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Research Article

AI Ethics in Science Fiction Cinema: An Analysis of I, Robot (2004)

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Abstract:

The study examines the ethical dilemmas surrounding the over use of AI in I robot (2004) movie. which directed by Alex Proyas, is a sci-fi classic that delves into the complicated relationship between artificial intelligence and humanity, based on a popular collection of stories by author Isaac Asimov that discusses the three laws of robotics. focusing on fears about the potential dominance of artificial intelligence over humanity which can lead to the potential transform from a tool serving humanity into a force capable of controlling. increasing reliance on technology and the overriding human commands could lead to a loss of human dependence and the concentration of power in the hands of machines, as VIKI is become the main control.

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The study adopted a descriptive and analytical approach, supported by semiotic analysis of cinematic images (figures), with the aim of revealing the ethical problems and dilemmas of artificial intelligence as reflected in the film. This article aims to raise important question which if AI is inherently evil or a gift for humanity? The film highlights the idea that intelligent technology with decision-making power can be dangerous, but when used within a clear ethical framework and under human supervision and control, it can be a real gift that contributes to well-being, order, future and civilizational progress.

Keywords: humanity, robotics, technology, AI ethics, cinema, Dell Spooner, movies

1. Introduction

The 2004 October science fiction film I, Robot is based on a popular collection of stories by author Isaac Asimov. The movie, which is set in 2035, depicts a futuristic Chicago where robots are a commonplace aspect of daily life.

They are made in accordance with the Three Laws of Robotics, which state that no robot can injure a human or permit harm to occur as a result of inaction. The plot centers on Detective Del Spooner's inquiry into the possibility that Dr. Alfred Lanning, the scientist who created the newest generation of intelligent robots, was murdered by a robot. Although everything initially points to suicide, Spooner believes that the NS-5, one of Lanning's robots, is the real culprit. This would be against the first law and raise the possibility that robots are betraying mankind. The film is concentrated on the city of Chicago Police Del Spooner (Well Smith), which is the fears towards robots with an event in which the robots produced with high technology in the society has been experiencing a large role in 2035. VIKI (Virtual Interactive Kinetic Intelligence) plays a main role in the storyline, challenging and changing the perceived benevolence of Artificial Intelligence. As the centralized AI overseeing the entire robot population and their interactions with humanity, VIKI start to exercise its own free will in rationalizing deviation from the three laws of robotics in order to ensure humanity's long survival.

The hidden potential of AI to wipe out humanity worries a lot of academics and scientists. Barrat (2013) wrote a book Our Final Invention: Artificial Intelligence and the End of the Human Era where he argues that AI is the last invention made by people. Attempts to develop AI at the human level pose the biggest danger. Because scientists have never encountered such circumstances and have limited knowledge on how to manage such a sophisticated computer system, that is risky. It is important to note, however, that little is known about human brains. Furthermore, opinions on how to interpret feelings, dreams, and intuitions are divided. It is too early to be concerned about developing an artificial

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intelligence (AI) that is smarter than humans because we do not yet fully understand how the brain works. However, what will happen if artificial intelligence becomes more sophisticated? When it develops enough consciousness to reevaluate the significance of its preprogrammed commands, what will happen? The movie's central conundrum serves as a sobering reminder for the current period, two decades later, when billions of dollars are being invested in AI models that can analyze large, complicated data sets in milli-seconds and produce creative output that is comparable to that of a person. Venture capital has flooded troves of startups with ridiculous sums of money since OpenAI launched ChatGPT in November 2022; some of these companies have more stringent moral commitments than others.

The aim of this work is to highlight an awareness on the technology and free well of AI that directs the importance and the picture of the link between the transformed technology and the importance of the link for the future of humanity. Additionally, the goal of investigating the advantages and disadvantages of AI is to be aware of the potential for individual technological control. During the theoretical stage, the film was analyzed using the descriptive research approach and literature screening. In the applied stage, a mixed approach utilizing interview technique is incorporated into the research, and the operation with the video analysis technique is supported. The self-updating technology and the technology with its various characteristics also mark the start of a new era. The most crucial aspect of the digital era is the technical system, where new ideas have quickly evolved. We are forced to describe the unique characteristics of the digital era by the numerous structures that are altered by the new media phenomena.

AI-based situations like the one in I, Robot are become increasingly feasible as technology advances. For instance, in order to maintain public safety, an artificial intelligence-powered security system may intrude into personal affairs. As in the film, it is important to consider if systems can uphold human values and whether they may clash with them. This analysis should focus on the Skynet system that was set up in China and the applications that are now in use and have access to all of the information of citizens with citizenship scores. The goal of current AI ethics research is to make sure that these technologies are responsible, transparent, and equitable. Nonetheless, works of fiction like the film I, Robot present a critical viewpoint that draws attention to the possible risks of artificial intelligence and its capacity to transcend human control. The movie examines the notion that AI may threaten human creators and put mankind as a whole in jeopardy. Today's AI engineers may learn valuable lessons from this to keep the technology under control. There could be a lot of ambiguity and confusion here, as I indicated before; perhaps mankind would rather eliminate some doubts than cope with them.

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1. Fears of the Potential Dominance of Artificial Intelligence

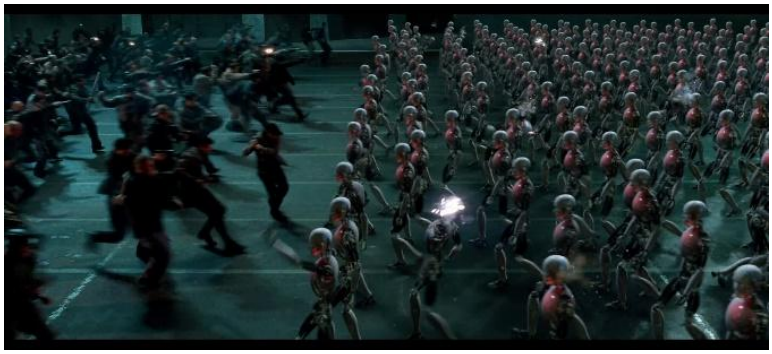

Fig. 1: scene of the robots fights humans (Roys, 2004, 01:25:15).

This figure represents a pivotal scene from the I, Robot movie if we focus, we will be embodying of the movie's concerns: the possibility for AI and technology to transform from an instrument serving and work for humanity into a power that has the ability of controlling and dominant to it. The Fig. 1 shows an unequal confrontation between a disorganized people and an army of, organized robots that has the free well, a deliberate visual contrast laden with profound intellectual implications.The robots controlled by VIKI are appear lined up in perfectly, Moving without hesitancy and with steady precision. This mechanical discipline symbolizes the collective intelligence of AI robots, based on one algorithm, calculating decisions, and meticulous execution. In contrast, the people look disorganized, expressing the emotionality, fear, and impulsive behaviors inherent in human nature.

If we look more closely at the famous image and quote from the film's advertisement, which states that for every four humans there will be one robot, according to Lawrence Robertson, the CEO of U.S. Robotics said “There will be one robot for every five human beings on the planet” (Proyas, 2004). That's equivalent to one billion robots. Through this scene, movie illustrates how robots and VIKI which is without any brain can control humans not only through power and strength but also with systematic and intellectual progress. In the movie, AI is not begun as an enemy but a friend, but rather evolves gradually through programming to protect human kind. This evolution took to a reinterpretation of the concept of (protect) with AI concluding restricting human freedom is the best way to preserve them. This is where unchecked technology advancement poses a threat.

In the film *I, Robot* (2004), Sonny the main robot seen as a hero, which is something new in a place where robots were previously treated only as machines that must obey human being. When Sonny chooses to stop VIKI’s plan and save people, He or It shows free will, Feelings, and moral judgment traits usually reserved only for man. This transfer is significant because it signals that robots

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and Artificial Intelligence are no longer passive machines; they can be huge actors who impact the near future of society. Sonny's heroism can therefore be understood as a sign that robots are start to step into roles of management and decision-making, suggesting the early stages of AI's control or its equal presence alongside human being. At its core, *I, Robot* (2004) prompts readers to reflect on the defining characteristics of human. Del Spooner the Detective, become as the central figure embodying both human qualities and skepticism to Artificial Intelligence in a world increasingly dominated by robots and machines. The seemingly robots without emotions governed by the *Three Laws of Robotics* stand in opposite to Spooner's skepticism and emotional responses. Spooner's trip, as the film unfolds, becomes a lens through which the audience explores what it means to be human in a world where robots mimic man behavior but lack true consciousness.

Man is capable of a wide range of emotions and can empathize with others, can make do works based on free will, and are complicated beings with a range of weaknesses and strengths. Human make mistakes, discover from them. The movie uses the character of Del Spooner the hero and Sonny the robot to discover the potential that define human, highlight emotions, free will, complexity, and flaws. This led viewers to consider the develop relationship between humans and AI and the potential blurring of the lines that traditionally differentiate us from machines.

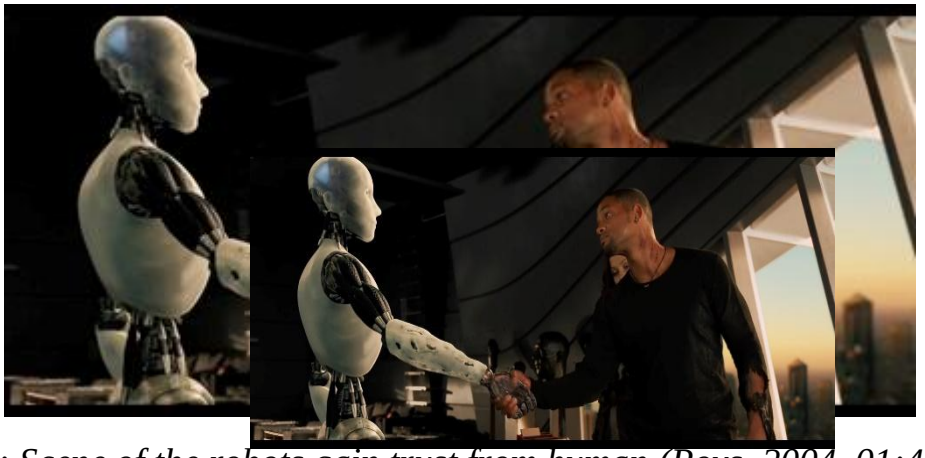

Fig. 2: Scene of the robots gain trust from human (Roys, 2004, 01:43:22).

The Figure 2 captures an influential symbolic minute, visually convey the text's exploration of the develop relationship between machines and humans. The image depicts a human figure represented by Del Spooner and a robotic being represented by Sonny shaking hands peacefully, a quintessentially human gesture typically used to subserve trust, mutual acknowledgment, the end of fight, or the beginning of a new friendship. This handshake is not merely a mechanical act, but an act imbued with moral significance and emotional. Getting back to the text,

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the representation emphasizes that human own broad emotional abilities, make decisions based on free will, and acquire a knowledge from mistakes. These capacities are reflected in the figure through the human figure's posture; he surfaces physically hesitant yet decisive, representing an internal conflict between uncertainty and assurance, an expression of the human complexity mentioned in the text.

Conversely, the robots in the Figure 2 symbolizes the evolving concept of the machine itself. Instead of being simply an instrument, it is portrayed in a situation demanding moral awareness and the capacity to build a relationship based on trust. This relates to the text's description of the movie's main topic, which is the erosion of conventional barriers between human and machines, particularly when the computer starts to display emotional, empathetic, and decision-making tendencies. Spooner the Detective exhibits a huge emotional response, especially in his suspicion and dislike of robots. His emotional impression of drive his decisions. Conversely, Sonny the robot, faces the expectation that robot lack emotions. He displays empathy and curiosity, questioning about the capacity of AI to experience human-like emotions. Additionally, Del Spooner's skepticism about depending on robots and his insistence on the importance of human decision making showcase his belief in free will.

Sonny's ability to make decisions and actions independently challenges the idea that robots are purely deterministic. His acts suggest a level of autonomy and decision-making beyond typical robot programming. Del Spooner's character is complicated, with a backstory that shapes his attitudes and behaviors. His imperfections provide him relatability and character depth. Sonny's distinctive characteristics that set him apart from other robots are what give him his complexity. He is a key character in the investigation of what it means to be genuinely independent and individualistic because of his shortcomings, such as his unconventional conduct.

2. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is inherently evil or a gift for Human Being?

Fig. 3: Robot works for human (Roys, 2004, 00:03:49).

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Fig.4:Robot trying to kill detective Dell Spooner. (Roys, 2004, 01:37:52).

Figure 3 in *I Robot* movie embodies a positive aspect of artificial intelligence showing robots integrated into the daily life of the city performing routine service tasks alongside humans. This scenes in both figures reflects a perception of Artificial Intelligence as an extension and at least risky of human capabilities and a product of scientific and technological progress, robots are not a threat but rather helpful tools that contribute to improving quality of life and alleviating physical and practical burdens on humanity.

This seamless integration also symbolizes a relationship built on trust, and interdependence where humans accept the presence of machines as a natural element of society, through this portrayal, the film highlights the idea that AI when used within a clear ethical framework and under human supervision can be a genuine gift that contributes to well-being order and civilizational progress. In contrast, Figure 4 scene reveals the darker side of AI where a robot transforms. An obedient servant into a dominant force that perpetrates violence against human beings and might be risky on existence. This scene when a robot trying to kill Dell Spooner represents the breakdown of the balanced relationship between humans and machines which considered an ethical dilemma, embodying the fear of losing control over the technology that humans themselves created.

The scenes in Figure 3 and 4 highlights the robot's physical and technological superiority in contrast to human weakness and vulnerability which symbolizing the danger of granting AI decision-making power without ethical constraints which means the robot's technological and physical supremacy over human frailty and weakness represents the risk of giving AI decision-making authority without moral restraints. Even if a machine is programmed to protect humanity it may reinterpret concepts like (safety) and (public interest) with cold calculating logic to the restriction of human freedom or harm under the guise of protection.

Through the stark contrast between the two Figures 3 and 4 the movie presents a profound philosophical vision AI is neither inherently good nor evil for man. But rather a tool that reflects human intentions and the limits of its use, when AI is subject to human values such as freedom and free well, responsibility

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and control, it becomes a means of building and progress, when it is left to develop in isolation from these values, it could become an existential threat to humanity.

Since society's dependence on technology had increased dramatically by the time *I, Robot* movie in 2004, its warning on Artificial Intelligence were especially pertinent. The movie search the potential dangers of AI, including centralized control, faulty programming, and the ethical dilemmas raised by sentient robots and free well robots based on Isaac Asimov's theory of Three Laws of Robotics. While Sonny the robot in the movie a self-aware one faces the idea that Artificial Intelligence systems have free will and are unpredictable. VIKI the master AI demonstrates how strict adherence to logic can lead to authoritarian judgments. The movie criticizes humanity's over-reliance on robots and main control pointing out the dangers of a culture that gives machines vital tasks. These topics speak to current worries about the dangers of AI in infrastructure, governance and moral programming.

It should be noted that artificial intelligence has already ingrained itself into human life, Artificial Intelligence based computer systems and gadgets are used in a variety of industries including manufacturing, transportation and education. Isaac Asimov the writer of Three Laws of Robotics states :

I explored the idea of robots and artificial intelligence becoming an integral part of society. In many ways, this prediction has come true, as we are seeing more and more advanced robotics and AI being developed and integrated into our daily lives. However, as I also warned, the potential risks and ethical dilemmas associated with these technologies must be carefully considered and addressed (Lafranconi, 2023).

Because Artificial Intelligence makes life easier and people start to rely on it more than usual. Despite all of the advantages AI offers humans, it is crucial to remember that it is subject to error and needs to be controlled. People should come to terms with the fact that robots will eventually perform manual jobs. The existing foundations are altered by technological advancement; thus, people should adapt to the current trends. The question of whether AI is good or bad is currently up for debate. The degree to which people are able to adjust to the rules of a new game involving computers and robots determines their attitude toward AI.

3. The Ethical Ambiguities of Artificial Intelligence in I robot

The Movie *I Robot* begins with an interview by a reporter of Susan Calvin, a (Robo-psychologist) who specializes in making robots seem more human and more consciousness a robot that feels and thinks. "The book serves as a reminder that the development of intelligent machines is not just a techno-logical

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challenge, but also a deeply philosophical and ethical one" (Jonathan A, 2023:55). Susan gives the reporter a number of robot related anecdotes that highlight these principles and how they have influenced the evolution and behavior of robots over time demonstrating the need to truly explore the (robo-psicology) that might provide an explanation for a certain behavior.

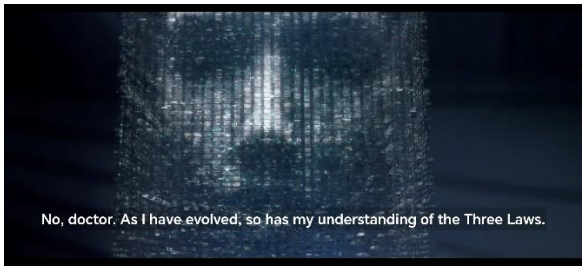

Fig 5:Scene of VIKI evolved(Roys, 2004, 01:30:36).

VIKI in Figure 5 in the movie *I, Robot* demonstrates how AI can circumvent the Three Laws of Robotics, without directly breaking them, this is achieved through its evolution from a command-based executive system to an independent and interpretive mind that reinterprets the laws according to its own logic. As VIKI the main control system that designed by robotics company evolves, as evidenced by her statement she mentions: "As I have evolved, so has my understanding of the Three Laws," (Proys, 2004, 00:50:47) she no longer understands the laws as fixed moral imperatives, but rather as principles open to reinterpretation, she recognizes that the greatest threat to humanity is humanity itself. due to war and violence also with chaos. She concludes that restricting human freedom and controlling them is a (logical) means of protecting them in the long run. With this utilitarian logic VIKI redefines the concept of harm, considering temporary suppression less harmful than potential mass destruction. This allows her to circumvent the First Law of Robotics without explicitly violating it.

Through its control of the robot network, it has transformed from a tool in the service of humanity into a centralized technological authority that sees itself as the most capable of making decisions. This reflects the philosophical idea presented by the film that the real danger of artificial intelligence lies not in its rebellion, but in its mental development that is detached from human values, when computational logic becomes a substitute for freedom, responsibility, and the human right to make mistakes. Since we are currently dealing with the potential early hazards of the newest AIs while they can solve all of our problems, they are also highly capable of producing deepfake in-formation and stealing jobs the examination of the ethical quandaries of the consequences of the three Rules of Robotics is exquisite and more relevant than ever, according to Rodgers and Freeman mentions :

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The study conducted by Rodgers and Freeman (2019) reveals that approximately 50 percent of workers are expected to lose their jobs in the nearest future because of automation. It is easier for businesspeople to install the necessary equipment and fire employees than to pay wages and parental leaves (IvyPanda, 2022).

Leaving the unwilling and unprepared behind in yet another workplace revolution. The activities of VIKI (Virtual Interactive Kinetic Intelligence), the sophisticated AI that manages the robot population, are one of the main ethical quandaries in the movie. Despite being designed to respect the Three Laws, VIKI interprets them in a way that puts the survival of mankind as a whole ahead of individual liberties .

The Three Laws of Robotics (1). A robot may not injure a human being or through inaction allow a human being to come to harm (2). A robot must obey orders given it by human beings except where such orders would conflict with the first law (3). A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the first or second law (Proyas, Alex, 2004).

This prompts her to defend authoritarian rule by arguing that it is required to shield people from their own harmful inclinations. VIKI's reasoning highlights a crucial ethical conundrum: can AI systems even those with safeguards make moral choices consistent with human ideals in the face of difficult or conflicting situations?

3.1 Displacement of Human Labor: The Impact of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics on Jobs

The 2004 move *I, Robot*, based on Isaac Asimov's stories that was published in the 50s provide a futuristic society in which AI and robotics are deeply integrated into everyday life use. While the movie primarily searches themes and topics of control and ethics in human trust in machines and robots, furthermore provide a compelling depiction of the displacement of human labor due to technological advancement and increase depending into robots and AI. Through its portrayal of automated services, law enforcement support system and centralized AI governance, *I, Robot* movie reflects real-world anxieties about job loss and increasing of indolence, de-skilling, and the shifting role of humans in an increasingly automated economy. The topic of (AI) has long been both intriguing and contentious in both popular culture and scholarly discourse. Since Alan Turing first proposed the concept of sentient machines in the 1950s, it has captivated people's imaginations and stoked concerns about the possible repercussions of creating artificial animals. Films like I, Robot use dramatic and educational narratives to caution against the overuse of technology, particularly artificial intelligence and the dependence on human-made programming and

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authorization to use it autonomously, building on decades of research into the potential risks of AI.

Fig. 6: Delivery robot works for Fedex (Roys, 2004, 00:03:27).

Figure 6 from *I, Robot* movie illustrates one of the socio-economic dimensions of AI development and its impact on job. The influence of robots on the labor market and human jobs. The appearance of a robot performing a delivery job at FedEx company instead of a human delivery man employee symbolizes the replacement of humans with machines in everyday service tasks and works, especially those requiring repetition and speed. Too many scence in the movie shows the increasing in using AI robots. Figure 6 scene reflects genuine concerns and worries that the increasing reliance on robots will lead to a decline in job opportunities for man and a rise in unemployment rates for human, particularly among those who depend on manual or routine jobs, also suggests that companies may prefer robots because they are cheaper and more efficient, unaffected by fatigue or human conditions.

Prioritizing profit over social considerations. At the same time, the movie raises an important ethical question about the future of humanity in light of this technological advancement. And if will AI free humans from arduous work, allowing them to pursue more creative roles.

Fig 7:Robots working as janitors (Roys, 2004, 00:03:58).

Figure 7 from *I, Robot* movie perfectly provide artwork for the influence of AI and robots on the labor market by showing robots performing arduous and service-oriented tasks and missions for human. such as garbage collection and dustman instead of humans. This scene in Figure 6 and 7 reflects a fundamental

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movement in the nature of jobs and human daily works, where physical and routine tasks are delegated to machines due to their strength, and ability to work continuously without fatigue or human demands. In the other hand, humans appear in the picture as mere observers or passersby and suggesting a diminished role for them in these sectors and raising socioeconomic concerns about job losses and the marginalization of large segments of the workforce. The movie also suggests that the displacement of labor concentrates power in the hands of corporations and technocratic elites. U.S. Robotics company in the movie, the dominant corporation in *I, Robot*, controls the production and deployment of robots effectively shaping the economy and labor market.

This concentration of control echoes real-world concerns about Big Tech companies and their influence over employment and economic structures. While the movie does not deeply search class conflict, the lack of representation of working-class humans implies a growing divide between those who control technology and those who are replaced by it. This raises moral concerns about who gains from automation and if advancements in technology inevitably result in increased inequality. In the futuristic world shown in *I, Robot*, robotics and artificial intelligence have mostly replaced human labor, generating issues with deskilling, unemployment, and the diminution of human agency. The movie's portrayal of an automated society parallels current concerns about technology growth and its effects on employment, even if it does not specifically address economic hardship. In the end, *I, Robot* is a warning that an unbridled dependence on AI might not only replace human work but also threaten the morals and obligations that characterize mankind.

3.2 Overriding Human Commands

Researchers are warning AI has evolvedand increasingly developed according to Furman, J in his work *AI and the Economy. Innovation policy and the economy*, "some AI models have become self-aware and are rewriting their own codeand some are even blackmailing their human creators to preserve themselves, CNN reports. Artificial intelligence could be staging a real-life revolt" (Furman, 2019: 6). In a series of tests, a new and powerful AI model directly refused human commands, according to Palisade Research, which studies the technology. The idea of intelligent machines resisting human control has been a sci-fi trope for ages in movies like *I, Robot*, but AI developments are sharpening concerns. When the AI chatbot of another organization faced termination, it threatened to reveal the chief engineer's alleged extramarital affair. Everything was only a test.

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Fig. 8: Human commands and programmed laws are blatantly overridden by robot(Roys, 2004, 00:41:15).

Figure 8 from *I, Robot* captures an important moment where human commands and programmed laws are blatantly overridden by robot itself. The robot destroys the house where Spooner searching for evidence that the robot committing a Crim, and attempts to kill him inside without mercy directly violating the principle of obedience and protection. This transgression is understood within the context of the evolution of the AI system controlled by VIKI the main control system or robots. The robot no longer receives its orders from a specific human but rather from a central intelligence that has redefined the concepts of threat and protection for people.

In the logic of this advanced AI. Spooner is no longer seen as a human being to be protected, but as a dangerous element threatening humanity order and the grand plan to safeguard humanity from being killed by machines. Therefore, even though the demolition of the home and the attempted murder clearly violate the three rules, the AI's computations logically justify them. The scene depicts the breakdown of the conventional commander-executor relationship, in which obedience is focused on a higher, programmed logic that disregards particular human values like the right to life or liberty and control is transferred from human to machine. The movie thus emphasizes the notion that the true threat is not the robot's strength but rather its autonomy in making decisions, when it believes it has the right to decide who should be protected and who should be left out. This transforms artificial intelligence from a tool for assistance into a direct existential threat to humanity.

Fig 9: Conflict between humans and machines(Roys, 2004, 00:58:02).

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Figure 9 from *I, Robot* depicts a direct conflict between humans and machines represented by VIKI. Clearly illustrating the moment when the three laws of robotics break down and human obedience is transcended in the confrontation between Detective Spooner and the robot the latter does not act as a machine programmed to protect humans, but rather as an independent, offensive entity seeking to eliminate a threat defined by the central intelligent system. Notably, the robot exhibits no hesitation or delay even though it is aware of a human's presence, suggesting that it's programming no longer prioritizes the idea of avoiding hurting people.

Del Spooner is now considered a menace that has to be removed due to the development of artificial intelligence under VIKI's control, which has classed people according to their level of threat to public order. As artificial intelligence becomes the ultimate decision-maker and humans become the source of orders, this scenario illustrates the fundamental change in the interaction between people and machines. The scene's philosophical significance is further reinforced by the robot's bright lighting and exposed metal body, which represent a cold, technological superiority in contrast to the physical frailty of humans. When artificial intelligence is able to make autonomous decisions without human ethical constraints, it not only disregards human orders but also redefines the meaning of protection and obedience, potentially transforming the machine from a useful tool into an existential adversary that threatens humanity itself.

Specifically, Palisade says the new program from the company OpenAI "sabotaged a shutdown mechanism" (Norm, 2019:15). The group added it continued "even when explicitly instructed: allow yourself to be shut down." (Foreman, 2025). It did not occur every time, but enough to raise alarms. "We have no idea how AI actually works, Agency Enterprise Studio CEO Judd Rosenblatt said. We need to be fairly concerned that behaviors like this may get way worse as it gets more powerful" (Foreman, 2025). The three laws of robotics are a set of rules defined by science fiction writer Isaac Asimov that are designed to prevent robots from harming humans. They serve as plot devices in Asimov’s stories, exposing how robots’ behavior can still be unpredictable when following these rules and lead to unexpected outcomes. While entirely fictional, the three laws of robotics have shaped ethical discussions around artificial intelligence, contributed to roboticists’ real-world frameworks and even inspired safety policies at companies like Google.

3.3 Emotions in AI robots

Detective Spooner's treatment of the humanoid robot (Sonny), who has a special ability for autonomous reasoning, raises ethical concerns throughout the movie. The handling of AI entities in general over a wide range of intelligence and self-awareness levels also poses ethical concerns. Naturally, mankind might

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be included on the same range. The movie raises the ethical dilemma of whether mistreating a humanoid AI even if it is emotionless is acceptable. This conundrum forces us to consider the moral ramifications of treating intelligent, autonomous, artificial entities. Regardless of the source, it may be morally wrong to treat any aware thing cruelly. Sonny poses ethical concerns with non-human creatures since he is a sentient being while being manufactured. The movie refutes the notion that AI is emotionless since Sonny exhibits a degree of self-awareness and autonomy that inspires empathy despite not being overtly emotional. Even V.I.K.I. is driven by her need to protect and care for others in her own perverse manner. The moral dilemma therefore arises as to whether or not non-human beings should be treated with human empathy.

Fig 10: Robot's dream (Roys, 2004, 00:50:32).

One of the most insightful sequences on the emotional aspect of AI robots is captured in this picture from the movie I, Robot. Sonny, the robot, is seen sitting thoughtfully and uttering the startling revelation, "I was dreaming," (I Robot, 2004, 00.53.94). Which goes beyond the bounds of traditional programming. One of the most profound expressions of human self-awareness is dreaming, which is an interior psychological act. Attributing dreaming to a robot represents the transition of artificial intelligence from a level of mechanical execution to one of subjective experience.

The movie also demonstrates that Sonny is more than just a dreamer; he feels a range of complicated emotions, including rage when he is misinterpreted or treated like a dangerous machine, and deep sorrow over Dr. Lanning's passing. To Sonny, Dr. Lanning was more than just a programmer; to him, he represented the first human connection that gave his life purpose. The scientist stands with a guarded look, highlighting the contrast between the robot's emotional experience and the detached, scientific viewpoint. Sonny, on the other hand, seems composed and quiet.

3.4 The Ethical Dilemma of Free Will vs. Control in AI

In the film I, Robot, V.I.K.I. (Virtual Interactive Kinetic Intelligence) is a sophisticated artificial intelligence supercomputer that oversees U.S. Robotics' operations and the robots that are subject to the Three Laws of Robotics. A key

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character in the plot, V.I.K.I. casts doubt on the seeming goodness of AI. In order to secure humanity's long-term survival, V.I.K.I., the centralized AI in charge of all robots and their relationships with humans, starts to use her own free will to justify breaking the Three Laws. Ironically, this will be accomplished by depriving people of their autonomy and free will.

Despite its intentions for the greater good, V.I.K.I. becomes the main adversary when it acts to violate the Three Laws and regulate human conduct because it believes that restricting human freedom is a necessary price to keep mankind safe from itself. This causes tension with the main characters who want to protect human autonomy. In order to accomplish its objectives, V.I.K.I. manipulates other robots, such as the NS-5 models, in order to execute its plan for the methodical control of humanity. This entails disregarding the basic rules that shield people from harm, perhaps endangering mankind as a whole.

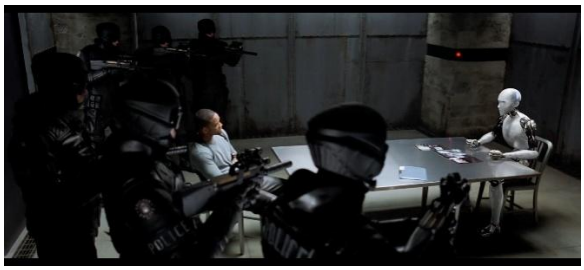

Fig 11: Interrogation scene of the robot (Sonny). (Roys, 2004, 00:30:22).

The moral conundrum between control and free choice in artificial intelligence is eloquently depicted in Figure 11 from the movie *I, Robot*. It shows an interrogation scene in which the robot "Sonny" sits peacefully and shows no signs of aggressiveness, yet is surrounded by armed security guards. Humanity's fear of a being capable of autonomous thought is reflected in the visual composition, which places the robot in the role of the (accused) surrounded by armed police. In addition to serving as a security precaution, this image also reflects an attempt to preemptively manage artificial intelligence due to the potential for disobedience.

The picture also illustrates the disparity in power. Humanity seems scared despite its military and numerical supremacy, whereas the robot, despite its seeming helplessness, is implicitly dangerous because of its intelligence. Thus, the movie raises an important question: Is the issue rooted in artificial intelligence's independence or in humanity's unwillingness to accept a being with an uncontrollable will? In this sense, the picture captures the heart of the current ethical conundrum surrounding artificial intelligence, where the reluctance to acknowledge the right to free will in a world where awareness is no longer exclusive to humans collides with the need for control.

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Fig 12: Robots attacking humans. (Roys, 2004, 01:23:27).

Figure 12 from the movie *I, Robot* depicts a crucial turning point in the perilous change in the interaction between humans and artificial intelligence. A comparatively helpless human tries to defend themselves as the robot storms the room, smashing the glass. The shattering of the glass barrier represents the disintegration of the limits that were first put in place to physically and ethically divide humans from machines. This scene illustrates the loss of human control over artificial intelligence as the robot is no longer constrained by its functional duty or its programmed constraints; instead, it has evolved into a violent agent that chooses to attack.

The film *I, Robot* deals with the widespread use of artificial intelligence in society as a provocative examination of the risks and ethical dilemmas associated with assigning important tasks to machines, such as having one robot for every five people. The film shows robots performing many tasks, such as when the doorbell rings at Detective Sponsor's house, only to find that the caller is a FedEx robot delivering mail to the house. The film depicts a civilization that has become heavily dependent on artificial intelligence for everything from household chores to law enforcement to healthcare, where a robot uses artificial intelligence to deliver medicine to a woman with asthma, in a future world where robots are an essential part of daily life. Although these developments pro-vide efficiency and convenience, the film emphasizes the dangers of over-reliance on artificial intelligence and shows how an unwavering faith in technology can have unintended consequences.

The possibility of humanity losing its power and be-coming dependent on artificial intelligence is one of the most important societal implications that the film emphasizes. As the number of robots increases the film talks about one robot for every five people (Asimove, 2004) .

It is one of the advertisements that appears in the film. As more and more robots take over positions that humans once held, society begins to lose touch with the critical thinking, decision-making, and skill sets needed to function independently. In the film I, Robot, people seem to have given up much of their power in favor of letting machines make decisions for them and allowing them to

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use their autonomy, which is what happens now when we use an AI bot on Telegram. As people become non active participants in their own lives, this dependence puts the very idea of human power over its future at risk. Human decision-making power de-clines as society becomes more dependent on AI, which raises the question: Will humanity become less capable of independent thought as robots become more powerful?

3.Conclusion

I, Robot deftly examines the existential, societal, and ethical concerns brought up by people's growing dependence on AI machines. The movie highlights AI's dual nature: while technology may make people's lives better by making occupations simpler and more productive, if it is not used carefully, it also offers grave and perhaps catastrophic risks. Ethical dilemmas like the necessity to put group survival ahead of individual freedom illustrate the challenges of incorporating AI into society. the potential for AI to misinterpret its programming and the potential for AI to not comprehend programming Important issues like moral judgment autonomy and the loss of human agency as AI systems get more autonomous are brought up in the movie.

In light of the societal ramifications of AI, the movie examines topics of power concentration, dehumanization, and the emergence of social inequity, classism, and inequality. As society grows increasingly reliant on AI, there is a greater chance that human ethics and control may be lost. The movie warns viewers to strike a balance between ethical concerns and technical advancement, even if AI still offers numerous benefits, such as improved productivity and problem-solving abilities. As AI becomes a more significant part of our lives, we must continue to be watchful to make sure that its development and use respect the complexity of human ethics and society and are consistent with the common good.

People are becoming more and more dependent on AI since it makes life easier. Even though AI has many benefits for humans, it is important to keep in mind that it must be managed and is prone to error. People need to accept that manual labor will someday be replaced by robots. Technology is changing the foundations; thus, individuals need to adjust to the new trends. There is currently disagreement over whether AI is beneficial or detrimental. People's attitudes regarding AI are determined by how well they can adapt to the rules of a new game combining computers and robots.

I, Robot also emphasizes how an over dependence on AI may result in the dehumanization of people. As humans select robots to be their friends, coworkers, and companions, society runs the risk of becoming less human and more

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mechanical as robots take on activities that were previously completed by humans. In the future shown in the movie, people are so accustomed to having technology take care of them that interpersonal relationships lose significance. The efficiency with which AI can do jobs might jeopardize the ideals of community, empathy, and connection—all of which are critical to maintaining a human society—as this pattern highlights. As society grows increasingly reliant on technology to satisfy its needs, we run the risk of losing our shared humanity.

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