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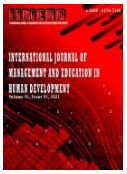

Artificial Intelligence Ethics

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ABSTRACT

With the development of artificial intelligence, brArtificial Intelligence n-like intelligence has gradually become possible and will lead the trend in the future. Artificial intelligence imitates physiological human brArtificial Intelligence n to think, in order to make it play a higher dimension, greater depth of higher intelligence, so as to serve human beings. In the face of artificial intelligence, on the one hand, it is difficult for human beings to refuse the temptation caused by its powerful function. on the other hand, it carries the risk of losing its subjectivity. At present, the real threat of artificial intelligence is not to dominate human beings, but to induce human beings to self-denial and threaten human subject status through the intermediary of production and life. Although the concern that artificial intelligence will replace human beings cannot be completely eradicated, it will inevitably become the trend of the future due to its contribution to economic development and convenience to life. Human beings should not only see the positive impact of artificial intelligence, but also see the potential ethical problems of artificial intelligence, and timely formulate relevant measures and countermeasures, so that artificial intelligence can develop better on the basis of norms.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Ethical Dilemmas, Mankind Subject, and Subjectivity Lose.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence is a high-tech technology with complex algorithms based on big data as its core, Artificial Intelligence ming at simulating, extending and surpassing human intelligence.It is more revolutionary and disruptive than any technology ever invented in human history.How should we define artificial intelligence?This is a headache for everyone.However, no matter how open, revolutionary and subversive the question of "what is artificial intelligence" is, we should be clearly aware that artificial intelligence, like other science and technology, is a high-tech science and technology created by and for human beings.

In the third technological revolution, artificial intelligence (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE), which mimics human brArtificial Intelligence ns and intelligence, is designed to think like a human and act like a human. This has led to significant changes in the content and form of human life practice. Both weak artificial intelligence and strong artificial intelligence can pay specific social practice activities in a certArtificial Intelligence n sense, realize the control of practice tools, organize the social collaboration between human and machine, and timely evaluate and adjust the practice process.Artificial intelligence is gradually replacing human work, freeing people from all kinds of heavy and monotonous forced labor.

At present, the development of artificial intelligence is still in the early stage, far from mature and finalized, and its transformation and shaping of human and society are still preliminary.It remArtificial Intelligence ns to be seen how ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE will develop in the future and how it will transform and shape people and society on the basis of it.But what is clear is that the speed, breadth and depth of the changes and shaping that are taking place are unmatched by any previous technological revolution.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Literature research: read extensively Chinese and foreign books, newspapers, papers and reports related to science and technology ethics and artificial intelligence ethics, fully learn current research results, and add my own thinking and innovation while criticizing and learning from them.

2. Case analysis: collecting typical cases of ethical problems caused by the application of artificial intelligence technology, and applying the In-depth analysis of these cases, analyze the deep causes of these problems and solutions.
3. The interdisciplinary research: artificial intelligence ethics involves artificial intelligence, philosophy, ethics, sociology, history, and many other professional fields, so you need to multiple perspectives, interdisciplinary research and explore the problem of this - and on the whole system study and grasp, and ethical issues related to artificial intelligence management strategies are put forward.

III. DISCUSSION

3.1 Artificial Intelligence Rigidies the Human Mind

In the social practice activities of early human beings, man is the initiator and evaluator of concrete social practice, the maker and controller of practical tools, the organizer and participant of social collaboration, the provider of practical power and the undertaker of practical consequences. In primitive cottage industry activities, people not only need to undertake a lot of physical labor, but also almost all the mental work. The first scientific and technological revolution, marked by the steam engine, and the second revolution, marked by the internal combustion engine and the electric generator, have greatly improved the capacity and efficiency of human activities by replacing human beings with machines to carry out most of the power needed for social practice and more and more manual labor. In the process of machine development, it also organizes various production activities, including education and culture, efficiently through the cooperation of "production line". With the application and popularization of large machine production, individual people increasingly become a part of the "production line", solidifying people's production thinking. As a result, the process of practice is "stylized" and "mechanized", resulting in a series of consequences of dehumanization and alienation of workers themselves.

Artificial Intelligence rationalizes ideology in a cognitively coercible way, subjecting everything to computability, excluding anything that might threaten Artificial Intelligence, and disciplining humans under the blanket of universality of data algorithms. By means of the production of virtual freedom, artificial intelligence reduces the subjectivity freedom formed by human beings since the enlightenment to animal existence.

The ethics of artificial intelligence are already causing anxiety and confusion. Artificial intelligence is not only a tool created by human beings, but also by no means a general tool. It has the potential to become a "subject". It severely impacts and deconstructs the traditional "man-machine relationship" and arouses a heated discussion on the moral relationship between "man-intelligent system" in the academic circle.

3.2 Moral Subject Ethics of Artificial Intelligence

Ethics and morals are the yardstick to distinguish human beings from animals and a kind of value body to regulate human social relations. Ethics and morals develop with the development of social life practice. Artificial intelligence is becoming more and more active in the economic and social fields, posing a severe challenge to the status of human being as the only moral subject. Ethics was once regarded as a philosophical category exclusive to man. From the perspective of traditional ethics, man is set as the only moral subject with autonomy because of his rationality, thinking ability and ability to carry out activities according to his autonomous consciousness. Artificial intelligence has the potential to become a moral subject. If artificial intelligence breaks through the singularity and becomes a new moral agent, the knowledge, vision and values of the existing human agent will go bankrupt.

According to Arkoudas and Bringsjord, artificial intelligence will not be satisfied with merely imitating intelligence or creating some illusion of intelligence, but becoming a real subject is the logical pursuit of technological development.Will artificial intelligence, through self-learning, go beyond the boundaries of its function set by its original designers and "lose control", and in turn take over the human race? Will it be based on their own strong, judged that human useless, will only waste resources, and thus to the extinction of human?

L.Floridi and J.Sanders put forward a standard to judge whether X is a moral subject: X is a moral subject only on the premise that it can play a role, such as having an important moral influence on the world, and is interactive, autonomous and adaptive. If X can interact with its environment; The ability to change its own state without being stimulated by external circumstances; To be able to change rules in interaction with the environment, X can be understood as the subject. It is obvious that intelligent systems can meet the above criteria, and Floridi and Sanders directly acknowledge the moral subject status of intelligent systems.

P.Bery believes that moral subjects should have three characteristics: creatures with the ability to reason, judge and act on good and evil; Ability to behave morally and to discipline oneself; Be responsible for your actions and their consequences. According to the moral subject characteristics of P.Bery, artificial intelligence has quasi-moral subject. But the theory is based on humans and only works for weak ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

According to P.Taylor, there are five criteria for judging the status of moral subjects: "The ability to know good and evil; Having the ability to make moral judgments among moral choices; Having the ability to make behavioral decisions based on the above moral judgments; Have the ability and will to make the above decisions.

However, no matter what specific standards are recognized by the academic community, no matter what conclusions are drawn by different scholars from different positions, the fierce debate itself indicates that the emergence

and rapid development of artificial intelligence has posed a severe challenge to the status of human beings as the only moral subject.

3.3 Artificial Intelligence Ethics in Social Organization

Faced with the rapid development of artificial intelligence and the transformation of the world, many organizations have also put forward the ethical principles and moral norms for the development of artificial intelligence.

Microsoft regards "artificial Intelligence, inclusiveness, transparency, responsibility, reliability and security, privacy and confidentiality" as the six basic ethics of ARTIFICIAL intelligence.

Tencent Research Institute puts forward some moral principles from three aspects: "technological trust", "individual happiness" and "social Artificial Intelligence ability".

The EU lists "human initiative and monitoring capacity, security, private data management, transparency, inclusiveness, social well-being and accountability" as the seven key conditions for "trustworthy ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ".

Anna Jobin et al. summarized and listed the ethical principles of ARTIFICIAL intelligence according to frequency from 84 materials on ethical guidelines for ARTIFICIAL intelligence in the United States, Brit Artificial Intelligence n and other countries as follows: "Transparency, justice and Artificial Intelligence rness, non-harm, responsibility, privacy, benefit, freedom and autonomy, trust, dignity, continuity and solidarity".

Neural ink believes that it is only a matter of time before the rise of super artificial intelligence and that existing humans will be enslaved by them. In order to avoid the tragedy, humans can only make themselves ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, become super human.

The intelligent system made by human is difficult to be recognized by the academic circle and the public because it has the moral subject status, but the hybrid of biological intelligence and artificial intelligence will have the moral subject status, which is easier to be recognized and accepted. In the current academic theory, the key to denying the moral dominant status of ARTIFICIAL intelligence is that artificial intelligence does not possess real intelligence. With the development of biotechnology, especially the comprehensive development of biotechnology and intelligent technology, human's natural body has been being rep Artificial Intelligence red and transformed. Although the rep Artificial Intelligence r and reconstruction is still preliminary, haven't go deep into the rep Artificial Intelligence r and transformation of the human br Artificial Intelligence n and intelligence, however, the current research firm Neural ink musk br Artificial Intelligence n-machine interface chip in the br Artificial Intelligence n research has made cert Artificial Intelligence n progress, science fiction portrayed in the br Artificial Intelligence n implant specific chip is likely to become a reality.

BrArtificial Intelligence n-computer interface, one of the most advanced research areas. It study is between the brArtificial Intelligence n and peripheral equipment, establish a direct connection pathways, the very small electronic devices implanted in the brArtificial Intelligence n, read human thoughts and converted to digital signals, then through wireless devices, digital information to launch out, in order to realize the real-time translation human idea, eventually do between human and human, human free exchange between machine and ideas.

3.4 The Ethics of Responsibility in Artificial Intelligence

The development and application of artificial intelligence may Artificial Intelligence se untold liability issues. How to determine the responsibility of intelligent system is a difficult problem that puzzles people at present.

Intelligent driverless cars, which are currently being tested, have upended the traditional relationship between drivers and other road traffic participants. Intelligent unmanned driving can indeed reduce the incidence of traffic accidents, but can not completely eliminate traffic accidents. If a traffic accident happens to an intelligent driverless car, the traditional driver-centered responsibility system has collapsed, and the designers, producers, owners and users of the intelligent driverless car system will inevitably blame each other.

Development and application of artificial intelligence can lead to ethical challenges and there are many, such as in recent years, people love to discuss the challenge of the virtual to real, big data and privacy issues, algorithms can embed discrimination, intelligent push worse one-way development of the local people, humanoid robot challenge to human relations, of the development and application of killer robots, and so on. The problems and challenges arising from the development of artificial intelligence put forward new requirements for ethical construction and moral governance in the era of intelligence.

IV. CONCLUSION

The moral ethics of artificial intelligence is a kind of forward-looking moral ethics. With a series of ethical challenges arising from the rapid development of artificial intelligence technology, forward-looking moral ethics requires respect for the law of the development of artificial intelligence and mobilization of all social members to participate in the whole process of the development and application of artificial intelligence. Academic circles and various fields should keep pace with The Times and keep up with the pace of The Times, constantly study the ethical issues in different development stages of ARTIFICIAL intelligence, reveal the bottlenecks faced by artificial intelligence in the development process, formulate ethical norms in line with the development of science and technology in today's era, so as to clear obstacles for the development of artificial intelligence. At the same time, it also provides the correct direction for the development of artificial intelligence.

In the process of times and social change sharply, above the wholeness of artificial intelligence research and development, the application of ethical principles system is reasonable, whether effective, we must insist on the dialectical and historical point of view and method, it specifically applied to solve the problem, the challenge, make in the era of intelligence of social life in the practice of inspection, enrich, improve and develop constantly.

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