

**RESEARCH PAPER****Algorithmic Governance: Unveiling the Nexus between Artificial Intelligence and Policy Dynamics****Muhammad Ijaz**

Student, Quaid-i-Azam school of management sciences (QASMS), Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan

Corresponding Author

muhammadijazbutt999@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

It's commonplace for artificial intelligence (AI) to be incorporated into government worldwide these days. The objective of this research is to understand and scrutinize the relationship between policymaking and postmodern conceptions and inventions of AI and Algorithmic Governance. In the modern world, incorporation of the AI and technology into the processes of policymaking and governance is indispensable. Therefore, research needs to be conducted on this scenario as to analyze the relationship between policy dynamics and incorporation of AI into it. This research employs a qualitative approach, entailing case studies and consequent analyzation to demonstrate the connection of AI and governance. The research finds that the nexus between AI and policy dynamics in light of the algorithmic governance encompasses a wide variety of aspects, including fostering community participation, increasing policy effectiveness as well as considering the ethical boundaries. In the end, this work advances our understanding of the complex relationships between AI technology and policy dynamics, which may be helpful to researchers, policymakers, or other organizations traversing algorithmic management environments.

Keywords: Algorithmic Governance, Artificial Intelligence, Democracy, Governance, Policy Formulation, Stakeholders

Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) systems have come a long way from the days of residing exclusively in the domain of science fiction (Desouza, n.d.). Today, the term "governance" often refers to one of three things: a new way of ruling, a modified state of organized rule, or a new approach to regulating society. While governance is a contested term, we define its core as coordination between actors based on rules (Katzenbach & Ulbricht, 2019). In simple terms, Algorithmic governance refers to using algorithms and automated processes as an effective coordination and governing system for social ordering. Here I use the word algorithm to refer to a specific type of artefact: computational procedures (which can be more or less complex) drawing on some type of digital data ("big" or not) that provide some kind of quantitative output (be it a single score or multiple metrics) through a software program (Christin, 2017). I have used the term algorithmic "governance", not "regulations" because it considers all aspects of society, like who is involved and how things work.

Stakeholders can provide valuable insights and perspectives to ensure that algorithmic governance processes are fair, accountable, and representative of sundry interests. The main concern with this so-called "fourth industrial revolution" is whether it will mitigate our existing challenges or contribute adversary to an increment in them. In responding to this challenge, the following question needs to be considered: What kinds of tools are needed, not only to keep control of AI development, but foremost to multiply the possible opportunities it offers? (Boni, 2021) This is to reflect on the way that algorithmic systems are built into organizational structures and to think about how they then shape decisions or become integrated into the choices that are made – and how those choices then become a part of people's lives (Beer, 2016). Any artificial intelligence system that has the potential to significantly affect a person's life should not be implemented, in my opinion,

unless it is able to produce a comprehensive and satisfying justification for the choices it makes. Regulation has a critical underlying role to play in the adoption and uptake of new AI technologies, while learning to cope with the never-ending tensions between technology giants and public, bad actors trying to exploit opportunities to pursue their corrupt goals and (parts of) society, traditional businesses and digital disruptors of any size and even different national governments capable to either limit adoption or boost progress of new technologies (Lauterbach, 2019). This framework should prioritize transparency, fairness, and accountability in AI development and deployment (Ellul et al., 2021).

The use of AI in policy formulation can significantly enhance decision-making by analyzing complex data and providing insights to improve policies (Medaglia et al., 2021). This technological development works on the basis of the argument that "the more data governments and public institutions manage to integrate into their systems, the higher the capabilities of machine learning to make decisions based on this data will be" (Valle-Cruz et al., 2019).

Because cognitive systems are structured and predictable, they will enable public authorities to free their employees from tasks that are ideal for automation. For example, to manage a large number of customer inquiries, the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) introduced the chatbot "Emma" in 2015.

Literature Review

Algorithmic Governance – the Postmodern Necessity

We are living in an algorithmic age where mathematics and computer science are coming together in powerful ways to influence, shape and guide our behaviour and the governance of our societies (Danaher et al., 2017). Sociologists since the time of Weber have highlighted ways in which the legal-bureaucratic organization of the state is subject to the same modernising trends as the design of industrial factories (Kanter, 1991; Weber, 1947). In both public and private institutions, a wide range of algorithmic actors are working together (for example, via big data) to function as computing and regulatory technologies that are used to enact and regulate their subjects, which include citizens, immigrants, tourists, customers, suspects, students, friends, coworkers, and many more.

AI systems are becoming a greater source of attention in governance because of their effective decision-making, from policy formation to implications. Increasing population and resources cause difficulty in controlling and managing the masses effectively through traditional approaches. AI systems apply a wide assortment of cognitive computing techniques to large volumes of data to augment human capacities and/or conduct autonomous decision making. (Delivering Artificial Intelligence in Government: Challenges and Opportunities | IBM Center for the Business of Government, n.d.). Algorithmic governance provides a vivid path through the mutual contribution of AI and effective governance practices.

AI policies in various countries of the world

There are three main areas where the inventive disruptive capability of AI in the public sector is creating opportunities: enhancing public administration's internal efficiency; enhancing public administration's decision-making; and enhancing citizen-government interaction, which includes enhancing citizen participation in public sector activities and delivering better, more inclusive services. Governments are paying a sincere attention towards the possible benefits of AI in public sectors. The potential of AI is not limited to economic growth, but national AI initiatives also prioritise common themes like security, trust and ethics, and talent pipeline enhancement. I will provide the relevant examples of different countries in this research article that are striving hard to implement

AI effectively. The "global AI race," which also includes China and the United States, is a common framework in which the European approach to AI is discussed. Comparisons between these three entities involve levels of investments, research, training, and education. Successful deployment of AI is seen as key to efforts to dominate an arena characterized by strong network effects (Makridakis, 2017). China's AI policies prioritize the speeding up of technology development, data collection, and implementing pilots, while risk management, data privacy, and accountability appear to be secondary to these imperatives (Elliott, 2020). In an artificial intelligence white paper that was recently published, European Commission dedicates a specific section to encouraging the public sector to adopt AI. They think it's critical that organisations serving the public interest, such as financial supervisors,, transit agencies, and public administrations, quickly adopt AI-powered goods and services. According to new research, countries with less developed economies and those with higher levels of perceived or reported corruption also appear to support artificial intelligence more when it comes to governance. This demonstrates the general public's neutrality towards AI systems and their faith in them.

AI and Policy Systems

Revolution in Public Service

Here we define 'public services' as interaction with and delivery of services to the public. Broadly technologies supporting: (a) comprehensive digital government services; but also (b) using intelligent virtual assistants to answer questions; (c) automated form filling and registration; (d) automated payments from and to citizens; (e) gathering public opinion to drive policy; (f) citizen-to-citizen community engagement; (g) detecting abuse of public services(Engin&Treleaven,2019).



FIGURE1.Automation Of Government Services (Engin&Treleaven,2019).

- Government data facilities:

This indicates the data availability to citizens collected by the government. (e.g. <https://data.gov.uk/>)

- Internet of things:

It shows how technological devices like mobile phones, laptops and cars etc are interconnected with each other so that they can share the information properly with each other.

- Artificial intelligence:

AI is a system capable of doing tasks that normally require human intelligence to complete them.

- Big data analytics:

Big data is mostly used to uncover hidden pattern and it involves the utilization of advance techniques and tools to process data from various sources like social media etc. It helps government agencies to gain insights, improve efficiency and mitigate societal issues.

- Behavioral\predictive analytics:

It involves the study of data sets to see the citizens preference, behavioral attitudes toward specific situations etc.

Case Study Analysis

Estonia

Estonia provides a perfect example of a full transition to digital governance, or eGovernment. In 1991, when Estonia reclaimed its freedom, fewer than half of its people owned a phone. Twenty years later, it leads the globe in technological innovation. Code for Skype and Kazaa was created by Estonian programmers. It made history in 2007 by being the first nation to permit internet voting for general elections. It maintains the record for the most start-ups for each person and has some of the fastest broadband speeds in the world. Its 1.3 million residents (about the population of New Hampshire) use the internet to access government services (globally); they use their phones to pay for parking and have their medical records kept on cloud servers. It takes around 3 minutes for Estonians (more than 95%) to file their annual tax return which all is possible because of rapid development in technological innovation.

Dubai

With the intention of utilizing blockchain technology to handle most of the the emirate's operations, the Dubai administration developed Smart Dubai (www.smartdubai.ae/). It anticipates that increase the effectiveness of government services and encourage business in Dubai since it will get simpler to do transactions there. The Global Blockchain Council was established in Dubai to investigate present and potential blockchain uses. Having 47 members from the public and private sectors, the council has established seven blockchain proof-of-concept trails encompassing digital wills, shipping, diamond commerce, and business registration. IBM and the Dubai government are working together to test the application of blockchain technology for trade and related endeavors.

Material and Methods

This research employs a qualitative approach and considers the work done under the light of case studies. These case studies include that of the digital governance system in Estonia and another on one inclusion and incorporation of AI into the public services in Dubai.

The research analyzes and examines these case studies considering all the aspects, and applies them on dynamics of Pakistan and how it could yield beneficial research. Furthermore, the research suggests policy designs and measures that could be taken for better effectiveness and efficiency.

Findings

Use of technology in advancement of public policy:

New technologies provide a plethora of modern ways and tools to facilitate citizens to participate in policy development processes. The main aspects provided are:

1. Policy Effectiveness
2. Community participation
3. Online monitoring of public engagement and interest

Policy Effectiveness

The incorporation of IT and modern governance procedures based in technology and modern automated systems have eased the policymaking procedure to a large extent. Modern approaches based on data analysis identify the patterns that man may not be able to. Such approaches provide real time information and knowledge to policymakers and hence they do not have to rely on cognition solely. Forecasting, analyzing and anticipating has been made easier by the incorporation of technology into governance procedures; policymakers can now achieve better results and make effective and efficacious policy decisions.

Also, the matters of bureaucracy have been streamlined, delays can be minimized, and policy implementation is made easier which consequently leaves more time to make strategies and policy decisions based on specific information, including demographics. Individual needs can be analyzed to target populace specific needs and make policies accordingly. Therefore, it is evident that the modern world incorporating the use of AI and automation in policymaking and governance is not only the trend to be carried out, but also the most overall effective and result oriented approach there is.

Community participation

The best way for an individual to prosper is to live in a collective and collaborative society. This can efficiently be done through community participation in different aspects and through different platforms. In the post-modern world of fast-moving technology, the most efficient, efficacious and resource effective way to carry out social practices of community participation is through the use of internet, facilitated by the government made policies and facilities provided using online platforms incorporating modern conceptions of algorithmic governance. Algorithmic governance thus provides equality based opportunities for citizens. Citizens feel more secured, ebullitive and take part in public policy formation as their voices and concerns are properly listened. The resulting policies solve their problems and so it creates an overall harmony in the country. It involves interaction with the public through online voting, or different blogs in policy development.

It is then evident that policymaking as discussed before is the best way to catalyze community participation and advance towards a more progressive society.

Online monitoring of public engagement and interest

Algorithmic governance and modern AI procedures are crucial to analyse the public interest and improve public engagement in governance matters. Social media, online platforms, news outlets and technological platforms provide extensive data for policymakers to analyze. This detailed analysis through algorithmic governance systems can adeptly recognise the contemporary issues and needs of the public for policymakers to identify and work on. Also, the sentiments of the people and trends of the market can also be identified properly in this context. These insights help policymakers to equip themselves with strategies and plans that are made specifically in accordance with the preferences of the people and the trends that prevail. Such tailor-made decisions and policies that take demographics and trends in consideration always prove much more effective than simple decision making based on reasoning and experience, as evident from the example of modern

democracies and developed countries, especially those of the western Europe and Scandinavia.

Additionally, such AI based programs and procedures have a causal relationship; they not only help governmental agencies and policymakers identify the public needs, but also aid in providing insight on the governmental and policymaking decisions and analysis on their effectiveness. Data based results on deliverables and effectiveness of implementation can be analysed to observe if the goals are being met or not. Also, such systems help maintain transparency and accountability in the government systems.

Conclusion

AI offers a very transformative approach to policy making, community participation, and to enhance the efficiency of the policy process. By using the big data sets and efficient algorithms, these systems can perform evidence-based decisions and also can optimize bureaucratic processes. It tailors the policies towards specific needs, thus improving public services and engagement. The implementation of AI in policy process must prioritize fairness and accountability to mitigate biases and to ensure ethical standards. By utilizing these technologies, we can significantly enhance societal well-being, but it requires efforts from researchers, institutions and policy makers to harness their full potential,

Recommendations

This research has not carried out extensive groundwork.

- This research will provide a precise background of algorithmic governance and its relationship with modern policymaking, which will help contemporary researchers to conduct comprehensive research on these themes in a more extensive manner.
- Future researchers may employ quantitative methods, including graphs and numerical representation, to prove their findings collected through either of the myriad methods of research analysis.
- This topic supports various dynamics and aspects including policy nexus and governance conceptions that can be worked on by researchers in the future.
- Institutions may foster collaboration between government agencies and think tanks as well as between policymakers and the populace through providing platforms of communication.
- Institutions must encourage multidisciplinary approaches that integrate insights from politics, economics and social aspects.
- Institutions can work to deliberate and allocate resources for research and analysis that can further open possibilities for better research and implementation.
- Enhance coordination and collaboration for government agencies involved in the major policymaking procedures and processes.
- Invest and improve policymaking – procedure and infrastructure – networking through collaboration and coordination.
- Take decisive measures to curb corruption and other such matters that hinder the better and progressive policymaking
- Policymakers should incorporate modern and technological governance measures to ease the public.

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