



# Values and Ethics - How Artificial Intelligence Will Better Serve Humanity

Si Chen<sup>(✉)</sup> and Wenbo She

College of Arts, Hubei University, Wuhan, China  
chensi\_x@foxmail.com

**Abstract.** The 21st century engineering design innovation has developed in the direction of green and low-carbon ecological design, service-oriented design, emotional design, and advanced intelligent manufacturing. In China, words such as “Internet+” and “Artificial Intelligence+” frequently appear in top-level strategic planning. While enjoying the convenience and comfort brought by technological breakthroughs and changes, we must also think deeply about the problems we will face now or in the future. The emotional issues of artificial intelligence, the ethical issues of the relationship between robots and humans, and what legal and ethical issues will the emergence of robots bring. To be prepared without trouble, human beings should calmly deal with the emergence of these problems in order to reduce the impact on society, and then grasp the pace of science and technology macroscopically, so that Artificial Intelligence can better serve human beings.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence · Smart Life · Thinking Machine · Human-machine Ethics

## 1 Introduction

The world is a huge, three-dimensional puzzle, full of unknowns. Every object has its own outline, which may be tangible or intangible. How can we roughly judge the outline of an object? Connect all the words related to the sensation of an object, which is probably the outline of the object. Design is the process of finding the outline of an item. Humans also have certain outline boundaries. People spend their whole lives trying to expand their boundaries and expand their capabilities. People can't run fast, but when a car appears, it becomes an extension of a person's legs; a person's memory is limited, but when a computer appears, people can store knowledge and beauty in the computer; a person's memory Life skills may not be complete, but when many products appear, people's abilities are also greatly improved.

The evolution of humans is also like this. The first apes who knew how to use a ladder to pick bananas from trees became the ancestors of humans, and those who didn't might become fossils that were buried deep down. Product design is an extension of the human body. In this case, artificial intelligence should be an extension of human social life.

## 2 Artificial Intelligence and Human Life

Maybe you think that artificial intelligence is a little far away from you, only exists in Google's huge data center computer room, or the mysterious MIT robotics laboratory. In fact, through the Internet and smartphones, artificial intelligence has begun to infiltrate our daily lives.

Whenever you wake up in the morning, turn on your mobile phone to see today's news, the artificial intelligence distribution system will assign you the news you are interested in based on your past browsing records. In your spare time, you open the browser to search for your favorite car, and then open the shopping software, and you will find relevant advertisements on your page. This is like a naked body standing in the center of society, with no privacy at all. This may be the price people should pay while enjoying the convenience brought by artificial intelligence.

Artificial intelligence is all around us. A kettle for boiling water and drinking tea in the morning, a rice cooker for cooking, etc. are all products of simple artificial intelligence [1]. They help us make decisions and turn off the kettle when the water boils. It stops working when the rice is cooked. It can perform tasks without the need for a human to make a decision, and it can also refuse human requests when the elevator is overloaded. This is the ability of artificial intelligence.

## 3 The Emotion and Mission of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence machines exist to ensure that people do their jobs better, so why give them emotions? Even suitable for robots, different from human emotions. If artificial intelligence devices are given unique emotions and let themselves recognize the world, then in addition to human beings, there will be another kind of higher life on earth, a kind of silicon-based life [2].

The author believes that the final return of artificial intelligence equipment is to execute people's orders, rather than to speculate on people's attitudes and make decisions instead of humans. People must have absolute control over intelligent products.

How to make artificial intelligence complete its mission more efficiently and accurately? Humans need to divide all aspects of daily life and work needs from the cognitive level, and assign these tasks to artificial intelligence in an orderly manner [3].

## 4 Asimov's Four Laws of Robotics

Isaac Asimov has written a series of novels analyzing what would go wrong if the Earth were filled with autonomous robots. When a robot has a mind, there will be various conflicts, conflicts between robots, conflicts between robots and humans, and conflicts between humans and their commands [4]. Based on this, he proposed the four laws of robotics:

The Zeroth Law: Robots cannot harm the overall interests of mankind, nor can they stand idly by when the overall interests of mankind are in danger.

First Law: A robot may not harm a human being or stand by when that human is in danger, except in conflict with the Zeroth Law of Robotics.

Second Law: Robots must obey human commands unless those commands conflict with the Zeroth Law or conflict with the First Law.

Third Law: Robots must keep themselves safe without conflicting with the Zeroth, First, and Second Laws.

In a complex artificial intelligence society, it is unrealistic to rely only on a few simple laws to constrain robots. In the future, the destructive power and capabilities of robots will become more and more powerful. When people face emergencies, they can't deal with them objectively and rationally, not to mention that the current artificial intelligence is not very mature. The author thinks that although the "zeroth law" is well-intentioned, the "overall interests of mankind" are too vague, and it is prone to misjudgment or being used by hypocritical conspirators during the implementation process.

Asimov concluded in his novel *Public Enemy*: "In the future, robots will eventually take over the world, and human beings will lose their right to speak." Is this just science fiction? This may be one of the future [5]. We don't believe that the future is like this, just as slaves thousands of years ago couldn't imagine the socialist society of today.

## 5 Thinking Machines: The Ethical Adjustment of Artificial Intelligence

Humans may be creating a whole new species, they are different from humans, but a kind of silicon-based life. Humans are giving them wisdom to think, to receive and perceive the world, and to want them to be in control of themselves [6]. When the robot has intelligence, it may become a good helper for human beings and liberate human beings, but there will also be many legal issues and social and ethical issues. In the future, robots will become more and more powerful, and the greater their capabilities, the greater the disruption to society. If the absolute control of robots is handed over to humans, then humans will inherit his legal responsibilities and obligations [7].

In related sci-fi film and television works, people's worries about the future of intelligence are often more reflected: will robots and artificial intelligence systems become not only smarter than us, but also self-aware and not controlled by humans, thereby destroying the entire Humanity? Will those data-driven smart business recommendation systems develop into "wizards" who see through our scheming at a glance and let us be warned by the "crime prevention" team for a "bad" thought in our hearts? Could a robot suddenly develop a self-identity? How should we face various self-aware agents? and many more. Returning to the real world, artificial intelligence has exploded again, and big data intelligence, cross-media intelligence, automatic driving, and intelligent automatic weapon systems have developed rapidly, and their impact can be described as far-reaching [8]. The opinion leaders of the scientific and technological innovation industry, such as Musk, have shouted: We must maintain a high degree of vigilance against the potential risks of artificial intelligence! Hawking noted with concern that the short-term impact of AI is determined by the people who control it, while the long-term impact depends on whether the AI is fully controlled by humans. Objectively speaking, regardless of whether there will be singularities and superintelligence, or whether this wave of artificial intelligence boom will end in a bubble, there is no doubt that the era of artificial intelligence is coming [9]. Therefore, it is the right time to look at its situation, evaluate its value and then seek the way of ethical adjustment.

## 6 Conclusion

Humanity is in a new era. Machines have become quite intelligent, and will become even more intelligent, and their motor capabilities are evolving day by day, and may soon have emotion and intelligence. The impact of this is huge. Humans have to deal with the relationship between humans and robots, and avoid the ending in Asimov's novel "Enemy Machine".

In the field of artificial intelligence, Musk and physicist Hawking are both well-known advocates of the "artificial intelligence threat theory". Musk has publicly stated: "If I were to guess the biggest existential threat to humanity, I think it might be artificial intelligence. Therefore, we need to be extremely vigilant about artificial intelligence, and studying artificial intelligence is like calling the devil."

Humans should have absolute control over robots, artificial intelligence should become an extension of human life, and robots should become the "shadow" of human beings. The development of human civilization should be centered on human beings, strive to expand the contours of human beings, and use tools to expand the boundaries of human beings. Instead of creating new species, trying robots, letting robots replace people's work, and letting robots develop human civilization.

## References

1. Dong Yuanyuan. The ethical risks of artificial intelligence empowering ideological and political education and its countermeasures [J]. Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics (Social Science Edition): 1–7.
2. Ma Jiayue. Will robots replace humans? [N]. People's Political Consultative Conference News, 2022–08–25 (007).
3. Shen Baogang. The three-dimensional ethical impact of companion robots [J]. Dialectics of Nature Communications, 2022, 44(09): 102–108.
4. Wang Feng. The reinforcement and challenge of artificial intelligence to morality [J]. Jiangsu Social Sciences: 1–7.
5. Zhao Wei. Normative Research on Machine Problems and Artificial Intelligence Morality [J]. Research on Dialectics of Nature, 2022,38(07):29–35.
6. Wang Feng. The impact of artificial intelligence on morality and its risk resolution [J]. Jiangsu Social Sciences, 2022, (04): 44–50+242.
7. Pan Zhiyu. Ethical risks of artificial intelligence application and legal response [J]. Learning and Exploration, 2022, (07): 61–67.
8. Wang Weihua, Yang Jun. Economic and Philosophical Reflection on the Humanistic Value of Artificial Intelligence Development [J]. Journal of Xi'an University of Finance and Economics, 2022,35(03):54–64.
9. Duan Weiwen. Value Review and Ethical Adjustment in the Age of Artificial Intelligence [J]. Journal of Renmin University of China, 2017,31(06):98–108.

**Open Access** This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

