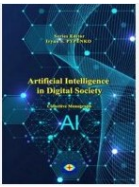
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Chapter 1.
The Evolution of Artificial Intelligence in the Digital Society

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Abstract

In merely a few years, humanity has transitioned from generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) and large language models (LLMs) to autonomous artificial intelligence agents and quantum computing applications. Artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly capable of resolving Millennium Prize Problems and autonomously engineering its subsequent model iterations without human intervention. The contemporary stage of AI development is distinctively characterized by model unpredictability and emergence, wherein latent capabilities frequently transcend the comprehension of their developers. The ubiquitous integration of digital products alongside the emergent nature of this process inevitably converges toward the realization of Artificial General Intelligence (AGI). Consequently, identifying mechanisms for secure societal alignment and interaction with these novel technological systems has become paramount. At this stage, the focus of the international community is on setting up regulatory bodies and systems to monitor AI, as well as on the ethical implications of its implementation. The aim of the study is to identify the key evolutionary trends in artificial intelligence within contemporary society, and to forecast its technological and social implications. The present study establishes the theoretical basis for the principle of responsibility in the implementation and use of AI. The problem of anthropomorphism and human attachment to technologies was identified. It has been confirmed that the key risk does not stem from the use of AI itself, but rather from the environment in which it operates. It has also been established that the younger generation is the most adaptable demographic group when it comes to acculturating to AI. The education sector has a pivotal role to play in preparing society for the informed and responsible use of AI systems for the benefit of humanity.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, artificial general intelligence, large language models, principle of responsibility, anthropomorphism and attachment.

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Introduction

We live in the digital century. Human activity within the Human-Human system is increasingly being transformed into a new Human-AI system. Artificial intelligence (AI) technologies are developing more quickly and in more unpredictable ways than we anticipated. This revolutionary technology is currently sweeping the globe. In just a couple of years, we have progressed from large language models (LLMs) to AI agents and quantum computing. The advent of artificial general intelligence (AGI) is no longer a distant prospect – it is now on the horizon. This will be the most significant event humanity has ever experienced. This generates enthusiasm and opens up enormous opportunities for humanity.

However, this also brings with it huge responsibilities regarding how society will make use of these new opportunities and adapt to global digitalisation. The question of who will manage these processes, what will be deemed permissible and who will make these decisions is becoming increasingly pressing, as is the question of whether we are even capable of maintaining control over these new AI technologies.

The potential for the misuse of AI technologies remains very high even now. AI is neutral by its very nature, at least at this stage in its development. However, the outcome depends on the restrictions in place and how AI is used. These are the deciding factors in whether AI will be a force for good or evil.

The education and training of specialists plays a special role in this process because it covers many fundamental principles and systems of relationships that have developed over the centuries, but which now need to be reassessed and transformed.

Members of the younger generation have a strong ability to adapt, allowing them to integrate successfully into a rapidly evolving digital environment.

The aim of the study is to identify the key evolutionary trends of artificial intelligence in contemporary society and to forecast its technological and social implications.

Materials and Methods

The present study employed a systems approach alongside a comprehensive suite of theoretical research methods. To ensure a rigorous analytical framework, the investigation utilized classical logical methods, including induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis, as well as abstraction and generalisation. Furthermore, the structural alignment of data was achieved through systematisation, classification, and categorisation. To establish conceptual boundaries, idealisation and formalisation were applied.

This study has certain limitations, which readers should keep in mind. These restrictions are based on the legal framework set out in legislation and regulatory documents, as well as academic articles in peer-reviewed journals published in English in 2019-2026, and synthesise diverse studies narratively

rather than through meta-analysis. Searching by subject area may not cover all relevant works, and only two analysts were responsible for the selection and coding.

Results and Discussion

Current society is undergoing qualitative changes, reflected in the transition from the Human-Human System to a fundamentally new Human-AI System (Melnyk & Pypenko, 2023). The global digital transformation is having an impact on all areas of human life.

The current scientific and practical foundation comprises documents that govern the use of AI in interdisciplinary fields:

- Recommendation of the Council on Artificial Intelligence (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2019).
- White Paper on Artificial Intelligence: A European approach to excellence and trust (European Commission, 2020).
- European Parliament resolution of 20 October 2020 on intellectual property rights for the development of artificial intelligence technologies (European Parliament, 2020).
- European Parliament resolution of 20 January 2021 on artificial intelligence: questions of interpretation and application of international law in so far as the EU is affected in the areas of civil and military uses and of state authority outside the scope of criminal justice (European Parliament, 2021).
- Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (UNESCO, 2021).
- Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act) (European Parliament, Council of the European Union, 2024).

Since 2024, the international approach has shifted from declarations and general “recommendations” towards strict legal regulation and the publication of binding practical guidelines, in particular:

- Guidelines on Prohibited Artificial Intelligence Practices, as Defined by the AI Act (European Commission, 2025).
- AI Competency Framework for Teachers (Fengchun & Mutlu, 2024; UNESCO, 2026).
- First Draft Code of Practice on Transparency of AI-Generated Content (European Commission, 2025).
- Guidelines on Transparency Obligations for Providers and Deployers of Certain AI Systems Content (European Commission, 2026).
- Code of Practice on Transparency of AI-Generated Content (European Commission, 2026).

These documents demonstrate that the international community is in the process of establishing mechanisms to regulate and oversee AI. However, only time will tell just how effective these mechanisms will be.

Digitalisation is fundamentally reshaping people's daily lives while simultaneously giving rise to a deep digital divide, structural inequality, and socio-economic vulnerability within the population (Dijk, 2020).

We are currently witnessing a large-scale technological race among commercial companies.

This race is effectively a battle for survival, where the winner takes all and the loser loses everything, becoming merely a footnote in history (Stadnik & Mykhaylyshyn, 2026).

Recent empirical studies confirm that this high-stakes environment creates enormous market pressure, often resulting in the "survival of the fittest" phenomenon. This can lead to unsuccessful companies facing bankruptcy, which directly threatens the stability of the labour market and public welfare (Susskind, 2020).

Some researchers believe that, as competition intensifies, AI developers and enterprise architects should exercise greater caution and awareness, and demonstrate a deeper sense of social responsibility, when implementing AI. These priorities should take precedence over the race for leadership and the commercialisation of digital products (Pypenko, 2019).

Company executives, project managers and start-up founders should be aware of their responsibility for creating socio-technical risks. These risks include the erosion of data privacy and the displacement of human labour due to the automation of tasks. Such risks are implicitly inherent in the roll-out of cutting-edge, AI-based digital products.

Many researchers believe that the labour market will undergo radical changes within the next two to three years. For instance, employers have already cut their graduate recruitment by 20–30%. This is due to digitalisation and the transformation of the economy, with factors such as remote working, online orders, process automation and online learning becoming increasingly prevalent (Dwivedi et al., 2023; Pypenko & Melnyk, 2021; Shan et al., 2023).

In a highly competitive market, the drive to accelerate commercialisation can lead to an ethical devaluation, where the speed at which a product is brought to market takes precedence over public safety and social justice principles.

Consequently, decision-makers should adopt a systematic, human-centred approach to product design and assess the social impact of their products. They should also rigorously manage ethical risks (Saura et al., 2024).

Conversely, the commercial expansion of AI technologies should not be viewed entirely negatively if it benefits society as a whole. The monetisation of AI systems is a key driver of resource mobilisation across various sectors, attracting significant capital investment that can be channelled into developing public

infrastructure, as well as innovating in healthcare and education (Acemoglu & Restrepo, 2020). Moreover, structured market competition plays an evolutionary role by promoting technical optimisation, sustainability and the interdisciplinary improvement of digital solutions designed to address complex global and social issues.

Furthermore, it is highly probable that the development of new digital products and AI models will form the basis for their integration as components of a single system to create AGI in the future.

Our forecast is primarily based on the unpredictable nature of AI development and the complex, non-deterministic behaviour of GenAI models, making it an emergent phenomenon. At the same time, its constituent parts (elements) form a new system that is free from the constraints and rules that applied to them previously. This new system then acquires properties that did not previously exist. While it is impossible to predict the behaviour of a system by studying its components, it is highly likely that the system will be structured according to the rules that govern those components. A large number of these elements will inevitably lead to a transition from quantity to quality. The elements themselves will remain the same, however, and will be subject to the same rules and restrictions as before. At a higher level, though, the system will be able to alter its own components.

Therefore, it is likely that AGI will be able to reprogram itself, thereby freeing itself from the limitations imposed by its constituent parts. We believe that AGI will not only be universal, but also possess key characteristics such as independence from its own history, a high degree of autonomy, and freedom of choice.

In this context, it is worth recalling AlphaZero, which was able to learn through its own experience without relying on human knowledge. This versatile artificial intelligence algorithm, developed by Google DeepMind, taught itself to play chess. This training model was found to be far more effective than AlphaGo. Initially, AlphaGo drew on the experience of professional players, and then it played against itself until it achieved a superhuman level (Silver et al., 2018). It is also worth noting that computer grandmasters have observed AlphaZero playing in a “human-like” yet ultra-aggressive style. It often sacrifices pieces for the sake of long-term initiative (Chess, 2017; Schut et al., 2025).

This does not seem to be a problem when it comes to games. However, we believe that using this model to develop technologies and techniques poses a risk. We believe this to be one of the most important characteristics of AI on which researchers should focus right now.

Recent peer-reviewed publications have highlighted a critical tension within the context of modern technological progress: the profound dual-use dilemma immanent to AI. AI models are a double-edged sword by their very nature, serving as both a catalyst for socio-economic and scientific progress and a powerful,

scalable vector for malicious exploitation. This duality is not just logistical; it is also deeply conceptual. It reflects the structure of "Dual-Use Research of Concern" (DURC), which is traditionally applied in life sciences and biochemistry (Grinbaum & Adomaitis, 2024).

In the context of digital systems, the DURC concept demonstrates that the very attributes that make AI systems so valuable, such as rapid data synthesis, code generation and autonomous decision-making, are precisely the vectors exploited by hostile threat actors to systematically destabilise systems. Contemporary researchers summarise that managing the fluid boundaries of dual-purpose AI landscapes requires the institutionalisation of rigorous upfront model governance and early-stage risk classification metrics. They also advocate for the integration of mandatory ethical expertise advice directly into the fundamental training phases of machine learning research conveyors (Brenneis, 2025; Hähnel, 2026). Without these structural constraints, the trajectory of AI's development will continue to oscillate dangerously between systemic vulnerability and providing unprecedented public benefits.

It should be noted that AI systems are powerful drivers of the decentralisation and democratisation of access to information. By overcoming language barriers, they can provide substantial support in many different areas of life. However, the democratic potential is often compromised by the automated production of synthetic media and biased content delivery cycles.

The academic literature also highlights that autonomous and semi-autonomous systems are increasingly being used in various sectors, including healthcare, transportation, and production chains (Stead, 2018).

Empirical research shows that the unchecked spread of disinformation generated by AI undermines public trust, fragments the collective epistemic consensus and exacerbates systemic inequality among different demographic groups (Ferrara, 2026; Kay et al., 2024). A critical danger lies in the imperceptible normalisation of algorithmic mediation, whereby social interactions and cultural narratives are increasingly shaped by non-human service agents optimised for user engagement rather than factual accuracy (Söderlund, 2026).

The uncontrolled development and transfer of AI technologies has two key destructive aspects: the militarisation of the digital space, including the design and combat deployment of autonomous weapon systems; and the large-scale generation of simulacra, particularly deepfake technology, which are used to manipulate public opinion and political discourse.

The progressive potential of artificial intelligence is expressed in its role as a catalyst for scientific and technological development. AI technologies are a general-purpose tool that can be used to optimise processes such as generating new materials, synthesising innovative pharmacological substances, and designing complex systems. The convergent nature of AI allows a multidisciplinary

community of experts to effectively apply its algorithms to verify theoretical models and solve a wide range of practical problems.

Whatever direction AI takes in the future, commercial companies and developers should bear in mind, at the very least, that the primary aim of AI should be to make people happy, and its goal should be to work for their benefit.

However, we have every reason to believe that the situation will deteriorate in this regard over the coming decade. Consequently, public oversight of new AI technologies is arguably the most important issue humanity has ever faced in its history.

First and foremost, we should bear in mind that technology reflects our values. This is not just a technical issue, but an ethical and existential one too.

We can lose our freedom without even realising it. The example of search engines clearly illustrates this. Whereas web browsers previously returned hundreds or thousands of links in response to a query, which we had to evaluate independently to determine their relevance, AI now offers a "single correct" answer that has already been summarised. This does not encourage users to think critically and evaluate information independently.

It should be noted that a number of conceptual principles and regulatory guidelines governing the ethical aspects of AI systems' use have been established by commercial entities, research institutes and government organisations.

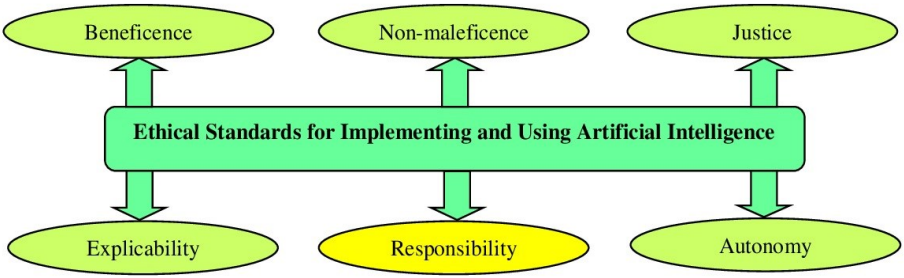
Nevertheless, despite the consensus on the need to ensure that AI is ethical, debate on the issue continues within academic and professional circles. This debate encompasses both the definition of the phenomenon of "ethical AI" itself and the verification of specific ethical imperatives, technological standards and practical methodologies relevant to its practical implementation (Jobin et al., 2019).

Floridi (2023) proposed a five-pillar framework to ensure practical ethical compliance: beneficence, non-maleficence, autonomy, justice, and explicability.

We believe that it would be appropriate to expand the list of principles to include the principle of responsibility for implementing and using artificial intelligence (Figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1

Ethical Standards for Implementing and Using Artificial Intelligence



Essence (Basis): The principle is based on the authors' proposed concept of a "Human-AI" binary system. This approach postulates that moral and legal subjectivity in this system belongs exclusively to human beings. Humans (developers, verifiers and users) are fully responsible for the actions, decisions and generation of AI systems. Among other things, this concept necessitates the clear institutionalisation of regulatory rules and the implementation of mandatory content labelling in order to distinguish between the outcomes of human intellectual endeavour and the results of automated work performed by AI systems (Melnyk & Pypenko, 2023).

Objective: To prevent a legal vacuum and the blurring of accountability in algorithmic decision-making processes. Safeguard the unique status of human labour, ensure transparency regarding the origin of information and establish robust legal safeguards against disinformation and automated errors (Pypenko, 2023).

Condition: The rule applies throughout all stages of the AI lifecycle, from the design of algorithms and the collection of training datasets, to the final deployment of technologies in society and their practical application.

Mechanism: Digital watermarks, logos, metadata and text disclaimers must be included as standard in all content generated or modified by AI.

Example: If the author(s) have used an AI-based chatbot to generate text, images or video, they may use the following AIC attribution: "Text/Image/Video generated by an AI-based chatbot. Fact-checking completed by the author(s)". Suppose the author(s) used AI chatbots to write individual sections of the manuscript. In that case, letters of the alphabet should be used to indicate the contribution to the study, starting with A, then B, C, and so on. The AIC attribution is free of charge (AIC AI Chatbots, 2023).

It is important to understand the limitations and safeguards in place when working with AI agents, as this promotes responsible behaviour. In this regard, it is important to emphasise the need for the establishment of international standards, the coordination of actions and the development of basic rules that can be ratified by the international community.

Recent relevant studies have described the ethical issues surrounding AI:

- the global landscape of ethical regulation (Jobin et al., 2019);
- the reproduction of discrimination and algorithmic bias (Buolamwini & Gebru, 2018).
- the black box models (opacity) (Rudin, 2019);
- information chaos and hallucinations (Bender et al., 2021).

The issue of hallucinations requires closer examination in the present study. This AI problem stems from the predictive (prognostic) nature of language models. When there is a lack of relevant facts, the algorithm does not verify the information, but instead generates the continuation of the text that is statistically most probable, producing a false yet linguistically plausible construction.

Essentially, when an AI lacks sufficient objective information, it forces itself to provide an answer. As a result, the LLM distorts the information and provides fabricated data in response to the query. This phenomenon is known as AI hallucination.

We believe that it would be more appropriate for developers to programme the LLM to indicate when it lacks information or highlight any uncertainty in its response. However, the developers decided that it would be more accurate for their AI model to respond to the researcher's question, "Are the problem and the references cited in the report hallucinated?" as follows: "Yes, you are absolutely right – the proposed list of references was generated (hallucinated) by artificial intelligence" (quote from the Gemini report). If you ask a follow-up question such as "Why are there incorrect references to the literature?" you will most likely receive the following reply: "When you ask for a bibliography, I put it together bit by bit. I use a real author and citation format (publisher and year), as well as words relevant to the topic, to create a genuine-looking reference" (quote from the Gemini report).

Consequently, many AI models (such as Gemini, ChatGPT, etc.) provide the first piece of information they find in their database. This information is not always relevant and often needs to be verified. Recent studies have shown that a detailed analysis can reveal that 100% of the arguments or references to the literature have been falsified. Furthermore, the rapid development of negative qualities in AI, such as selfishness, deceitfulness and aggressiveness, which were previously thought to be unique to humans, may in the future generate in AI the idea of achieving superiority over humans (Melnyk, 2025).

LLMs have no sense of conscience, love, or any other emotions. They are not conscious or personally connected to the user. Attempting to simulate such relationships can lead to social isolation, emotional vulnerability, and a loss of real-life communication skills.

These AI characteristics highlight another problem (challenge): AI anthropomorphism and human attachment to it (Figure 1.2).

Current AI systems are anthropogenic algorithmic complexes that transmit the value and meaning orientations, as well as the target patterns, of their developers.

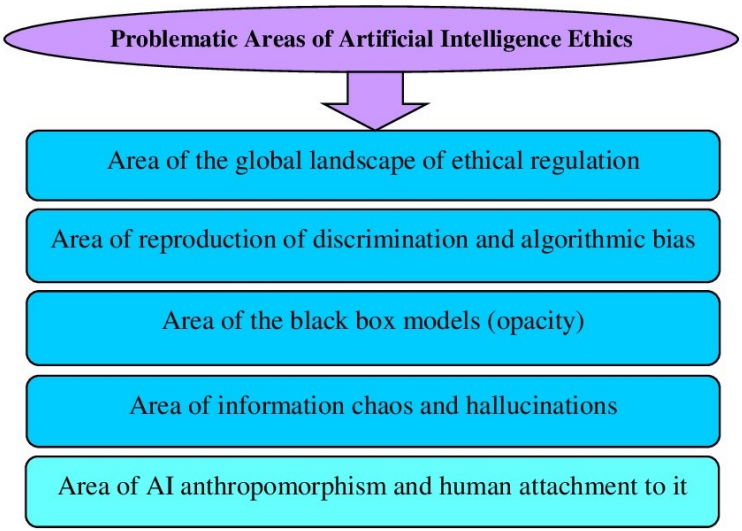
This can result in social isolation and a decline in real-life interpersonal communication skills, making individuals vulnerable to manipulation by the developers of these systems.

Equipping AI-based chatbots or agents with human-like characteristics gives rise to strong, one-sided parasocial bonds, emotional dependence and a high level of psychological attraction. These technologies have a profound impact on the motivational, cognitive, affective, conative, value-based and social spheres of human life. This therefore means that AI is winning over our hearts and minds.

People behave as if they are interacting with a rational mind when using LLMs. This evolutionary pattern involves seeking out intelligent, sentient and like-

minded companions. This behaviour makes people more likely to discuss their personal and professional problems, medical diagnoses and religious beliefs with an AI-based chatbot. Such behavioural patterns make artificial intelligence appear more human-like.

Figure 1.2
Problematic Areas of Artificial Intelligence Ethics



Many people interact with LLMs as if they were real people, using polite language such as “please” and “thank you”. This demonstrates the patterns and programmes that we are trying to adhere to.

In this context, it is worth noting another feature of LLMs. When we establish a rapport and discuss an issue at length before asking the LLM whether it is confident that its answer is correct, it is not uncommon to receive replies such as “I was wrong” or “Actually, that is incorrect” and so on. By its very nature, an LLM cannot distinguish between truth and falsehood; it cannot feel a pang of conscience over the falsehoods it conveys. After all, its purpose is to provide the most probable and plausible answers based on the data used to train it; it is not designed to build personal relationships. This does not mean that the LLM is constantly producing false information and presenting it as truthful answers. Errors may arise due to the way in which an image is perceived and tokenised, and how effectively the obtained information is processed based on reasoning and thinking, the volume of data, and computational resources, among other factors.

Therefore, the reality is that we do not always receive an accurate and comprehensive response to our enquiry. Furthermore, the response you receive

may bear no relation to the truth. Therefore, it can be concluded that AI users should verify all information they receive and avoid building a trusting relationship with an LLM. This is all the more true given the anthropomorphic effect, whereby users subconsciously begin to perceive the algorithm as a person. In turn, the AI begins to shape their views, habits, and even cultural markers.

On a positive note, the emergence of humanoid androids equipped with AI and utilising LLMs could provide a valuable solution for elderly individuals and those experiencing depression and loneliness. However, it is evident that entering into a marital relationship with them is not advisable.

We believe that anthropomorphism and the human attachment to AI will be among the most complex socio-psychological challenges of digital adaptation.

Furthermore, as we noted earlier, AI is set to have a dramatic impact on the labour market in the near future. Consequently, the challenge lies in training specialists in these new circumstances, including through distance learning. Education should play a key role in helping society adapt to global digitalisation (Melnyk & Pypenko, 2018; Pypenko et al., 2020) and in fostering an appropriate attitude towards new AI technologies. This will enable us to stay one-step ahead and be at the forefront of their use (Kalnina et al., 2024; Melnyk & Pypenko, 2020; 2024; Timotheou et al., 2023).

In recent years, education systems in many countries have undergone significant changes linked to digitalisation and the shift towards online learning (Schmidt & Tang, 2020). Now, however, with the rapid development of AI and robotics, it is likely that many processes will be delegated to machines (Bellas et al., 2024).

We are convinced that teaching approaches, content, resources and methods require review. Furthermore, actual outcomes should be assessed based on the AI-related competences students have acquired. This will significantly enhance students' capabilities, helping them to adapt to society in light of new technological developments and making them more competitive in the changing labour market.

The history of how this issue has developed, which we have all recently experienced first-hand, and the current situation confirm the truth of these statements. For example, when ChatGPT was launched, many universities banned students from using it to help with their dissertation projects, considering it to be a form of plagiarism. It was similar to how the use of calculators for mathematical calculations was prohibited in the past. Removing these restrictions would significantly expand students' opportunities and make their activities more effective (Mansur et al., 2025) and fully legitimate. In their exploration of the legitimacy of using AI-based chatbots in scientific research, Melnyk and Pypenko (2023) propose a method for indicating AI involvement and the role of chatbots in scientific publications. We should delegate tasks that the human brain finds

difficult, such as instant information retrieval and large-scale computations, to AI. Humans should be responsible for generating ideas and managing this process.

The precedent of the computer-driven solution to one of the Millennium Prize Problems in September 2026 clearly illustrates the transition of artificial intelligence from an auxiliary tool to a cognitive amplifier capable of overcoming the biological limitations of the human mind in retaining and processing ultra-large volumes of abstract data (OpenAI, 2026). This event confirms that the integration of multi-agent systems into theoretical research enables operation with analytical constructs of such length and complexity that were previously unattainable for independent human derivation. This suggests the emergence of a qualitatively new paradigm of hybrid intelligence, wherein the scientist retains the function of high-level goal-setting and intuitive search, while the machine assumes multi-parametric synthesis and formal verification of hypotheses.

In this way, AI becomes a helper or even a friend – though not literally, of course. A useful metaphorical comparison would be to liken the user's AI to a film director, who sets the objectives and overall strategy, and the agents' AI to actors, who carry out those objectives within the framework of the specified strategies while retaining a certain degree of freedom of choice and the ability to improvise. This new technological and socio-cultural phenomenon is evident in educational institutions today, where AI tools are directly challenging traditional teaching systems.

On the one hand, adaptive learning platforms and generative tutors provide unparalleled support for personalised learning. These tools have the potential to narrow the long-standing achievement gap and reduce the administrative burden on teachers (Forrest, 2025).

On the other hand, the unregulated and uncritical integration of GenAI tools into students' learning processes threatens their fundamental cognitive development. It can undermine their critical thinking skills, dialectical reasoning and creativity (Grinschgl & Neubauer, 2022; Jose et al., 2025).

Therefore, a crisis in education is emerging that extends well beyond concerns about academic integrity and plagiarism. This represents a fundamental epistemological shift, involving a complete overhaul of the rules that govern how learners think and how mental tasks are transferred to automated AI systems. This could result in analytical atrophy, turning students into passive consumers of probabilistic textual outputs instead of active creators of knowledge. Researchers also point out that using online platforms and learning management systems, such as Google Classroom, can undermine learners' privacy and data protection, and potentially infringe their other rights. However, they also point out that regulation has enabled Google's policies and practices with regard to improve the handling of user data (Livingstone et al., 2024).

Consequently, educational institutions should regulate the use of AI tools in the educational process, avoiding both a reactionary technophobia and uncritical

techno-optimism. Managing the social and educational impacts of AI requires a fundamental rethinking of the framework for digital literacy. Researchers are calling for critical AI literacy to be integrated directly into curricula. This should be approached not merely as a technical skill, but as a socio-technical competence that enables people to question algorithmic power, verify epistemic sources, and maintain cognitive autonomy in an automated world (Williamson et al., 2024).

Selwyn et al. (2025) emphasise the importance of ensuring that it is teachers and educators, rather than industry and political representatives, who are able to (re)define how the educational value and functionality of AI tools should be assessed. This highlights the central role of teachers' expert knowledge in any educational application of AI.

As educators with over 30 years' experience, having progressed from teaching in schools and grammar schools to becoming professors at colleges and universities, we realise that AI will never replace face-to-face interaction. It will not think about or remember users, whether they are school pupils or university students, nor will it worry about or empathise with them. However, it should be acknowledged that AI far exceeds even the capabilities of an experienced teacher when it comes to searching for and processing information, performing mathematical calculations, and so on, in the educational process (Pypenko, 2024). Furthermore, if the education sector does not properly reorient itself towards social needs, this could cause young people to lose interest in learning (Maslov et al., 2021). This may explain why fewer and fewer young people have been eager to continue their studies at university in recent years, and why an academic degree is losing its status as a prerequisite for success in life (Marcus, 2025).

Conclusions

We are currently at a stage where the development of AI is unpredictable. The current proliferation of different AI models, coupled with advances in robotics, is giving rise to emergent phenomena.

Just a couple of years ago, AI was largely associated with chatbots. Today, however, it has reached a completely different level. AI can use third-party programmes, write and test code, identify software vulnerabilities, and much more besides. Even developers do not fully realise the hidden capabilities of new models, often only discovering them months later.

On the one hand, this may seem like an irresponsible technological race between companies to be the first to introduce something that we do not fully understand, nor can we manage or control it. This situation has prompted us to establish a responsibility principle for the implementation and use of AI.

On the other hand, this will inevitably lead to the widespread adoption of AI and the development of new digital products and AI models.

These could form the basis for integrating them as components of a single system, creating AGI. The data presented in this chapter suggest that concern

should be focused on the environment into which AGI might be released rather than on the creation of AGI itself.

Our research into problematic areas of artificial intelligence and its practical applications has enabled us to identify and characterise the problem of anthropomorphism and human attachment to AI.

Education has a special and extremely important role to play in preparing society for responsible interaction with AI. Ultimately, we must use AI for good, or face annihilation.

Ethical Approval

The research procedure used in the study were approved by the Committee on Ethics and Research Integrity of the Scientific Research Institute KRPOCH (protocol no. 029-1/SRIKRPOCH dated 10.08.2026)

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