

This is how the first androids turned out. It was assumed that over time it would be almost impossible to distinguish a robot from a living creature, thereby a person would begin to feel sympathy for his own kind.

Thus, the Japanese scientist Masahiro Mori came to the conclusion that in most cases, a robotic machine is perceived by the human user in a very contradictory and wary manner. But in order to reduce this hostility, it is enough to make the external resemblance of robots to humans as close as possible. As it turned out later, the excessive «animation» of androids and extremely realistic appearance also give the effect of rejection.

Mori later noted that the «escalating creepiness» effect reaches its maximum point when the robotic object begins to move [3].

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ETHICS IN THE ERA OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

The modern world is changing rapidly. About 80 years ago people were just starting to create computers, and now development has gained such a pace that it is difficult for an ordinary user to keep up with all the innovations that we see around ourselves: from the approaching ban on internal combustion engines to AI, which can generate text for any query. The development of the latter is growing significantly with each day, and along with this is growing the question of the ethics of using this invention.

The issue of “machine morality” was first developed by science fiction writers. Isaac Asimov should be considered a popularizer in this field [1]. It was him who created the “Three Laws of Robotics” in the short story “Runaround”, which he supplemented with a zero rule in the story “Robots and Empire”. In general, they are based on the fact that AI should not harm humanity and a specific person, and it

must obey orders and protect its safety, only if it does not contradict the above. Later in 2007, the rules formulated by the writer were used in the development of the “Statute of Ethical Standards for Robots” in South Korea [2].

In the modern academic environment, artificial intelligence optimizes students’ time management and improves their learning experience [3]. It identifies shortcomings in student work and suggests specific steps for their correction. In addition, thanks to artificial intelligence, learning becomes more dynamic and fast, which leads to greater student interest. However, in this case, we have the following dilemma: if the work presented by the student is mostly created using AI, can it be considered original? It is important to note that in the context of education, the work presented by the student should reflect his own contribution, skills, and understanding. If artificial intelligence is used as a tool, but the main work, ideas, and execution all belong to the student, this can be considered an original work. However, if artificial intelligence generates a significant part of the work, this may cast doubt on its originality. With the development of artificial intelligence and the increase in data processing, including personal data, it is important to guarantee its confidentiality.

Modern development of artificial intelligence is impossible without informed consent of users. For example, OpenAI, when registering, informs that each chat with ChatGPT is used by the company to improve the model and service; that is, it is not completely confidential [4]. This aspect of working with AI should be limited in the future, as with its development it can lead to the loss of a significant amount of private information and the possibility of its seizure by third parties for profit, or to harm the owner of the information.

Therefore, in the modern world there is a rapid development of technologies, in particular artificial intelligence, which quickly transforms various spheres of life. It is important to understand and seek answers to ethical questions that arise along with this development. Special attention should be paid to the moral aspects of using AI, in particular in the context of responsible attitude to safety and privacy of data. It is also worth focusing on academic integrity and author’s contributions in works where it is especially important, in particular in educational activities. Thus, this work is designed to draw attention not only to the possibilities of AI, but also to a careful consideration of the ethical, social, and legal aspects of the development of artificial intelligence to ensure its positive impact on society.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR DECISION SUPPORT IN VIDEO SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING TASKS

Information technologies and decision-making systems are becoming key elements in solving video surveillance and monitoring tasks in the modern world. Due to the constant development of technologies, new opportunities are emerging to optimize the processes of collecting and analyzing large amounts of video data, which provides unique opportunities for making informed and effective decisions in the field of security, transport control, territorial planning and many other areas.

Due to the growing volume of video data and the need for real-time decision-making, information technology plays a crucial role in the development of modern video surveillance and monitoring systems. The use of intelligent image processing, machine learning, and data analysis algorithms allows improving event detection, object identification, and decision automation systems. The relevance of this topic lies in the search for effective technological solutions that will ensure a high level of security and efficient resource management in the face of a growing amount of video data. Improvement of the accuracy and speed of video stream analysis is an important component for the successful implementation of video surveillance in modern society [1, p. 13].

Information technologies aimed at supporting decision-making are becoming an integral part of video surveillance and monitoring, given the current technological progress and large amounts of video data that require efficient analysis and processing.

The use of intelligent image processing and machine learning algorithms in video surveillance enables automation of the process of event detection and object