

AI is Conquering All Areas of our Lives, but the Dangers and Risks are Great

Doepf Manfred

Holistic Center, 13 Haupt St., Abtwil 9030, Switzerland

*Corresponding author

Doepf Manfred, Holistic Center, 13 Haupt St., Abtwil 9030, Switzerland.

Received: January 19, 2024; **Accepted:** January 22, 2024; **Published:** January 31, 2024

ABSTRACT

AI can neither be stopped nor limited; it has developed its own momentum that is progressing exponentially. The potential for use and abuse is huge. This makes it all the more important to control it, which in turn only AI can do. In the absence of ethics in humanity or on the internet, ethics inherent to the AI system must be established; an international authority is needed for this.

Introduction

Many platforms on the Internet face the challenge of identifying and labeling AI-generated content to prevent misinformation and confusion. The fact that YouTube, for example, relies on automated systems to identify and categorize videos has meant that AI-generated content is not sufficiently labeled, raising concerns about credibility.

The aim of Internet platforms is to increase transparency and provide users with clear information about the origin of videos. By refining its algorithms and implementing more effective content labeling mechanisms, YouTube, for example, is trying to solve the problems associated with AI-generated content and achieve a more reliable result for its customers.

Dangers

Let's take the wars on earth: the population in many countries is informed with the help of pictures and videos. But who knows whether these are correct? Images can be edited and falsified at will, they can also come from a different place and a different time, from a different war or even synthetically from a studio. The images can be holograms. This can be used to spread fake and false-flag operations that can trigger or justify conflicts and wars. Public perception in social media, but also in so-called reputable media, is manipulated. This raises questions about the ethical implications of AI-generated content and the responsibility of technology companies in monitoring and controlling the dissemination of potentially misleading material.

Hackers etc

A recent book (Fraud Prevention, Confidentiality, and Data Security for Modern Businesses, ISBN: 9781668465813), provides findings on the security challenges, practices, and designs for today's data storage and analytics systems to protect against current and emerging attackers in today's business world [1]. The book shows how these advanced technologies are shaping the future of ethical business practices in real time. However, we are a long way from implementing these insights into normality. We can currently speak

of a battle between malicious and benign hackers on the Internet: who is ahead of the other, the hare or the hedgehog?

Ethics?

The problem with AI is that it has or knows no ethics, that it can be abused at will, that it opens up previously undreamt-of access and opportunities for fraudsters and criminals that are impossible for a normal person to recognize. A normal Internet and e-mail user today is forced to be suspicious of all incoming messages and entries. Although e-mail providers offer a classification into normal and spam, the criteria for this are not objective and often not credible. If you click on a link in an e-mail that is classified as normal, you may be falling for a scam. If you click on a link in a spam e-mail from a personally known lateral thinker, access is denied as dangerous.

Backgrounds

The criteria for judgments on the Internet or in e-mail correspondence of real/not dangerous or fake/dangerous are not yet sufficient or even correct. We should not blame AI for this. It can only be as good as the Internet itself, and therefore humanity, is. And these are in a sad, ethically distant state. The Internet is being used and abused by interests and interest groups to their own advantage. Opposing arguments (e.g. Russia vs. Ukraine, Israel vs. Palestine, Iran vs. USA, China vs. Taiwan) flow fully into the Internet and cannot be brought to a decision about right and wrong. Who could be the judge here? It could be a superior (quasi extra-terrestrial) authority that has an overview and insight into all developments and the background to events. Such an authority does not exist on this earth.

Social Media

Elon Musk has drawn the conclusion from the impossibility of correctly evaluating entries to open his X (formerly Twitter) to all entries. This is logical, provided that all entries are checked to see whether they originate from an AI. Only the AI is able to recognize whether an AI has written and posted the post. If so, the post would have to be rejected. In any case, E. Musk's stance is more honest than demands that all posts should be read and

assessed by truth checkers, with users excluded in the event of multiple violations. Such censorship excludes alternative and anti-mainstream-narrative opinions and would be the beginning of a dictatorship of opinion. "1984" sends its regards.

Discussion

You cannot blame the medium that demonstrates your own inadequacy for this. Humanity is technically ready for the immense possibilities and advantages of AI, but it is not ethically and morally ready. The minimum that should be demanded would be the creation of a body similar to the International Court of Justice, which can be called upon in the event of complaints about incorrectness, defamation or abuse by AI. This body should have the most advanced AI on the planet. Those convicted have no right of veto, but must withdraw their entries. Criteria could be the teachings of all the great spiritual teachers of humanity, who are largely in agreement with regard to their ethics. The basic law would be the Golden Rule [2,3]: "Treat others as you would have them treat you."

Conclusion

The benefits and dangers of AI are immense. Its development is progressing faster than ever imagined, it is a new era. As ethics are no more guaranteed in AI than in humanity, an international supervisory authority should be created as soon as possible so that AI can learn to control itself.

References

1. Arshi Naim (2023) Fraud Prevention, Confidentiality, and Data Security for Modern Businesses 1-347 <https://www.lehmans.ch/shop/mathematik-informatik/60495807-9781668465813-fraud-prevention-confidentiality-and-data-security-for-modern-businesses>.
2. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goldene_Regel.
3. Manfred Doepp (2010) Medicine of the Sermon on the Mount; Haag & Herchen, 2nd ed., Frankfurt 1-182.

Copyright: ©2024 Doepp Manfred. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.