The Asian Thinker
A Quarterly Bilingual Peer-Reviewed Journal for Social Sciences and Humanities
Year-7 Volume: IV (Special), October-December, 2025
Issue-28 ISSN: 2582-1296 (Online)
Website: www.theasianthinker.com **Email**: asianthinkerjournal@gmail.com

6. Applying Ethical Ideas from Indian Knowledge Systems to AI Development

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Abstract:

The ethical evolution of artificial intelligence (AI) is examined in this study through the lens of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), particularly the ethical concepts of ahimsa (non-violence), dharma (moral responsibility), and karma (repercussions of deeds). Individual rights and compliance-based responsibility are frequently emphasized in contemporary AI ethics frameworks, which are mostly rooted on Western ideologies. These frameworks could, however, be devoid of viewpoints on ecological balance, long-term responsibility, and community welfare—all of which are important to IKS principles. This study offers an ethical framework that emphasizes damage reduction, social responsibility, and sustainability across the AI development process, from design to deployment, by integrating ahimsa, dharma, and karma into AI systems. The study demonstrates how these principles handle concerns of bias, openness, and accountability via case studies in social media, autonomous cars, and healthcare. The framework's cultural tolerance and versatility across a range of AI applications are highlighted by expert input. The study comes to the conclusion that integrating IKS concepts into AI promotes a socially conscious and culturally sensitive AI ecosystem in addition to improving ethical rigor. In order to expand this strategy and develop a more inclusive, globally applicable ethical paradigm for AI, future studies will investigate incorporating more non-Western ideologies.

Keywords: Ethical AI, Indian Knowledge Systems, Ahimsa, Dharma, Karma, Social Responsibility, Cultural Inclusivity, AI Ethics

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1. Introduction:

The need for strong ethical frameworks has become increasingly important as artificial intelligence (AI) spreads throughout industries. The majority of contemporary ethical theories, which draw heavily on Western philosophies like utilitarianism and deontology, emphasize individual rights, accountability, and openness. The social, long-term, and holistic viewpoints that are emphasized by non-Western ethical systems are occasionally overlooked by these frameworks, though. This study explores how Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), particularly the concepts of ahimsa (non-violence), dharma (moral obligation), and karma (consequences of acts), may enhance AI ethics in order to overcome these constraints. These values prioritize future effects, ecological balance, and communal welfare in addition to upholding individual rights. This project aims to create an ethical paradigm that is more sustainable and inclusive by integrating IKS ideals into AI.

Ahimsa (Non-Violence) and Its Significance in AI

The idea of ahimsa, which has its roots in Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain traditions, emphasizes the dedication to minimizing damage and non-violence. Ahimsa has always encompassed more than just physical aggression; it also includes mental and emotional injury and promotes compassion and respect in all dealings. This idea extends to reducing algorithmic damage in AI, particularly in applications that impact disadvantaged groups. For example, AI may inadvertently exacerbate prejudices and inequities in domains like social media, healthcare, and finance. AI developers may actively strive towards harm reduction by implementing ahimsa and building systems that put user safety, privacy, and equity first. This essay makes the case that ahimsa adoption can result in more fair AI practices, boosting inclusion and confidence in digital systems.

The Use of Dharma (Moral Duty) in Artificial Intelligence

The dharma principle, which is frequently seen as moral obligation or ethical responsibility, promotes deeds that promote welfare and societal peace. Dharma, which has its roots in Indian philosophy, highlights people's obligation to behave morally and responsibly while taking other people's welfare into account. Dharma in AI stands for a dedication to accountability, justice, and openness. AI companies and developers have a moral duty to create systems that benefit society, prioritizing ethical issues over just adhering to legal requirements. AI systems may guarantee accessibility, foster trust, and offer meaningful user involvement by embracing dharma as their ethical basis. According to this study, dharma-centered AI enables developers to create AI that upholds user rights and advances society wellbeing by promoting a proactive rather than reactive approach to ethical responsibility.

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Karma (Outcomes of Deeds) in AI Accountability

In Indian philosophy, the idea of karma—the knowledge that deeds have enduring effects—is central, emphasizing the value of responsibility and forethought. Karma is consistent with the requirement for long-term accountability in the AI field, which encourages developers to think about the wider social, cultural, and environmental effects of their systems. Because of its scale and potential for broad effect, AI systems may have unintended repercussions that may not always show up right away. By including karma, this study advances a paradigm that ensures AI developers prioritize sustainability, ethical foresight, and community well-being by holding them responsible for the long-term impacts of their creations. The use of karma promotes a thoughtful approach to AI, in which the system is continuously evaluated and improved to reduce negative effects over time.

Goals of AI Ethics' Integration of IKS Principles

This study's main goal is to integrate IKS concepts to create an ethical framework for AI that is inclusive of all cultures. This paradigm tackles important ethical concerns including prejudice, accountability, and transparency in a globally relevant context by incorporating ahimsa, dharma, and karma into AI research. The goal of this paradigm is to develop technology that not only benefits individual users but also supports sustainable practices and the general well-being of society by shifting AI ethics towards a more ecologically conscious and community-centered approach. In the end, this study suggests that the IKS-based ethical framework may be used as a substitute for conventional AI ethics models, providing a comprehensive strategy that incorporates environmental stewardship, social responsibility, and human values.

This paper is set up to give a thorough overview of how karma, dharma, and ahimsa might be included into AI development procedures. The methodology section outlines a six-step process for implementing these ideas, which includes developing a framework, conceptual analysis, and interpretive contextualization. Validation is then carried out through case studies, expert input, and ongoing development. The practical implications of these ideas are illustrated in the findings and discussion sections, where case examples illustrate how they might be used to social media, autonomous cars, and healthcare. The conclusion concludes by considering how this IKS-based paradigm may promote a more moral, inclusive, and accountable AI ecosystem and offering suggestions for further study to further its cultural inclusion. This paper offers a fresh viewpoint that strikes a balance between moral obligations and technical advancement by rethinking AI ethics through the prism of Indian Knowledge Systems.

2. Literature review

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Johnson et al. argue that Western ethics should be incorporated into AI policies, focusing on values beyond utilitarian or deontological ones. They explore non-Western ethical systems like Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) and Ubuntu, which offer insights into community, respect, and interconnection. Integrating these frameworks could address bias, transparency, and accountability issues in AI development. [1]

Ahimsa (non-violence) from Jain and Hindu principles is thoroughly examined in this research, along with its potential applications to AI systems. According to Patel, incorporating ahimsa into AI will promote behaviors that put safety first, reduce harm, and respect user privacy. Intentional damage avoidance is emphasized by ahimsa-based ethics, which is consistent with AI's objectives of reducing mistakes and unexpected effects, especially in delicate domains like healthcare and autonomous systems. According to the study, ahimsa can work as a useful tenet that motivates system designers to give ethical consideration and human welfare first priority. According to Patel's research, ahimsa is a universal principle that can be applied to a variety of AI applications, supporting an ethical standard that aims to safeguard marginalized populations. The author concludes that ahimsa is crucial for creating inclusive and responsible AI and suggests that a non-violent approach to AI ethics might lessen problems with bias and damage. [2]

Iyer examines Indian Knowledge Systems' concept of dharma, or moral obligation, and considers how it relates to AI ethics in this paper. As an alternative to compliance-driven AI ethics, dharma—a notion based on accountability to people and society—is put forth. According to Iyer, dharma may serve as a guide for AI developers as they create systems with a stronger sense of moral obligation and accountability. Developers that follow dharma-based ethics would build AI systems with an innate commitment to ethical commitments, transparency, and responsibility rather than just obeying regulatory norms. This strategy seeks to match AI systems with ethical obligations that promote social welfare and safeguard users. The study comes to the conclusion that by addressing context-specific issues, dharma provides a flexible framework for moral AI decision-making, encouraging actions that go beyond accepted norms. [3]

The study explores how the karma principle—which emphasizes the repercussions of actions—may affect AI responsibility. Rao contends that karma might be applied to hold people accountable for the long-term effects of AI, particularly in fields where unforeseen implications might eventually surface. AI developers would take into account the wider societal and environmental effects of AI by including karma, encouraging ethical innovation. According to the study, karma can also foster ethical foresight by motivating practitioners to take the environment and future generations into account. Karma-based ethics, according to Rao, might

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address moral dilemmas including prejudice, data privacy, and ecological effects, establishing karma as a revolutionary foundation for long-term accountability in AI. [4]

The research looks at relational ethics from Indian Knowledge Systems, emphasizing the value of mutual respect and interconnection in the creation of AI. They contend that human and ecological ties should take precedence over individual-centric ethics in AI's ethical frameworks. The paper investigates how relational ethics could help address problems like algorithmic prejudice and privacy violations, arguing that doing so will guarantee AI complies with social and cultural norms. According to Singh and Mehta, relationally ethical AI systems might promote social trust and responsibility by taking into consideration the well-being of the group as opposed to the interests of any one person, therefore promoting a more compassionate AI. [5]

This paper gives a thorough explanation of how Indian philosophical ideas like ahimsa, dharma, and karma are applied to AI ethics and how they support ethical AI activities. Das highlights that these ideas might motivate developers to give ethical issues that support both human rights and society benefit top priority. AI systems may be created to avoid damage, uphold responsibility, and honor various cultural values by utilizing these frameworks. Das comes to the conclusion that Indian philosophical frameworks provide strong ethical direction for the development of AI, particularly when it comes to addressing moral ambiguities and fostering inclusion. [6]

The possibility of ahimsa as an ethical approach to lessen detrimental biases in AI systems is examined in this research. According to Sharma, ahimsa promotes deliberate harm avoidance, which may result in more equitable and inclusive AI systems. The report goes on to say that developers may solve algorithmic bias problems and guarantee AI respects the dignity of all users by incorporating ahimsa into AI systems. Sharma adds that since ahimsa promotes a proactive approach to harm reduction and justice, it immediately addresses ethical problems around prejudice and discrimination, making it a fundamental concept for ethical AI. [7]

The study looks at how dharma, or moral obligation, might improve AI transparency and build user confidence. According to Verma, dharma-guided AI systems would place a high value on responsible behavior and straightforward, honest communication. This method promotes the idea that AI should uphold ethical duties that promote openness and user empowerment rather than just following regulations. Verma contends that AI engineers may create systems that respect user agency, convey constraints, and lessen opacity by using dharma. The study comes to the conclusion that dharma's emphasis on moral responsibility offers a workable way to improve AI's accountability and trust. [8]

The contribution of ahimsa and karma to environmental sustainability in AI systems is examined in this work by Radhakrishnan. The author contends that AI's function in reducing ecological

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damage is in line with the concepts of action-consequence (karma) and non-violence (ahimsa). According to Radhakrishnan, AI developers may design sustainable systems that put an emphasis on minimizing environmental impact and taking long-term responsibility for ecological footprints by following these guidelines. The study comes to the conclusion that karma and ahimsa are crucial for environmentally conscious AI as well as for the welfare of society. [9]

The requirement for cultural diversity in AI ethics is examined in Mehta's work, which contends that AI systems should represent ideals from other philosophical traditions. The study investigates how dharma and karma, two concepts from Indian knowledge systems, might provide AI a moral basis that resonates with its culture. Mehta contends that by taking these values into account, AI may handle ethical problems more thoroughly while honoring social complexity and cultural variety. The paper emphasizes how Indian knowledge systems could support an international AI ethics framework that encourages accountability and moral consciousness. [10]

The study explores the potential of spiritual philosophies, particularly those from Indian traditions, to provide a comprehensive framework for AI ethics. It suggests that incorporating these principles can prevent biases, address accountability, and promote a more egalitarian approach to AI systems, ultimately allowing for coexistence between mankind and technology. [11]

Joshi explores in this study how ethical AI development might be guided by the Indian idea of karma, which emphasizes accountability for acts. According to Joshi, karma-based ethics could offer AI systems a strong accountability framework that incentivizes creators to think about the long-term effects of their designs. The paper makes the case that AI systems might incorporate methods for ongoing accountability by referencing karma, which would promote responsibility and trust. Joshi encourages ethical foresight in AI by arguing that technology should not only be useful right away but also recognize its long-term effects. The study comes to the conclusion that, in addition to current AI accountability models, karma provides a useful ethical viewpoint.[12]

In order to overcome prejudice in AI systems, Kapoor's work investigates the Jain concept of ahimsa, or non-violence. According to Kapoor, ahimsa encourages developers to design algorithms that intentionally steer clear of prejudice and damage in order to foster ethical sensitivity. AI systems might proactively reduce prejudices that impact underserved populations by including ahimsa, promoting justice and equity in AI applications. Kapoor goes on to say that as ahimsa advocates for inclusive behaviors and respect for user diversity, it fits in nicely with

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the present objectives of ethical AI. According to the study's findings, ahimsa may greatly reduce bias in AI and guarantee that all users of AI systems gain equally from them. [13]

Gupta explores the application of the Indian idea of dharma, or moral obligation, to ethical AI design in this study. According to Gupta, dharma offers a framework for moral decision-making that is sensitive to context, which encourages engineers to think about how AI systems will affect society in various cultural contexts. According to the study, dharma-based ethics would make AI more sensitive to moral dilemmas and promote a method that takes into account social and cultural quirks. According to Gupta, dharma provides a well-rounded ethical framework that may direct AI development beyond legal requirements and guarantee that AI is in line with society's larger ideals and obligations. [14]

Rao and Prasad's work investigates how ecological responsibility within AI ethics might be informed by the concepts of karma (activities and their effects) and ahimsa (non-violence). According to the authors, these guidelines promote sustainable practices by pushing AI developers to think about how their systems will affect the environment. Rao and Prasad propose that AI systems might prioritize ecological protection and reduce harm to natural ecosystems by implementing karma and ahimsa. They stress that moral AI should respect environmental principles in addition to human interests. The study comes to the conclusion that by combining these ideas, AI may be guided towards ecological responsibility, striking a balance between environmental sustainability and technological growth. [15]

2.1 Objective:

Using concepts from Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), such as ahimsa (non-violence), dharma (moral obligation), and karma (repercussions of deeds), the study aims to provide a culturally inclusive ethical framework for artificial intelligence (AI). By establishing AI development on tenets that prioritize damage minimization, accountability, and moral responsibility, this framework seeks to solve ethical issues in AI, including bias, accountability, and transparency. The project aims to advance a globalised, context-sensitive strategy that supports ecological balance, social equality, and human values in AI applications by integrating IKS into AI ethics.

3. Methodology:

The goal of this study's research technique is to methodically incorporate Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) ethical precepts into the creation of artificial intelligence (AI). Six stages make up this methodology: interpretive contextualization, framework development, case study validation,

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expert evaluation, conceptual analysis, and ongoing improvement. Each stage aims to solve fundamental ethical issues in AI, such as bias, accountability, and transparency, by adapting the IKS principles of ahimsa (non-violence), dharma (moral obligation), and karma (consequence of deeds).

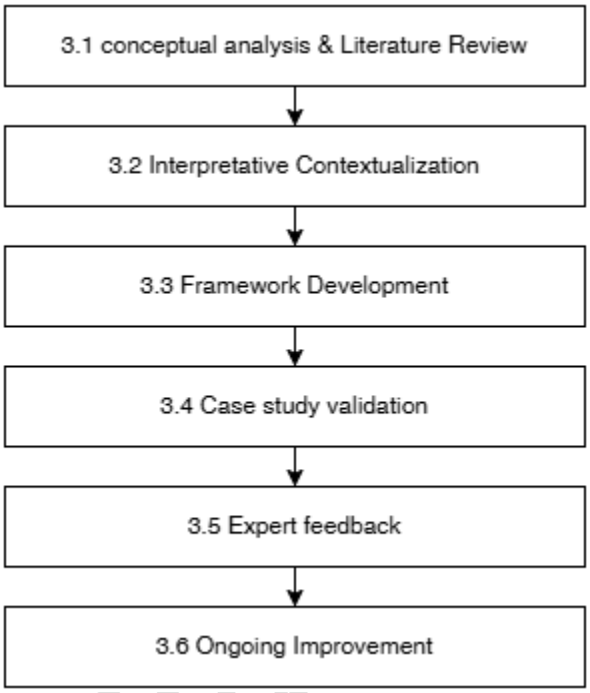

Fig-1: Flowchart: Six Phases in AI Ethics Framework

This flowchart shows the six main phases of the methodology section. Each step's sequential flow, which begins with Conceptual Analysis & Literature Review and concludes with Ongoing Improvement, offers a clear basis for understanding the evolution of the AI ethical framework.

3.1 Conceptual Analysis and Literature Review:

In order to comprehend the concepts of ahimsa, dharma, and karma, this phase comprised a thorough examination of traditional Indian philosophical writings, such as the Vedas, Upanishads, and ethical teachings from Buddhism and Jainism. In order to improve socially conscious behaviors', each principle was studied to see how its ethical implications may be implemented in AI.

3.1.1 Ahimsa (Non-Violence):

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It is a concept that has its roots in Jain and Hindu ethics and denotes a dedication to refraining from violence and preventing injury to others. Ahimsa directs the use of proactive harm-minimization techniques in the context of AI, especially in systems that deal with private user information or have an impact on financial and healthcare decision-making. This idea is essential to AI in order to protect user privacy and avoid biased results.

3.1.2 Dharma (Moral Duty):

Dharma, which has its roots in Indian philosophy, represents moral duties to both individuals and society as a whole and promotes moral behavior that advances the common good. Dharma in the context of AI refers to the obligation of AI systems and creators to put openness, equity, and the general welfare first. Dharma directs AI developers in creating systems that uphold moral principles and encourage reliability and usability.

3.1.3 Karma (Consequences of Actions):

The concept of karma, which stresses taking responsibility for the results of one's deeds, offers AI engineers a framework of accountability. It encourages AI practitioners to consider the long-term social and environmental effects of their systems by integrating karma. When discussing the unforeseen repercussions of AI, including moral quandaries and prejudices that could emerge after implementation, this idea is very pertinent.

These principles provide a holistic perspective that shifts from individualistic, Western-centric ethics to a community-oriented, culturally inclusive approach. This foundational analysis allows for reinterpretation and integration of these principles into AI ethics.

3.2 Interpretative Contextualization of IKS Principles in AI Ethics

The interpretative contextualization phase focuses on translating ahimsa, dharma, and karma into actionable ethical guidelines for AI development. Each principle was aligned with specific ethical issues in AI:

3.2.1 Ahimsa and the Reduction of Harm:

Ahimsa is operationalised in the context of AI to reduce damage and avoid unintentional prejudice, particularly in systems that impact disadvantaged populations. This idea guides procedures for protecting data privacy, preventing algorithmic prejudice, and advancing equity in AI applications. For example, ahimsa stresses the significance of employing balanced datasets during data selection and model training, as well as making sure the AI doesn't hurt people by making unfair or biased suggestions.

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3.2.2 Dharma and Moral Obligation:

In AI, dharma is adopted to stand for developers' moral obligations to uphold human dignity, ethical accountability, and transparency. In actuality, this entails developing AI systems that uphold accessibility and respect user rights. AI systems that adhere to dharma are motivated by ethical duties that put the good of society first. For instance, in applications like healthcare or finance, where user trust and results can be greatly impacted by comprehending the AI's thinking, transparency in AI choices becomes essential.

3.2.3 Karma and Extended Responsibility:

AI practitioners are held accountable for the long-term societal impacts of AI systems under the accountability framework provided by karma. Among other things, this includes assessing how AI affects social responsibility and ethical sustainability. Using karma as a guide, developers are urged to be proactive in evaluating the potential effects AI systems may have on the environment or future generations, guaranteeing sustainability and ethical monitoring.

This interpretative analysis redefines traditional IKS values for ethical AI, allowing a culturally attuned model for responsible AI development that aligns with global standards.

3.3 Framework Development for Integrating IKS Principles in AI:

A structured framework was constructed to integrate ahimsa, dharma, and karma throughout the AI lifecycle, guiding ethical decision-making across the stages of design, development, and deployment. This framework aims to embed culturally relevant ethics into AI practices at each stage.

3.3.1 Phase of Design:

Ahimsa: This idea guides the gathering and preparation of data, encouraging objective datasets to lessen any damage. In order to avoid algorithmic prejudice, developers are urged to carefully choose and examine their data sources.

Dharma: Places a strong emphasis on design transparency, allowing users to meaningfully comprehend and engage with AI systems. Creating user interfaces that let consumers view the standards AI uses to make choices is part of this.

Karma: Ensures that ethical foresight is ingrained in the design process by introducing accountability standards to evaluate social repercussions. By foreseeing the long-term effects of

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system use, developers enable a proactive response to moral dilemmas.

3.3.2 Phase of Development:

Ahimsa: Guides model training to avoid discriminating results and give fairness first priority. In order to promote harm reduction and avoid negative effects on marginalized groups, AI developers incorporate diversity and inclusion into data representation.

Dharma: Makes ensuring developers follow fairness and transparency guidelines and uphold their moral obligations to consumers and society. This entails creating models that respect user privacy, provide predictions that are fair, and enable users to interact with the AI in meaningful ways.

Karma: Creates systems to anticipate and lessen long-term impacts, particularly in regions with a lot of social influence. It is advised that development teams include frequent evaluations of the AI's practical effects and adapt to deal with unanticipated results.

3.3.3 Phase of Deployment:

Ahimsa: Provides guidance for post-deployment monitoring with an emphasis on harm reduction and safety. To make sure the AI keeps acting morally and minimizing harm or prejudice in its continuous interactions with users, audits are carried out.

Dharma: To ensure accountability and accessibility, it places a strong emphasis on openness and user feedback systems. In order to enable engineers make any required adjustments to the AI, this phase encourages regular feedback channels for consumers to voice issues or offer insights.

Karma: Creates procedures for ongoing impact assessments that make it possible to monitor both favorable and unfavorable results. Systems are in place to collect user input and empirical data, which engineers utilize to improve the AI and keep it consistent with moral and societal principles.

This framework operationalizes IKS principles, embedding ethical guidelines into each stage of AI development to create a holistic, socially responsible AI lifecycle.

3.4 Case Studies for Validation of the Framework:

To validate the framework's practicality, case studies were conducted across different AI applications, demonstrating how each IKS principle guides specific ethical challenges:

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3.4.1 AI Systems for Healthcare:

Ahimsa: To minimize patient damage and lower the possibility of diagnostic mistakes, a clinical decision-support AI was developed using a variety of datasets to eliminate racial and gender biases.

Dharma: By implementing transparency elements that enable medical practitioners to comprehend and evaluate the AI's suggestions, confidence in AI-driven healthcare has increased.

Karma: To ensure responsibility for patient outcomes and foster ethical long-term influence, the system's fairness and accuracy were regularly assessed and updated using real-world data.

3.4.2 Navigation in Autonomous Vehicles:

Ahimsa: Safety procedures placed a high priority on harm reduction, emphasizing safe navigation techniques to avert mishaps and harmful consequences.

Dharma: When making navigational judgments, the system put human safety first and ethical duties above of efficiency.

Karma: To ensure ongoing accountability for user safety, the AI's performance in various situations was tracked, and the system was modified when new threats surfaced.

3.4.3 Suggested Content for Social Media:

Ahimsa: To minimize psychological harm to consumers, the content recommendation system was improved to refrain from endorsing harmful or polarizing material.

Dharma: By including transparency measures, users were able to manage and comprehend the material they were exposed to, so bringing the AI's goal into line with their welfare.

Karma: Long-term research evaluated the social effects of content suggestions, encouraging responsibility for social cohesiveness and public mental health.

These case studies demonstrate how well the IKS-based paradigm handles ethical issues, enhancing AI systems' sensitivity to social norms and cultural variety.

3.5 Expert Feedback and Validation:

Feedback on the framework's viability and applicability was collected from AI ethicists, developers, and Indian philosophy scholars, who affirmed its potential for real-world integration. Experts noted that the framework's recommendations could be smoothly incorporated into

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current development processes, particularly during data collection and model building. AI ethicists highlighted its alignment with responsible AI practices, emphasizing how principles like ahimsa, dharma, and karma effectively address core issues such as bias, accountability, and transparency. Additionally, scholars praised the framework's cultural inclusivity, recognizing that it broadens the ethical conversation by introducing values that resonate with diverse global audiences. Based on this feedback, minor adjustments were made to enhance the framework's adaptability across various organizational contexts and industries.

3.6 Ongoing Enhancement and Upcoming Studies:

A continuous improvement process is recommended to ensure the framework remains adaptable to advancements in AI and evolving ethical challenges. This process includes a regular feedback loop, allowing input from ethicists, developers, and users to address emerging issues and make iterative enhancements. Additionally, future studies will explore integrating ethical principles from other non-Western systems, such as Ubuntu and Confucian ethics, to create a more comprehensive and inclusive AI ethics model. This iterative approach ensures that the framework upholds the core principles of ahimsa, dharma, and karma, while staying responsive to new ethical demands and AI developments.

4. Result and Discussion:

4.1 Result:

The study's findings show that the ethical robustness of AI systems may be improved by including the ahimsa, dharma, and karma principles of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into AI development. The usefulness of the suggested paradigm is demonstrated by case studies in the fields of healthcare, driverless cars, and social media content suggestion. Ahimsa was successful in minimizing damage in the healthcare AI system by lowering diagnostic bias through a variety of datasets, while dharma and karma guaranteed responsibility and transparency, strengthening patient and physician confidence. In a similar vein, dharma stressed moral decision-making by putting human wellbeing ahead of operational efficiency, whereas ahimsa prioritized safety in autonomous cars. Lastly, dharma and karma brought user empowerment and long-term effect evaluations to social media, while ahimsa helped reduce psychological injury by modifying algorithms to avoid boosting divisive material. The framework's cultural inclusivity and adaptability to different AI applications were confirmed by feedback from IKS researchers and AI ethicists. The framework's flexibility across organizational settings was improved by minor modifications made in response to expert advice. Overall, the findings show that this IKS-based paradigm promotes inclusion, accountability, and social responsibility in technology by giving AI developers a thorough, culturally aware approach to ethical AI.

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4.2 Discussion:

Ahimsa, dharma, and karma are positioned as transformational ethical standards for responsible AI development in the research, which emphasizes the advantages of integrating IKS concepts into AI ethics. By operationalising dharma as moral obligation, karma as responsibility, and ahimsa as damage minimization, this approach tackles important ethical issues including prejudice, privacy, and the long-term effects of artificial intelligence. The findings show how these guidelines offer an ethical framework that harmonizes AI with human-centered ideals and the well-being of the society, especially when AI systems engage with delicate social areas. IKS principles extend the reach of AI ethics outside Western paradigms, which frequently place a higher priority on individual rights, as the discussion clearly recognizes. A more comprehensive, culturally sensitive paradigm that prioritizes community, accountability, and sustainable results is provided by the IKS-based approach. Nonetheless, the research acknowledges that integrating conventional ideas with contemporary AI might provide difficulties, necessitating continuous improvement. By including other ethical theories, like Ubuntu or Confucianism, future studies might build on these findings and advance a framework for AI ethics that is inclusive of all cultures. With this concept, AI might be guided towards moral behavior that is more inclusive, globally relevant, and consistent with long-term environmental and social sustainability.

5. Conclusion and Future Scope:

5.1 Conclusion:

The study comes to the conclusion that the ethical underpinnings of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS)—ahimsa (non-violence), dharma (moral obligation), and karma (repercussions of actions)—offer a solid basis for creating ethical and culturally sensitive AI systems. The suggested approach tackles important ethical issues including bias, accountability, and transparency in ways that are consistent with global and community-centered values by integrating these principles into every stage of the AI lifecycle, from design to deployment. Case examples from the fields of social media, autonomous cars, and healthcare show how the paradigm may be applied practically and improve ethical concerns in AI while encouraging user accountability and trust. The framework's versatility across several applications was further validated by the expert validation procedure, demonstrating its applicability in a range of AI situations. This method provides a comprehensive paradigm that promotes social welfare, inclusiveness, and long-term accountability, making it a useful substitute for conventional, frequently individualistic Western ethical frameworks. In the end, our research indicates that applying IKS principles to AI development not only reinforces moral behavior but also

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harmonizes AI with human-centered concepts that put sustainability and community well-being first.

5.2 Future Scope:

In order to develop a more globally inclusive model, the future scope of this project include improving and broadening the IKS-based ethical framework for AI by including other non-Western ethical systems, such as Ubuntu and Confucian ethics. To further assess the framework's flexibility and efficacy, future research might concentrate on experimentally testing it across a range of AI applications and sectors. Iteratively improving the framework will require constant input from developers, ethicists, and users as AI technologies advance. Research might also look at combining this framework with technical techniques like explainability models and fairness auditing to connect moral ideas with useful AI design. The creation of training courses for AI professionals to advance knowledge and comprehension of IKS concepts in moral decision-making is another possible avenue. By furthering these initiatives, our study can help create a more morally sound and inclusive AI environment, allowing AI systems to promote ecological sustainability, cultural sensitivity, and social responsibility globally.

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The Asian Thinker
A Quarterly Bilingual Peer-Reviewed Journal for Social Sciences and Humanities
Year-7 Volume: IV (Special), October-December, 2025
Issue-28 ISSN: 2582-1296 (Online)
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