

Original Article

Human Values in the Design of Intelligent Systems: A Philosophical and Social Study

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ABSTRACT: Making technology that values humans is a significant challenge found at the point where philosophy, technology, and society come together. With AI being adopted in many areas such as healthcare, transport, jobs, and government, it becomes even more important to align it with what is important to us all. AI systems are guided by the ethical, moral, and cultural values that are important in society, supporting the development of correct actions and choices for the system. Even so, the fact that cultures and situations' values differ moves the process of value alignment to the background, since it is important to pick which values matter and how they will be implemented in intelligent systems. Transforming these values means changing abstract ideals such as fairness, transparency, and accountability into rules for technologies and procedures for management, and dealing with problems such as bias, privacy, and the needs of many stakeholders. Including philosophical perspectives such as the "veil of ignorance" makes it easier to find principles for AI behavior that are fair and accepted around the world. The advancement of AI cannot be done only by technologists, but also requires philosophical knowledge, new technology, and continuous conversations with society to ensure respect for human dignity and rights. The researchers examine both philosophical and social issues, noting that AI must be continuously reviewed, all stakeholders involved, and ethical lines clearly outlined so that its systems are transparent and positive.

KEYWORDS: Human values, Intelligent systems, Ethical AI, Value-sensitive design, Human-centered AI, Algorithmic fairness, Philosophical ethics, Social impact of AI

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. THE RISE OF INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS

Artificial Intelligence (AI), machine learning, and autonomous technologies have rapidly developed in recent years and now play a major role in transforming society. These systems are now used in many sectors like healthcare, education, finance, transportation, and public administration. AI's capacity to analyze a lot of data, gain knowledge from experiences, and decide on its own makes it possible for companies to achieve exceptional efficiency, new ideas, and solutions for problems. [1-3] As such systems become more common in everyday situations, people are now discussing whether they are in line with what humans believe is good and right. AI being able to affect the lives of many people on a worldwide scale means we should think deeply about the basic values and ethics of how it is developed and used.

1.2. THE IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN VALUES

Fairness, justice, privacy, autonomy, and respect for human dignity are the main values that support both our morals and culture. Because of these values, laws, organizations, and connections between people are set up around what is right, just, and helpful. If interesting systems are developed without thinking about these values, they may continue biases, break rights, and weaken trust. As an example, automated decisions in hiring and criminal justice show that hidden biases can bring about discrimination. Consequently, including human values in the foundation of intelligent system design is both a meaningful challenge and a big social responsibility.

1.3. PHILOSOPHICAL AND SOCIAL PERSPECTIVES

To make sure human values are included in intelligent systems, a team effort from philosophy, ethics, social sciences, and engineering is needed. Philosophical theories help determine which values should take precedence and how they can be applied by those who design systems.

2. BACKGROUND AND RELATED WORK

2.1. HUMAN VALUES IN TECHNOLOGY DESIGN

Value-driven technology is essential since more and more intelligent systems are involved in our daily social life and decisions. Emphasizing empathy for users, HCD ensures that the interests and needs of users are put ahead of everything as a project develops. [4-6] Using one of these frameworks, such as the Schwartz Value Survey, can reveal common values worldwide, for example, benevolence, universalism, and self-direction. There are times when technology leads to problems because it clashes

with these values. Driverless cars help improve road safety, yet they could endanger the jobs of many workers and make it harder for people to communicate in transport, which can have negative effects on our communities and the economy. Research points out that value judgments should be made at a local level and that citizen assemblies and other methods should be used to determine the community's needs before applying new technologies. This connects with values-centred design, which supports creating inventions that align with a society's values so users' freedom and safety are maintained.

2.2. ETHICAL FRAMEWORKS IN AI AND INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS

Ethical frameworks try to make high-level moral ideas into practical standards for AI. Experts agreed on five core values, such as non-maleficence, accountability, transparency, fairness, and respect for people's rights. SAP relies on people to monitor the system and avoid biases by providing privacy protection based on encryption techniques and algorithms. The NIST AI Ethics Framework also underlines that trustworthy AI depends on following governance, making things transparent, and close monitoring. Even though companies are supposed to be clear about their decisions, complex models currently make it hard to understand or interpret them. According to MIT, security and equal access to AI's advantages call for adjustments in the law. All these systems support the integration of AI ethics with ensuring strong technical performance and proper adherence to legal rules.

2.3. PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES ON TECHNOLOGY AND AUTONOMY

Philosophers have three ways of considering technology's impact on society: technology is seen as forceful and independent (technological determinism), as guided by humans (social constructivism), or as partners in development (co-evolutionary theory). AI deals with different views, where some worry about disordered systems and others try to build algorithms around fairness. The majority of discussions now revolve around the co-evolutionary view, which sees AI as affecting and affected by social traditions, for example, the way privacy changes in the era of social media. The concept stresses that rules should be updated in line with the development of technology in society. As an illustration, when AI makes decisions by itself, it changes the way humans have traditionally controlled decisions, which means we have to rely on Rawls' veil of ignorance to develop equal systems.

2.4. SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF AI DEPLOYMENT

The effects of AI on society include parts of the economy, culture, and ethics. In healthcare, AI-based diagnostics make it easier to get treated, but all kinds of bias in algorithms keep up discriminatory practices in jobs and justice. Automobiles that drive themselves are an example of both improved safety and job losses, along with less chance for people to connect face-to-face. Involving stakeholders is necessary when dealing with these trade-offs. Deliberative democracy's approach allows the community to decide which ideas are important, leading to technologies that represent many values.

2.5. EXISTING APPROACHES: VALUE-SENSITIVE DESIGN (VSD), RESPONSIBLE AI, ETC.

Value-Sensitive Design (VSD) includes ethical considerations in the technical development process and strongly supports involving different parties several times over. DG Cities applies VSD to integrate the needs of the community, ensuring safety and new employment options when developing self-driving cars. These frameworks also bring in structures such as bias audits and ways to explain decisions to ensure responsibility in decision-making. These methods stand out from top-down regulations that usually cannot keep pace with technological growth. Approaches like the EU's AI Act join requirements in law with industry expectations, making sure high-impact AI systems are checked for risks. Consequently, projects like Ethical Roads show how it is possible to align important global ethics with what communities need. All these methods underline the need for specialists from different fields to join forces when dealing with AI's ethical issues.

3. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

3.1. PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

Philosophical analysis is one of the main ways to examine the role of human morals in artificial intelligence. Using this strategy, experts evaluate core concepts such as "value," "autonomy," and "ethics," and explain the proper way they should influence the creation and use of AI technologies. [7-10] Philosophers usually use such methods as examining ideas, reasoning in dialogue, and thought experiments to judge the validity and outcomes of suggested moral systems. An analysis of technology philosophy can expose ideas and values that affect technology development but usually remain unnoticed. To illustrate, it highlights the disagreement between seeking efficiency and equally applying algorithms to autonomous systems, or points out how to ensure that humans can still oversee these systems. This approach does not suggest specific solutions but explains at a higher level what it means for intelligent systems to embody human values, using ideas from analytic philosophy, phenomenology, and pragmatism. Philosophical analysis helps set the ethical boundaries and provides principles that should guide every stage of intelligent systems.

3.2. SOCIAL AND ETHICAL CASE STUDY REVIEW

A social and ethical case study review supports philosophical thinking by placing theoretical ideas in everyday situations. Using this method, you review cases where intelligent systems have been used and examine the ways they have had both beneficial and harmful effects on people. Sometimes, case studies examine decisions related to hiring that are made by

algorithms, the use of AI in healthcare diagnosis, or the impact of self-driving cars on society. Researchers gather information about the detailed interactions of technology and social environments by conducting interviews, doing ethnography, and analysing documents.

This method makes it possible to see what kinds of problems may repeat, how different parties view things, and what side effects have occurred that are not noticed while examining theories alone. Examining several situations from various domains and backgrounds enables the research to identify the best approaches and typical challenges of value-sensitive design. Also, it gives us useful data to improve the rules and standards that govern AI. Philosophical insights in intelligent systems are kept in tune with actual communities by using social and ethical case studies.

3.3. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT

Developing a conceptual framework combines what philosophers learn with analysis of case studies to give a clear method for adding human values into machine design. The framework explains the important ideas, links, and steps required for creating innovation that is sensitive to values. Identifying essential values comes at the start, then they are connected to certain design requirements and evaluated. The framework makes sure to involve stakeholders, regularly assesses the system, and adapts policies so that ethics is always at the heart of the system. Using an interpretivist approach, the guidelines point out that culture and context play a key role in deciding how values are understood and valued. The framework includes concepts and solutions from Value-Sensitive Design and Responsible AI, and applies them to the latest problems with autonomy, transparency, and accountability. The conceptual framework makes it easier for designers, policymakers, and others to cooperate in designing systems that protect important human values.

4. HUMAN VALUES IN INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS

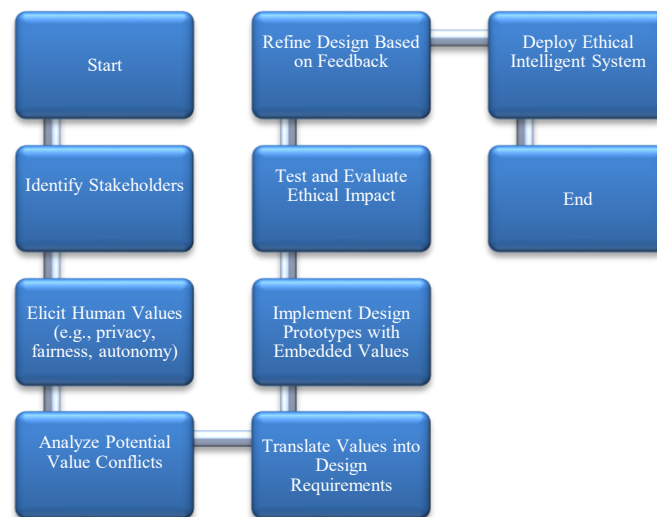


FIGURE 1 Integration of human values into intelligent system design

4.1. DEFINING CORE HUMAN VALUES (E.G., PRIVACY, AUTONOMY, FAIRNESS)

Privacy, autonomy, and fairness are important ethical ideas for guiding our actions and society, making them important values for AI to consider when it is built. Privacy means that people can control who has access to their personal information and ensure their data is not misused by others. AI raises the issue of privacy; it is both a challenge to overcome and a meaningful way to show respect to users. Autonomy gives people the ability to make their own choices and act on them alone. [11-13] Supporting users' ability to make their own informed decisions without being strongly influenced by algorithms is important for intelligent systems. The fair use of AI systems requires treating members of society in settings groups with equal care, so that existing biases are minimized. Still, it is not easy to define fairness because it can stand for equal treatment, the same results, or addressing previous injustices, depending on the situation. The impact of these values can be seen in philosophical and social fields, and today, more than ever, they are noticed by AI developers and companies as important measures for responsible growth. A major challenge is to take ideas like safety and security, which are abstract, and make them specific technical requirements and results that can be measured, which calls for cooperation from different experts and continuing discussions with stakeholders.

4.2. VALUE CONFLICTS AND TRADE-OFFS IN DESIGN

The creation of intelligent systems often includes dealing with struggles and differences between different human needs. Protecting users' privacy might make it harder to improve the system's efficiency, and making things completely transparent could accidentally disclose confidential information. Typically, minimizing disparities in algorithms often means adding more

complexity or taking extra resources, which can affect how quickly and accurately things are executed. Since what is fair or respectful can differ based on cultural and other differences, this adds even more difficulties to these trade-offs.

The use of John Rawls' "veil of ignorance" gives a starting point for policymakers to choose what is most important by treating all valuable ideas equally and leaving their own advantages out of the consideration. Addressing conflicts of value should include transparent actions, involvement of all relevant people, and repeated evaluation so that intelligent systems support different interests and avoid causing accidental harm to many.

4.3. EMBEDDING VALUES IN SYSTEM ARCHITECTURES

Including values in intelligent systems is a complicated approach with different stages stretching from the beginning of design to their use and updates. Value-sensitive design (VSD) incorporates ethics into technical innovation by carefully identifying important beliefs, including those of stakeholders, and converting those values into rules that guide the development of the system. Privacy issues can be solved by way of data minimization, encryption, and user consent processes, while fairness can be addressed using algorithms that spot bias and datasets that are made up of different groups. Even so, simply using new systems is insufficient; companies should also be dedicated and work together, always adjusting to new social trends. A few researchers suggest that philosophical frameworks, for example, the veil of ignorance, should be used to aid in choosing just principles for AI. The main purpose is to build systems that are both skilled and socially responsible and can positively reflect the values of the diverse groups they address.

5. PHILOSOPHICAL DIMENSIONS

5.1. ETHICAL THEORIES AND INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS (E.G., UTILITARIANISM, DEONTOLOGY, VIRTUE ETHICS)

Ethical theories form the basic structure used to examine and steer the actions of morality in people and AI. Utilitarianism, deontology, and virtue ethics are major philosophical traditions affecting the development of AI. Utilitarianism measures the value of actions by what follows and tries to make the most people happy or protect them from injury. [14-16] In AI systems, this usually includes algorithms that aim to do the most good for the most people, which can lead to forgetting about smaller groups or personal problems unless it is carefully addressed.

Deontology places more importance on obligations and rules by arguing that particular actions are correct or incorrect all by themselves. Such approaches might mean that personal and cyber data is always protected, discrimination is avoided, and information stays accurate, even when doing so causes less effect on the final goals. Virtue ethics highlights the importance of being sincere, bold, and concerned for other people. For such systems, the main focus is on supporting people's growth and encouraging good behaviors, instead of establishing detailed rules and expected results. In general, artificial moral agents are created by merging utilitarian and deontological ideas, with virtue ethics guiding the way society looks at AIs. When we combine these ethical approaches, intelligent systems work reliably and are in line with people's beliefs and values.

5.2. HUMAN AGENCY AND MACHINE AUTONOMY

Philosophers consider human agency and machine autonomy as important subjects in intelligent system development. Human agency describes how individuals are able to decide and act using their personal preferences and thinking. As technology advances and AI starts to act without much help from us, questions begin to surface about remaining in charge of AI.

Automating choices in systems can bring efficiency and impartiality, though this can reduce the autonomy of individuals, mainly when they are unable to defend against the system's choices. Philosophical discussions here principally explore what is needed to maintain agency, for example, by making things clear, understandable, and giving the option to challenge or reject AI actions. Along with this development, people are reflecting on the morality of self-governing machines: Should highly autonomous AI have moral agency, and, if so, what duties or prerogatives should they have. Ensuring that people do not lose control of their actions as technology increases is the main goal when designing systems.

5.3. MORAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN AI

Dealing with moral responsibility and accountability is extremely important when AI can take actions that matter greatly to people. Responsibility for how things work and their effects has traditionally belonged to their human designers, developers, operators, or users. Since AI is full of complex and unclear elements, it is hard to determine who is accountable when it does not work as expected. Arguments have taken place about how we can assign responsibility between humans and the systems they create or use. According to some people, implementing audit records, understandable AI, and disciplined monitoring systems will help guarantee that those responsible for the outcomes of AI are answerable. There could be an acknowledgement of machine responsibility, thanks to AI systems gaining higher levels of self-control and unpredictable behavior. To ensure AI acts responsibly, both technical steps like transparency and traceability and guidelines set by law, ethics, and the public must be used.

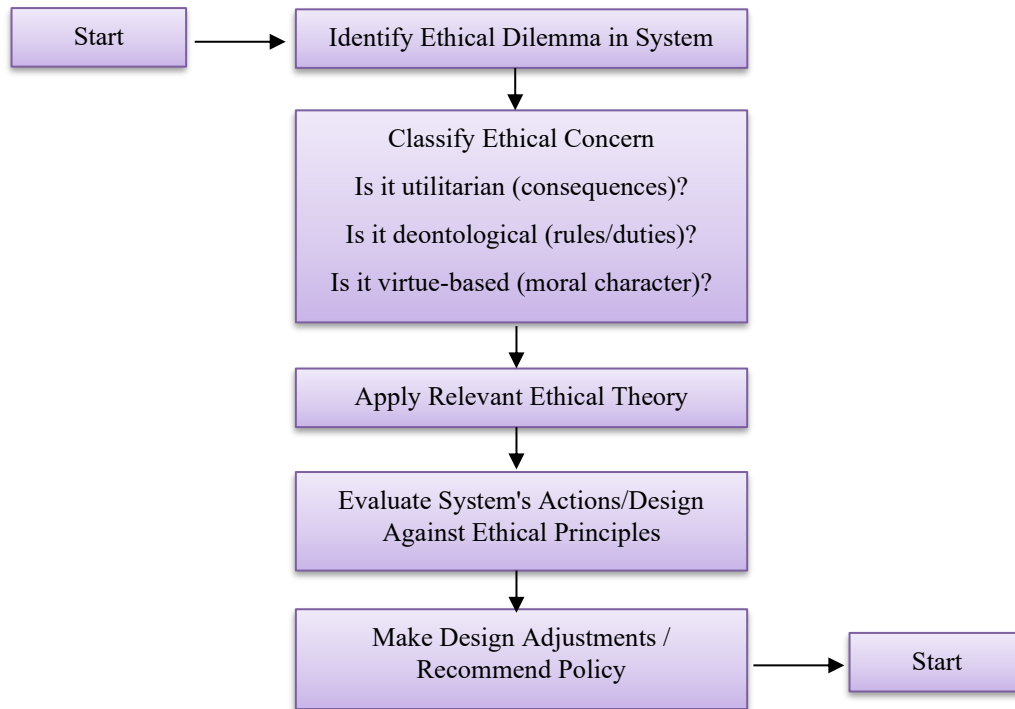


FIGURE 2 Philosophical and ethical analysis process

6. ETHICAL AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF RESPONSIBLE AI DESIGN

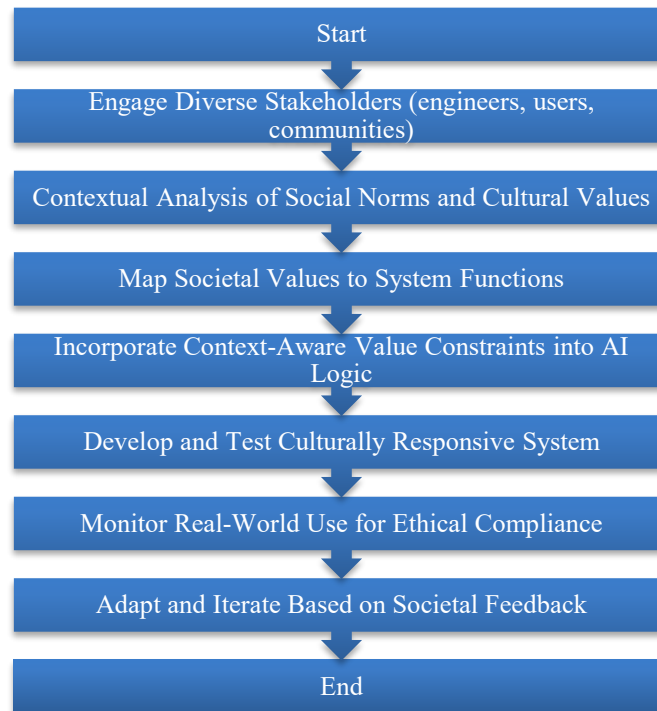


FIGURE 3 Socio-technical value alignment framework

6.1. SOCIAL NORMS AND CONTEXT SENSITIVITY

Social norms and flexibility to different situations should both be incorporated into using intelligent systems responsibly. Social norms tell individuals within a society what is expected and what is not allowed as far as their behavior goes. These guidelines help create AI-based systems that interact and respond in an appropriate manner to the users and their surroundings. Also, AI researchers have frequently built models based on popular or common principles, which can overlook unique cultural customs. Context sensitivity fixes this problem by making it possible for intelligent systems to notice and respond to differences in social, cultural, and environmental factors that impact user behavior. In other words, presenting system information in a way that matches the user's experience increases trust and transparency. Being able to code, bring out, and

update social norms in AI systems is now seen as very important for their moral and useful performance. They are responsible for choosing what behaviors are desirable and also making sure systems can adapt as situations in society develop. Observing social standards and being aware of the setting encourages users to trust the system, reduces ethical dangers, and leads to wider use of intelligent technology among various communities.

6.2. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IN DESIGN PROCESSES

Stakeholder participation is very important in responsible AI design because it ensures that intelligent systems are responsive to those affected by them. Ranging from end users through expert groups to the most vulnerable people and officials, engaging stakeholders means designers can discover what values are important, see coming risks, and plan ethical and practical responses together. Activities such as participatory workshops, interviews, and group prototyping make it possible to gather opinions from multiple stakeholders and bring them together.

Getting involved early and over time is important to recognize the unique needs of society that are hard to see just from a technical viewpoint. Building clinical tools together with healthcare workers and patients allows them to address any concerns that may arise from daily practice and ethical issues. The VSD method makes sure participants are included, and ethical issues are considered and improved over the development process. Embedding stakeholder consultation at every stage of design supports making confident decisions and helps technology be more accepted and useful in the long run.

6.3. CROSS-CULTURAL CHALLENGES IN VALUE ALIGNMENT

Combining intelligent systems with human values is very difficult due to the wide variety of ethics, practices, and laws across the countries of the world. Even though fairness, autonomy, and privacy are accepted values in many societies, their definitions and priority levels differ a lot. Privacy can mean something else in cultures that are collectivist than in individualist societies, which can decide how people expect their data to be used and if they agree to provide it. Laws and regulations in different countries are not always the same, leading to extra difficulties in making AI systems work in every country. What's more, when access to technology varies, user groups without much internet access may face greater inequalities in the development and use of AI. Resolving these challenges in AI architecture calls for tools that allow discussions, agreements, and constant updates of core values. Among these practices are participatory design, using models that respond to local situations, and holding regular talks with users to maintain relevance to the community. Value alignment across the globe calls for acceptance of all people, flexibility, and ongoing ethical analysis, since it is clear that no one set of values can be the same as everyone's experience.

7. CASE STUDIES AND REAL-WORLD APPLICATIONS

7.1. INTELLIGENT HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS

Advances in healthcare systems have made a big difference in how patients are cared for, diagnosed, and run hospitals by using sophisticated AI and large health data. AI diagnostic tools make it possible to study a large number of pictures in minutes, resulting in outcomes just as accurate or better than when a professional looks at them. A study conducted in the UK's National Health Service in 2024 found that the use of AI improved early detection of breast cancer by 15% and 25% fewer people were given wrong positives. By analyzing medical data using AI, officials are able to spot patients who might have to go back to the hospital soon and, therefore, provide them with the help needed to avoid another admission. By early 2025, India's eSanjeevani telemedicine system, which merges AI and medical advice, will have completed more than 200 million consultations, proving that this kind of smart healthcare is widely used and available. But these developments lead to some ethical issues. There are still important concerns over issues such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, and how clear decision-making processes are. An audit in 2023 on a popular AI diagnostic system in the US discovered that its predictive performance fell by 30% for some minority patients, pointing to the value of including a broad variety of groups in AI training. All in all, well-designed healthcare systems offer guidelines for better welfare, improved results, and easier access to care, only if ethical controls and close supervision are in place.

7.2. AI IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

AI is growing in significance in the criminal justice systems across the globe, bringing about both advantages and disadvantages. Japan, South Korea, Argentina, and the USA are among the countries using predictive policing tools that review prior crime data and assist in planning where to focus police efforts. According to experts, targeted areas in Los Angeles and Chicago saw reduced violent crime partly because of PredPol and Chicago's algorithms operated by the police. In China and Estonia, legal research, predictions for sentencing, and small claims processing by machines have boosted the efficiency of the judicial system and cut backlogs. AI methods are being employed in India, especially on the SUPACE portal, to ease paperwork and support judges in reviewing pending cases. As a result, fewer cases are left unresolved and fewer people are jailed illegally (Indian prisons are filled to 130% of their capacity). Even so, AI used in criminal justice can bring up major ethical problems. Mass surveillance and irreversible threats to privacy are some of the issues raised by using facial recognition and surveillance cameras. Some people argue that Wisconsin case decisions are not always clear and may show unfairness in the sentencing process. Regardless of the challenges, using AI in automation can scale up preventive efforts and cut costs, while avoiding errors, so long as proper supervision and clear rules are in place.

7.3. SMART CITIES AND SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGIES

AI-based surveillance in smart cities improves the way towns are managed, secured, and serve the public. Singapore, London, and Shenzhen are examples of cities using lots of smart cameras and sensors to manage their traffic, identify accidents, and enhance emergency support. In Singapore, thanks to the Smart Nation initiative, public surveillance with AI detects accidents and suspicious actions right away, saving 20% of the previous emergency service response time. Using AI-based facial recognition in London, the police have been able to find suspects and stop crimes, though it has led to debate over privacy and personal freedoms. AI-based smart traffic and safety systems have been put in place in Pune and Bhopal in India, helping to boost the flow of traffic and record a decline of 18% in road accidents during the last two years. However, some concerns arise when more surveillance technology is introduced in smart cities. People from civil groups and in legal professions have warned about the possibility of too much influence, a lack of security, and support for existing social biases if automated monitoring were used. Policymakers have to make sure that better surveillance and city management are not in conflict with democratic freedoms and personal rights, and that the use of technology is clear and secure.

8. DISCUSSION

Integrating human values into creating and using intelligent systems is something that both thinkers and practitioners should take seriously. The use of AI in healthcare, criminal justice, and smart cities results in better efficiency, accuracy, and access to important services. At the same time, advancements in AI bring up problems such as biased algorithms, threats to privacy, and the possible loss of our decision-making control. Besides making sure that AI follows certain values, there is also the challenge of applying them in diverse conditions. This means it is necessary to consider conflicts and sacrifices carefully and develop methods that are able to respond to new needs in society.

Robust cooperation among representatives from different domains is essential for ensuring that intelligent systems are developed properly. Philosophical investigation makes the key principles clearer, and a practical case study helps apply them to situations we encounter. Intelligent systems will be trustworthy, inclusive, and serve the public good only if technologists, ethicists, policymakers, and those affected by them keep an ongoing dialogue.

9. CONCLUSION

Consequently, designing AI with human values embedded requires knowledge of philosophy, an understanding of social issues, and new technologies. This study points out that privacy, autonomy, and fairness need to be clearly set, to be maintained in balance, and to be connected with AI design to ensure ethical and responsible results. Artificial intelligence is used in healthcare, criminal justice, and city management to improve things, though it also brings ethical challenges. These results show that relying on stakeholder engagement, flexibility, and careful attention to the environment helps solve conflicts and secure the support of the public. In the future, we should concentrate on creating new ways to uncover, choose, and put human values into action in different circumstances. This means improving ways for users to design AI, enhancing how AI systems reveal their actions, and bringing together specialists and community representatives to achieve it. Research should also study how values change with advances in technology, so that intelligent systems continue to address new ethical problems and expected behavior from society. Putting human values first in AI allows us to make sure intelligent systems work alongside people to promote wellbeing and beneficial change.

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