for early disease identification and customized treatment options. Despite these benefits, significant ethical concerns about data privacy and biases in algorithms have emerged. AI systems can carry the cultural and language biases from their training data, which might lead to biased results in patient care, as seen in the study on language bias (Luo et al., 2023). Moreover, focusing too much on efficiency can detract from the caring approach highlighted in Buddhist beliefs, where mindfulness and letting go are vital (VU et al., 2018). The task is to make sure that AI tools are not only effective but also based on strong ethical standards, building a healing relationship that prioritizes patient welfare over algorithmic speed. This blend of technology

and ethics calls for ongoing discussions to develop healthcare systems that welcome both progress and empathy.

Using artificial intelligence in environmental sustainability efforts shows a good mix of technology and ethical practices based on Buddhist teachings. AI's ability to analyze data and predict outcomes improves attempts to combat climate change, encouraging a better relationship with our planet. These efforts align with the Noble Eightfold Path, as leaders can apply their technological skills with mindfulness and ethics, reflecting the moral basis of these teachings (Loh et al., 2023). Additionally, the need to tackle global environmental issues matches the push for major change highlighted in recent discussions about social inequalities and environmental harm (Górniak-Kocikowska et al., 2020). In Vietnam, the use of spiritual leadership guided by Buddhist principles shows how leaders can use AI in ways that are relevant to their culture and context, ultimately supporting inclusive and sustainable practices as the landscape changes quickly (Łukasz Sułkowski et al., 2024). This all-encompassing approach not only aids sustainability but also fosters a deeper understanding of our relational duties in a technology-driven age.

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in education creates many chances and ethical issues, especially when considered through Buddhist teachings. AI can make learning personal, cater to various student needs, and provide worldwide access to educational materials, which can boost engagement and learning. Yet, these advancements also raise important ethical concerns about data privacy and fairness, where gaps in educational access might become larger instead of smaller (Wei Z, 2023). The focus on data brings up issues of trust and responsibility, similar to problems found in other areas of society, as discussed in talks about governance and ethical practices. Additionally, the philosophical aspects highlight the need for a human-focused approach that matches technology with ethical values, promoting balance between progress and well-being. In this situation, Buddhist teachings can play a key role in shaping these important discussions.

Using artificial intelligence (AI) in mental health support can change how therapy is done, similar to ideas in Buddhist teachings. By applying AI-based mindfulness practices that keep close to ethical origins, professionals can create easier interventions for different groups. Research points out the possible negative effects of using mindfulness without a connection, showing that AI should be based on strong ethical foundations, like those in Buddhist mindfulness traditions (Elander et al., 2023). Additionally, looking at AI's role in spiritual health raises important issues about how technology can help, not harm, one's ethical and spiritual path (N/A, 2022). Understanding this connection can lead to better mental health results, promoting personal growth and connections among people. Therefore, using AI guided by Buddhist ethics might bring important improvements to mental health support systems.

The mixing of Buddhist ideas into making artificial intelligence is becoming popular with many companies that want to connect tech progress with ethical thoughts. By focusing on values like kindness, awareness, and connections among people, businesses can build AI systems that not only have practical uses but also support community and health. For example, companies that use a framework centered on the common good and critical realism can deal with the challenges of technology's effects on society, as seen in the use of Lonergan's views on human thinking in (Vayalilkarottu et al., 2016). Moreover, ethical questions raised by the variety in music information research show the need for important diversification in AI, pointing to a philosophical shift key for responsible engineering (Houde et al., 2011). As discussions about data ethics grow, looking back at these traditions could help digital technologies build trust and positivity, which are crucial in today's world (Shirazi et al., 2012).

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ISSN: 3057-0085 (Online) • Vol 2 • No 1 (January-February, 2025)

66

Additionally, the combination of AI with social and cultural practices, like face culture in Asia, shows how tech solutions can be designed to improve mental health and general well-being in educational settings ().

The study of failures in AI ethics shows important lessons that highlight the need for a better ethical framework, one that connects with Buddhist ideas. For example, the focus on change and interconnection in Buddhism fits with the increasing awareness that tech solutions must consider changing social situations and ethical issues (VU et al., 2018). Issues in AI, like biased algorithms and privacy problems, indicate that a strict ethical view can result in harmful consequences, which aligns with the Buddhist idea of flexibility. Also, including spiritual health in discussions about AI and human improvement technologies emphasizes the spiritual effects of these ethical failures, pushing stakeholders to think about broader life questions (N/A, 2022). In the end, this analysis highlights the need for a thoughtful and caring approach to technology, promoting an ethical position that values overall well-being over individual technological progress.

6. Conclusion

In wrapping up this review of Buddhist teachings and their effects on artificial intelligence, it's clear that ethical points must be closely linked with the development of AI technologies. The blend of spirituality and technology calls for a serious rethink of our ethical frameworks for AI, especially in recognizing the importance of human experiences and moral awareness. As [extractedKnowledge1] notes, AI struggles to understand the complexities of subjective experiences, such as religious feelings, which shows the need for a moral view that considers spiritual wisdom. Additionally, the idea of developing a nondualistic view of reality, as mentioned in Buddhism and reflected in modern physics, pushes us to reconsider AI's part in society (Koch et al., 2023). Therefore, as we move into a tech-focused future, adopting a comprehensive, human-centered perspective, as supported by various spiritual traditions, will be crucial for creating a meaningful relationship between humans and AI.

Buddhist teachings provide important insights that can help shape modern ethical ideas, particularly with advancements like Artificial Intelligence (AI). A key idea in Buddhism is interconnectedness, which highlights that personal actions affect the larger community. This suggests that those creating AI should think about the social and ethical impacts of their work. Additionally, Buddhism emphasizes mindfulness, which encourages people to be aware of their intentions and consider how AI affects human dignity and social values. This consideration is especially important today, as the spread of technology brings up serious concerns, similar to those explored in the examination of ASI's ethical issues (Peters et al., 2024). Therefore, applying these teachings can steer the development of technologies that not only seek innovation but also align with essential values of compassion and ethics, creating a more humane technology that respects the interconnectedness of life (Wijoyo et al., 2023).

As artificial intelligence spreads into many areas of life, strong ethical frameworks become very important. Guidelines for AI ethics focus on the need to keep technology in line with human values, making sure that progress does not hurt human dignity or social norms. This is similar to ideas in Buddhist teachings that stress compassion and mindfulness for all living beings, indicating that AI technologies need to honor a deep sense of connection. For example, combining cybertheology with theological anthropology can offer vital insights into how AI affects society, encouraging conversations that center on human values and bridging the gap between tech capabilities and ethical duties (WIJAYA et al., 2023). Additionally, looking into religious robots shows the complex link between technology and spirituality,

prompting ethical questions about how robots fit into religious practices (N/A, 2014). In the end, merging ancient teaching methods with current AI ethics can promote well-rounded growth in AI professionals, leading to culturally sensitive and ethically responsible AI innovations.

In looking at how technology and spirituality can work together, it is clear that ideas like cybertheology can help mix these with Buddhist teachings. As technology changes, especially with the growth of Artificial Intelligence (AI), the ethical questions about its use require a thoughtful approach that fits with spiritual values and the greater good. Using Bernard Lonergan's critical realism, we can study how AI can both challenge and support traditional religious practices (Umbrello et al., 2023). This interaction makes it possible to think about human dignity in a tech-focused world, promoting an ecological view that connects all living things (Peters et al., 2024). Also, Buddhist ideas of dependent origination and interconnectedness are important when looking at how technology links to environmental issues, highlighting that human well-being is linked to the planet's health (Kim et al., 2005). Therefore, bringing AI into spiritual ideas opens up major chances for ethical growth in our technological age (Rawlings-Way et al., 2008).

Looking at the connection between Buddhist teachings and artificial intelligence brings important future paths for research and practice. Given the quick growth in AI technologies, researchers can use the ethical guidelines from the Noble Eightfold Path, as mentioned by Marques, to help create ethically responsible AI systems that support sustainable leadership in technology. Also, the need for a comparative philosophy that mixes insights from different cultures, as suggested in modern academic discussions, can improve our grasp of how Eastern philosophies influence the field of AI ethics. The difficult moral issues tied to AI can also be explored further through research that measures how Buddhist ideas affect societal ethical views, as shown in a study on the moral attitudes towards AI in the Japanese population. Moreover, using frameworks like Value Sensitive Design will help ensure that ethical values take precedence in AI development, highlighting the significance of human values in new technologies.

In the fast-changing world of artificial intelligence, there is a shared urge for technology experts and ethicists to focus on ethical issues in how they create and use these technologies. Buddhist teachings offer a way to focus on mindfulness and compassion, which are important for dealing with the challenges brought on by new technology. As discussed in modern conversations, cybertheology can be important by helping to connect AI technologies with human values and ethics (Peters et al., 2024). Additionally, looking at how AI interacts with religious traditions shows ways to change social norms for the benefit of everyone (Umbrello et al., 2023). The broad discussion about data governance highlights the need to create trust in this complex tech environment, indicating that a balanced method is crucial for encouraging cooperation (N/A, 2023). In the end, starting discussions between different ways of thinking, as shown in Intelligent Transportation Systems, can deepen ethical talks about the future of technology (Cheek et al., 2006).

As we move through the tricky times of technology, using Buddhist ideas gives us a deep way to look at our duties regarding artificial intelligence. Key ideas like mindfulness, compassion, and interdependence match well with the need to create technology that helps people instead of hurting them. By using Buddhist teachings, we can question the common utilitarian view that often values efficiency more than empathy. This pushes for a broader view on AI creation. This viewpoint supports discussions that include various opinions, highlighting how all lives are connected and how technology can affect society. In the end, adopting

Journal of Exploration in Interdisciplinary Methodologies (JEIM)
ISSN: 3057-0085 (Online) • Vol 2 • No 1 (January-February, 2025)

68

Buddhist ideas can help us build an AI environment that honors human dignity and encourages friendly relationships between technology and people, making sure that our progress does not weaken our ethical standards.

Originality & Body of Knowledge

Originality: This study uniquely bridges the gap between Buddhist teachings and the ethical challenges posed by advancements in artificial intelligence (AI). Unlike previous research that focuses on isolated aspects of AI ethics or Buddhist philosophy, this paper integrates ancient Buddhist principles such as compassion (*Karuna*), mindfulness (*Sati*), and interconnectedness into the contemporary discourse on AI ethics. The originality of the study lies in applying these teachings to address pressing issues like algorithmic bias, privacy concerns, and moral agency in AI systems. By exploring how Buddhist ethical frameworks can guide the development and use of AI technologies, the study provides an innovative approach to harmonizing technological progress with spiritual and ethical considerations.

Body of Knowledge: This research significantly contributes to the body of knowledge by demonstrating how Buddhist philosophy can inform and enhance the ethical foundations of AI development. It introduces a novel perspective on the role of mindfulness and compassion in shaping responsible AI practices that prioritize societal well-being and environmental sustainability. Furthermore, the study explores the implications of AI's potential sentience, questioning traditional notions of moral agency and authenticity in spiritual contexts. By incorporating real-world case studies, such as AI applications in healthcare, education, and environmental management, the paper provides practical insights into how Buddhist-inspired ethics can influence policy and practice. This interdisciplinary approach fosters a deeper understanding of how ancient wisdom can address the ethical dilemmas of modern technology.

Declarations

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Ethical treatment of experimental subjects (animals & human): The research was conducted in compliance with the principles of the Helsinki Declaration regarding human subjects, so formal ethical approval was not required.

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70

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