

ETHICS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ISSUES AND VALUES

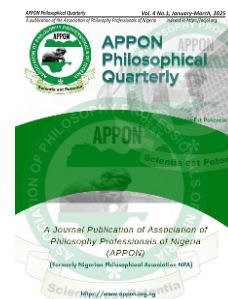
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ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence is a technological ability to manipulate machines or digital computers into thinking and behaving intelligently. This technology is growing very fast and covering every sector of human life. It has come to mean different things to different people depending on their application and usage. The ethics of artificial intelligence like every other philosophical ethics is concerned with what artificial intelligence is permitted to do, to human life and the society. This article investigates the moral issues with Artificial intelligence which is growing with hope for an efficient, reliable and a better future for every sector. These moral issues are also creating fear and anxiety in the minds of many, super intelligence or singularity of AI is one of the biggest problems considering its growth and acceptability. This research is a qualitative study, it adopts historical and evaluative methods of research. The study found out that AI has raised fundamental ethical and social questions, ranging from the moral status of robots, biases and fairness, data mining, autonomy, rights and safety of human life in AI medical diagnosis and treatment. Artificial intelligence has given rise to the brain computer interfaces, which support neurological deficient people to communicate and make decisions with the use of machines. In academic, there are many advancement, precisely research and publishing, OpenAI's ChatGPT, is gradually taking over the educational sector with many potential ethical issues. It concludes that artificial intelligence is making great impacts; it also has potentials to cause harm. The paper advocates for morally friendly AI usage and applications, for a sustainable and a better society.

Keywords: Artificial, Intelligence, Ethics, Issues, Data, Cognition

Introduction

Artificial intelligence is not very new as assumed by several people, however, its proliferation and advancement can be considered new. The advent of artificial intelligence can be traced back to some decades; it deals with the old philosophical question, on the capability of machines to think. Chris Smith in his *History of*

Artificial Intelligence attributed the coinage of the term artificial intelligence to John McCarthy who in the 1956, organized a first academic conference on the subject matter on the question of machines' ability to think.¹ This term was coined by Dartmouth during the conference. However, a couple of years before then, precisely 1950, Alan Turing, wrote a paper, *Computing Machinery and*

¹ Chris Smith, *The History of Artificial Intelligence* (New York: Penguin Press, 2006), 4.

Intelligence where that captured the ability of machines being able to think like humans and perform intelligent tasks.² This question has been answered in several perspectives. For about sixty years now, artificial intelligence has developed very rapidly into different approaches and different fields, it has improved the security of life and property, and it is aiding and doing greatly in the health care. For many AI is making life easier and more efficient, to others it is simply a distraction while others feel, artificial intelligence has come to take over jobs. Nevertheless, while artificial intelligence grows and affects lives both positively and negatively, there are ethical questions arising with its growth and ramifications. Questions such as the moral statute of an artificial intelligent personality, opacity and biases, manipulative behaviour of artificial intelligence, singularity and super intelligence arise. Countries and organizations have started making policies that can govern its growth and proliferation. The basic thing in ethics of artificial intelligence is to interrogate what is permissible with the use artificial intelligence, and under what condition. This paper interrogates these issues, considering the several ethical issues that are rising with artificial intelligence.

Artificial Intelligence at a Glance

Marie Oldfield in her unpublished PhD thesis opined that, even though AI is seen and trusted to be a panacea to many of the society's problems, it is also coming with some negative effects. AI-based technology and applications are beginning to appear randomly. Its development in the last twenty years has been at a pace not witnessed

before.³ We have been bombarded with different AI applications ranging from the smart watches on our wrists, smart homes, streets and towns, and smart phones in our hands, the technology is everywhere, and it is stocked with sophisticated AI software. AI is indeed such a complex concept that can be easily misconstrued, and misused both by specialists and none specialists alike.

Vincent Muller in his article *Ethics of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics* asserted that artificial intelligence and robotics are advanced technologies that appear to be of paramount importance for the development and advancement of humanity in the years to come. He further added that artificial intelligence and robotics are advancing genuine and critical questions about “what we should do with these new technological systems, what the systems themselves should do, and what risks they involve in the long term”. Artificial intelligence is challenging the human view of humanity as the sole intelligent and dominant species on Earth.⁴ Muller's opinion that the artificial intelligence is challenging the human intelligence as the sole and dominant intelligent entity is gradually answering the old question, if machines are capable of thinking.

Thomas Terkura Mchia⁵ opined that, Artificial Intelligence is a very wide field, which can also mean different things; it can be defined in several ways too. He also collaborated Wolfgang's assertion that, “artificial intelligence is geared towards building and understanding, intelligent systems, the more reason it is currently culminating into different sub-disciplines. The difficulty in having an introduction for it is in trying to convey its meaning without leaving any branches it is culminating into”.⁶

² Chris Smith, *The History of Artificial Intelligence* New York: Penguin Press, 2006), 4.

³ Oldfield Marie Human, “*Centred Ethical Approach to Designing and Implementing Artificial Intelligence*”, (PhD diss.,) University of Portsmouth, 2022), iv.

⁴ Muller Vincent “Ethics of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics”, *Introduction to the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence*, ed. Edward N. Zalta (London: MIT Press 2019), 45

⁵ Mchia, Thomas Terkura. “A Reflection on Aristotle's Golden Mean, in Relation to the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence” *Sapientia Journal of Philosophy* Vol 18 (June, 2023): 330

⁶ Wolfgang Ertel, *Introduction to Artificial Intelligence*, Trans. Nathanael Black. (London: Springer, 2017), 98.

In trying to define and let others understand what artificial intelligence is, Wolfgang asserted that the goal of artificial intelligence is to develop machines with intended behaviour of acting as if they are intelligent.⁷ This goal is achieved through several ways now, artificial intelligence and robotics are carrying out very intelligent tasks expected to be done by human beings alone.

In a nutshell, Artificial intelligence can be simply defined or considered as the ability of machines to do things that require human intelligence. Philip Jackson asserted that Artificial intelligence research is an attempt to discover and describe aspects of human intelligence that can be simulated by machines.⁸ Artificial intelligence is just an opposite of the natural intelligence. In artificial intelligence, machines are given the ability to act and carry out intelligent tasks. This research considers artificial intelligence as an intelligence that is not independent of itself. It is an intelligence that thrives on the natural intelligence. 'It is an intelligence that is'.

Ethical Issues in Artificial Intelligence

To Eleanor Bird *et al*, the ethics of artificial intelligence focuses on the question of how developers, producers and users of artificial intelligence try to prevent harm to humanity and the society, these can be done by neglecting the production of unethical or inappropriate applications or the wrong application of artificial intelligence. The need for ethics to interrogate the impact of AI and robotics on the jobs and workplace and its far reaching concern and possibility of super intelligence is of great importance⁹ There are several ethical issues in artificial intelligence, these section of the research have adumbrated and will discuss the

following: biases and fairness, data mining, moral statues of artificial personality (robot), data privacy and manipulation.

The study of ethics began a very long time ago, it has been used in reflecting on the perennial and central role in human life towards making it flourish, on the other hand artificial intelligence has developed to a significant stage only in the last half-century. Nevertheless, the rapid growth of artificial intelligence and its influence and potentials in the last decade have brought to public prominence the crucial importance of attending to the many ethical issues that it raises. We are gradually living in the world where very a large proportion of the critical decisions that affect our lives and wellbeing, ranging from financial markets to social media, transportation and from healthcare to military operations to administrative jobs are either made or significantly informed by AI systems.

Bias and Decision

People's worldview and perspectives is greatly influence Artificial intelligence. This leads to several biases in decision-making regarding AI usage and applications. Robert Wortham in his unpublished PhD thesis stated that biases are both harmful and useful, he observed that, biases enable decisions making on uncertain and incomplete information. On the positive part of human bias, he argued that bias prune the search of possible interpretation and responses, which give raise to a prompt action selection within an ever-changing environment that it also creates social adaptability. On the harmful part he opined that bias could create self-deception, it also brings about mis-attribution and misunderstanding, also including a poor choice of mind model.¹⁰

⁷ Wolfgang Ertel, *Introduction to Artificial Intelligence*, Trans. Nathanael Black. (London: Springer, 2017), 147

⁸ Philip Jackson Jr. *Introduction to Artificial Intelligence*, (New- York Dover Publication Inc., 1985), 1.

⁹ Eleanor Bird et al, *The Ethics of Artificial Intelligence: Issues and Initiatives* (London: Cambridge University Press, 2021), 2-3

¹⁰ Wortham Robert, *Using Other Minds: Transparency as a Fundamental Design Consideration for Artificial Intelligent Systems*, (PhD diss., University of Bath, 2018), 3

To Vincent Muller, bias occur when judgements are not made objectively, the individual making such decisions are must often influenced by discriminatory conceptions about a particular group of people. This is done with the tendency of underestimating ones' intellectual capability, especially on the information about gender, race etc.¹¹ Muller further classified bias into four categories; “first form of bias is a cognitive feature of a person, learned in a particular social context at a particular time. It is often not made explicit and at times the person concerned is not conscious of having that bias”.

The second form of bias is “where humans tend to interpret information as confirming what they already believe. Cognitive biases are said to impede performance in rational judgment”.¹² The third bias is found in data, they can be easily noticed when a systematic error occurs with them. They can be detected automatically. Statistics bias is an example of this bias; they are involved in the creation of datasets. Artificial intelligence systems are used to create these data, which include, selection of news displayed to a specific user. The fourth bias is said to be and AI decision system with a similar feature to human biases. Therefore, it can discriminate based on gender, race, etc. there are some historical bias associated with it, which can be used in discriminating even in recruiting systems. These systems cannot be trusted as they are automated, in certain cases, using historical data to operate. There is need for a concerted effort in removing bias from artificial intelligence systems.

Personal Autonomy and the Brain Computer interface

Every human being is entitled to human rights as well as what should happen to their bodies. Botes discussing the ethical principle of autonomy used the Kantian principle that human being should always be treated with respect also as a person rather than a mere resource.¹³ The ideal of personal autonomy in neurotechnological activities slightly differs from the conception of political and economic autonomy, here this autonomy implies the consent and right a human being gives to others for a device to be inserted into their brain.

Brain Computer Interface (BCI), this is digital health devices, it falls within some of the wearable, implantable and injectable medical apparatus, it also consists of machine learning algorithms to help neurological deficient person to make decisions. This involves connecting the human brain outside of the self or to a machine. The brain computer interfaces have been successfully used on several people suffering from Alzheimer disease, Parkinson and even epilepsy. The question of autonomy here seeks to know who gives consent in situation of unconscious patients in which BCI devices are implanted. Another thing is, do these people retain absolute rights and control of their bodies when BCI devices are implanted into them? What happens in situations where their brain is hacked, how safe is their neuro data? On the autonomy of the brain, Botes opined that:

This disconnect between real autonomy and a sense of autonomy becomes increasingly complex when the shift from human to device decision making is implicit in the control exercised by “intelligent” BCI

¹¹ Muller Vincent “Ethics of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics”, *Introduction to the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence*, ed. Edward N. Zalta (London: MIT Press 2019), 47

¹² Kahnemann, Daniel, *Thinking Fast and Slow*. (London: Macmillan. 2022), 27

¹³ Marietjie Botes, *Brain Computer Interfaces and Human Rights: Brave New Rights for a Brave New World*. In 2022 ACM Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency (FAccT '22), June 21–24, 2022, Seoul, Republic of Korea. ACM, New York, NY, USA, <https://doi.org/10.1145/3531146.3533176>. (2022), 1158

devices. For example, a person may be under the impression that he or she is choosing or causing a BCI to execute a certain action, such as a BCI-controlled robotic arm picking up an object, when in fact it is the “intelligent” BCI that operates independently from the human decision, based on the visual inputs and artificial intelligence it collected from the human that accurately predicts what the person wants.¹⁴

Largely, brain computer interfaces infringe on the rights of the people being involved, this creates an ethical issue in the practice. It is very difficult to take absolute control of neuro data the moment it is extracted from a particular human being, the person whose data is taken lacks the power to detect what happens with such a data. He or she is no longer in control and has no knowledge of the where about and the transmission of such neural data. Giving one's consent alone is not enough.

Data Mining

With the recent interest and prevalent use of technology and different social media sites, data harvesting has been on the increase from the big organizations and big data companies. There is a large amount of private and personal information of users available to big data. Rahkha asserted that the available information available to business organization are being used by them to gain insight into their customer behaviour, market trends, etc. and the technical ways used in getting this data is

called data mining. This involves software algorithms to analyse and extract patterns from data.¹⁵ The unfortunate thing about data mining is that majority of the users whose data is harvested are not aware.

The use of anybody's personal data without their consent “discriminates based on sensitive attributes and the potentials for harm to individuals or groups are some of the ethical issues associated with data mining.”¹⁶ Data mining infringes on the individual rights of the people's personal information that is been collected and profiled for whatsoever reasons without their consent. Individual's personal data can be harvested and used or targeted for certain advertisements, a very common example of this is *Facebook* and *Google*, the moment you search a particular item on these applications, they keep bringing similar items to you, this is done with the help of your data that as collected.

ChatGPT and a New Academic Reality in Research and Publishing

OpenAI with ChatGPT is a part of digital research laboratory, this laboratory has made very significant contributions to the field of artificial intelligence, ranging from the development and production of a highly advanced language model, GPT-3. In addition to GPT-3, OpenAI developed ChatGPT, a chatbot that uses natural language processing to generate responses to user inputs. Both GPT-3 and ChatGPT have received a very significant attention and have the potential to revolutionize a wide range of language-related tasks.¹⁷ Here this research discusses OpenAI, ChatGPT, bringing its usage and drawing a few of its

¹⁴ Marietjie Botes, *Brain Computer Interfaces and Human Rights: Brave New Rights for a Brave New World*. In 2022 ACM Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency (FAccT '22), June 21–24, 2022, Seoul, Republic of Korea. ACM, New York, NY, USA, <https://doi.org/10.1145/3531146.3533176>. (2022), 1158

¹⁵ Naeem A. Rahkha, *The Ethics of Data Mining: Lessons from the Cambridge Analytica Scandal*, (Cambridge University Press, 2020), 5.

¹⁶ Naeem A. Rahkha, *The Ethics of Data Mining: Lessons from the Cambridge Analytica Scandal*, (Cambridge University Press, 2020), 5.

¹⁷ Brady D. Lund et al, *ChatGPT and a New Academic Reality: AI-Written Research Papers and the Ethics of the Large Language Models in Scholarly Publishing*

ethical implications; and how it affects academic research and publishing.

It is a fact that there are ethical issues with generative languages applications such as ChatGPT, however, there are some benefits and importance that they offer, Brady *et al* opined that “ChatGPT is serving as the building blocks of academic databases and the research environment, it is helping journals to contribute to publishing articles' peer review and review ethics”.¹⁸ ChatGPT can assist editors in completing repetitive or tedious tasks (e.g., correcting grammatical errors) and avoid making biased judgments about articles. Lund and Wang asserted that ChatGPT could support the dissemination and diffusion of new research ideas through the creation of better metadata, indexing, and summaries of research findings.¹⁹ ChatGPT can be used in checking plagiarism in researches, indeed ChatGPT can be of great benefit to authors when used responsibly. ChatGPT should not be a substitute for one's knowledge of a topic, but it could be used to save time and expenses by composing descriptions of findings and structuring a paper according to various journal style guidelines.²⁰ ChatGPT discusses ethical issues like the ownership of AI language generate models. There are also accusations to the ChatGPT of generating works without references. This application is also accused of plagiarism, hence plagiarism is not restricted to copy and pasting or paraphrasing but also extend to the use of ideas and other products of intelligence belonging to other persons. ChatGPT can be biased too, they contain biases on gender, race deformities etc.

Considering the several ethical issues

with this trained language generative Brady *et al* succinctly captured that:

It is crucial to carefully consider all of these ethical considerations to ensure that these technologies are used responsibly and ethically in the context of academic research and publishing. Researchers, publishers, and the developers of AI-driven language models must collaborate to establish guidelines and protocols to ensure that the use of these technologies is ethical, transparent, and accountable. Failure to do so may undermine public trust in the scientific process and have far-reaching consequences for the future of research and innovation.²¹

The Values of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence is making great impact and adding great value to the society, there is so much improvement in very many sectors of human life with the aid of artificial intelligence, it has helped people to learn new skills, improve health care delivery, enhance cyber security etc. The fact that people are losing their jobs to AI and robotics cannot be denied however, it is also creating new other jobs.

Sivasubramanian, observed that , artificial intelligence has improved security, moving it from the analogue to sophisticated cyber security surveillance, that it has replaced the traditional human surveillance.²² This is also making security surveillance easier and more effective,

¹⁸ Brady D. Lund *et al*, *ChatGPT and a New Academic Reality: AI-Written Research Papers and the Ethics of the Large Language Models in Scholarly Publishing* (New York: Penguin Classics, 2020), 8.

¹⁹ Lund, B. D., & Wang, T. Chatting about ChatGPT: How may AI and GPT impact academia and libraries? Library Hi Tech News <https://doi.org/10.1108/LHTN-01-2023-0009> (2023).

²⁰ Brady D. Lund *et al*, *ChatGPT and a New Academic Reality: AI-Written Research Papers and the Ethics of the Large Language Models in Scholarly Publishing* (New York: Penguin Classics, 2020), 8.

²¹ Brady D. Lund *et al*, *ChatGPT and a New Academic Reality: AI-Written Research Papers and the Ethics of the Large Language Models in Scholarly Publishing* (New York: Penguin Classics, 2020), 1

²² M, Sivasubramanian “Artificial Intelligence's Impact on Our Everyday Lives”, in J. Karthikeyan, *et al* ed. *Learning Outcomes of Classroom Research*. New Delhi: L Ordine Nuovo Publication, 2021), 8.

however he also raised certain concerns about it. Artificial intelligence is advancing and attracting attention of every human sector, there is a worldwide completion for AI, in businesses, defence experts and legislations. Artificial intelligence algorithms are used in warfare and is also programmed in targeting and identifying particular rebels.

Sivasubramanian asserted that with the help of artificial intelligence it has become possible for a teacher to predict with precision and accuracy the performance of the students, it has the capacity to enabling medical education to reaching its pinnacle by aiding the design and modules of studies, by teaching the students to learn how to treat certain illnesses with exact specifications.²³ Artificial intelligence is also proven to effectively manage transportation systems. This has shown enormous benefits and efficacies, it has been capable of using remote sensing in detecting reactions and controlling very intelligent transport systems effectively.

Artificial intelligence has enormous benefits, it has been proven to be more effective in handling certain task than human beings, machines unlike human beings do not get tired and require rest, therefore eliminate the drawbacks of human fatigue in any given work. Working with AI, gives few options for mistakes. AI has positively changed people's life style. AI, has made significant improvement in the medical field, the introduction of Brain Computer Interfaces, (BCI), which is helping people with neurological deficiencies with ability to carry out very normal decisions. Aged people suffering from diseases like Parkinson, Amazigh etc. are with aid of AI managing the diseases and living normal lives.

The Fear and Anxiety of Artificial Intelligence

The advent of artificial intelligence has created a lot of fears and anxieties, these ranges from the super intelligence and singularity of artificial intelligence, and loss of jobs, through automation and computerization of several activities previously carried out manually. Eleanor et al, opined that AI has spread widely in areas like finance, space craft, manufacturing, energy development, and health care. There are vehicles that are programmed to operate without any human efforts.²⁴ Many technological gadgets that had required human personnel to function have become automated, these are already taking a toll on the job markets.

Artificial intelligence is also affecting human relationship in several ways, we are in an age where people interact with robots, as if they are humans, there are speculations of artificial intelligence spouses. There are robots designed to socially interact with human beings, this will largely also affect the relationship between human beings. The prediction of Eleanor *et al* is now a reality. They foretold that:

Relationships with others form the core of human existence. In the future, robots are expected to serve humans in various social roles: nursing, housekeeping, caring for children and the elderly, teaching, and more. It is likely that robots will also be designed for the explicit purpose of sex and companionship. These robots may be designed to look and talk just like humans. People may start to form emotional attachments to robots, perhaps even feeling love for them. If this happens, how

²³ M. Sivasubramanian "Artificial Intelligence's Impact on Our Everyday Lives", in J. Karthikeyan, *et al*, ed. *Learning Outcomes of Classroom Research*. New Delhi: L Ordine Nuovo Publication, 2021), 8

²⁴ Eleanor Bird et al, *The Ethics of Artificial Intelligence: Issues and Initiatives* (London: Cambridge University Press, 2021), 6

would it affect human relationships and the human psyche?²⁵

These are things happening at the moment, as Jesus Retto, confirmed and described the Sophia as the first citizen of the robot world, he stated that Sophia is a robot with the image of a middle-aged woman, a humanoid machine that was developed in Hong Kong, in 2015, Sophia, interacts with human beings, and learns human behaviours through her interactions.²⁶ This and many other are in existence and they greatly affect our human relationship. GPChat is another device in which human holds conversation with machine. There are sex robots around, maybe the next generation may prefer to get married to machines or robots rather than human beings.

Also on the fears of artificial intelligence, Sivasubramanian observed that the introduction of security surveillance, in domestic security has raised some serious issues, as government in India is using that in monitoring the citizens.²⁷ This may be to check security lapses, but it is violating the rights to privacy of the citizens.

Job Loss

On the loss of jobs, Leontief observed that, it has been a major concern to several people the displacement of workers by new technology, in the recent years AI and robotics are predicted to destroy jobs and create a serious unemployment.²⁸ The fear has been that machines will replace human

being in many work places. Several companies are beginning to maximize costs of productions and delivery of goods and services, by automating their operations and in a way-laying people off jobs.

Petropoulos, addressing the issues of jobs loss asserted that the development of AI and industrial robots is affecting the labour market, he continued that at the height of the fourth industrial revolution, the major connection and the framework has been the machine communication. This has been a major step forward, in increasing efficiency in the production of goods and services. He noted that despite the importance of its revolutions, the deployment is given a very difficult task to the job markets, and that it is indeed difficult to predict what will happen in the near future.²⁹ Nevertheless, there is a need for constitutional and major policy decisions to be taken in safe gathering the future. In another perspective, Qiran Yue, observed that the application of artificial intelligence has decomposed and reorganized the structures of employment, that more jobs have been eliminated and substituted, the substitution has been done at different levels depending on the skills acquired.³⁰ With the introductions of algorithms and big data, artificial intelligence is making impact on the labour market. Yue asserted that the noisy flow of people in traditional factory, has been drastically reduced with AI, today's working environment is beyond imagination: high-tech, Intelligent technology has realized unmanned production, and some

²⁵ Eleanor Bird et al, *The Ethics of Artificial Intelligence: Issues and Initiatives* (London: Cambridge University Press, 2021), 8

²⁶ Jesus Retto, *Sophia, First Citizen Robot of the World*, @ <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321319964>, 2017

²⁷ M, Sivasubramanian *Artificial Intelligence's Impact On Our Everyday Lives*, in J. Karthikeyan, et al (Ed). Learning Outcomes of Classroom Research. (New Delhi: L Ordine Nuovo Publication, 2021), 5

²⁸ Leontief, Wassily *National Perspective: The Definition of Problems and Opportunities. The Long-Term Impact of Technology on Employment and Unemployment*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. doi: 10.17226/19470. (1983).

²⁹ Georgios Petropoulos, *The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Employment*, (2017), 128

³⁰ Qiran Yue, *Study on the Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Employment and Income Inequality, Based on Technological Determinism Theory*. 331

mechanized work has been greatly simplified or even completely replaced. However, in some fields, such as the AI industry, due to the difficulty of specialization and the shortage of talents, the labour intensity of workers engaged in the research of AI has increased significantly, and new “exploitation” is surging in a subtle form.³¹ However, there are several opportunities of new jobs with AI but it is for those with the needed and required skills.

Superintelligence and Singularity

Singularity refers to the creation of a technology that is more intelligent than the natural intelligence of human beings. With the rapid growth of Artificial Intelligence there is a projection that in the near future, information-based technology will take over human knowledge, this will include the recognition of patterns. Muller considers singularity and superintelligence as the trajectory of Artificial Intelligence advancing systems to the level above natural or human thinking, where artificial intelligence develops the ability to surpass human intelligence and further reproduce. It gets to the point of superintelligence and singularity where it is out of human control and manipulations.³²

On the singularity and superintelligence of artificial intelligence, Kurzweil had also predicted that, supercomputers will reach human computation capacity, by 2030 'mind uploading' will be possible, also by 2045 the 'singularity' occurs where computers far surpass humans, future development of intelligence is taken over by AI, and history is changed forever.³³ This argument projection or argument and several others pose a threat to human existence as artificial

intelligence at the level of superintelligence and singularity will be capable of extinction of the entire human race. Indeed the superintelligence of artificial intelligence will have conflicting preferences with human beings on earth, given their superior intelligence, they have the power to end the conflicting interests, they may end the existence of human beings, more so that they do not care about the existence of human.³⁴ When artificial intelligence reached singularity and super intelligence, it goes out of human control and sees human intelligence as a rival and a competitor.

Conclusion

Artificial intelligence has come to stay, we need to understand it, study it and advance measure and policies for its usage and application, it is capable of solving all problems and it is also capable of killing us all. AI engineers need to stay top and ensure that it does not go out of their control. We need AI systems that are positive to the values of human and the environment, Research in the ethics and use of artificial intelligence at this time of human existence should be cornerstone of ethics and human research and should not be marginalized to the point that some people believe the machines are coming to get us. This type of misconception fuels public fear and lack of risk awareness, understanding and trust.

Artificial intelligence is diverse and also very impactful in several ways, there are very crucial ethical questions that indeed requires urgent and critical attentions. Philosophical ethicists should and must not stay on the fence in interrogating it. This paper raised several ethical questions ranging from moral statue of AI personality,

³¹ Qiran Yue, *Study on the Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Employment and Income Inequality, Based on Technological Determinism Theory* 332

³² Muller Vincent “Ethics of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics”, *Introduction to the Ethics of Artificial*, ed. Intelligence, in Edward N. Zalta (London: MIT Press 2019), 4715.

³³ Kurzweil, Ray, *The Age of Spiritual Machines: When Computers Exceed Human Intelligence*. (London: Penguin, 1999), 46.

³⁴ Muller Vincent “Ethics of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics”, *Introduction to the Ethics of Artificial*, ed.

safety and dignity of human life, bias, job loss, academic research, etc. The research considers AI as a double edge sword, it can kill as much as it can heal. The research concludes that AI needs to be investigated, monitored and controlled to work for the positive need of humanity.

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