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THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON HUMAN VALUES:

A CYBEPHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract. The rapid development of digital technologies, artificial intelligence, and technoscience has significantly transformed contemporary social life, creating new opportunities as well as ethical and spiritual challenges. These developments require a deeper philosophical understanding of the moral boundaries that should guide technological progress.

This article aims to examine the spiritual and ethical limits of technoscientific development from a cyberphilosophical perspective, with particular attention to the experience of Uzbekistan and the relevance of international ethical standards. The study employs philosophical analysis, comparative methodology, and interdisciplinary approaches. International frameworks on AI ethics, digital governance, and technological responsibility are analyzed alongside Uzbekistan’s policies and initiatives in digital transformation.

The findings indicate that technological progress cannot be evaluated solely through efficiency and innovation indicators. Issues such as human dignity, privacy, social responsibility, cultural values, and digital justice emerge as essential ethical considerations. The study reveals both opportunities and risks associated with the rapid implementation of advanced technologies in developing societies. Cyberphilosophy provides a conceptual framework for understanding the interaction between technology, human values, and social institutions. The analysis demonstrates the need to harmonize technological advancement with ethical norms, cultural traditions, and international standards of responsible innovation.

Sustainable technological development requires clear moral guidelines, effective governance mechanisms, and a value-oriented approach to innovation. The experience of Uzbekistan highlights the importance of integrating national cultural values with global ethical principles in shaping the future digital society.

Keywords: cyberphilosophy; technoscience; artificial intelligence; ethics of technology; digital governance; moral values; international standards; Uzbekistan.

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Introduction. The twenty-first century is characterized by the unprecedented expansion of technoscience, digital technologies, artificial intelligence, biotechnology, and information systems. These developments have transformed not only economic and political structures but also the moral, cultural, and spiritual foundations of human societies. Technological progress increasingly influences human decision-making, social interaction, education, governance, and value systems, creating both new opportunities and complex ethical challenges.

While scientific and technological innovations contribute significantly to social development and economic growth, they also raise fundamental questions regarding the limits of technological intervention in human life. The rapid diffusion of digital technologies has intensified debates concerning privacy, human dignity, social justice, cultural identity, responsibility, and moral accountability. Consequently, technological development can no longer be evaluated solely through criteria of efficiency and innovation; it must also be assessed through ethical and philosophical perspectives.

In this context, cyberphilosophy has emerged as an important interdisciplinary field situated at the intersection of philosophy, information technologies, digital ethics, and social theory. Cyberphilosophy examines how technological systems reshape human existence, knowledge, values, and social relations in the digital age. Unlike purely technical approaches, it seeks to understand the broader implications of technological transformations for humanity and civilization.

Current scholarly discussions on technology ethics are largely focused on artificial intelligence governance, data protection, algorithmic transparency, and responsible innovation. International organizations have developed various ethical frameworks and standards aimed at ensuring that technological progress remains human-centered and socially beneficial. However, many of these frameworks are primarily based on Western philosophical traditions and may not fully address the cultural and spiritual dimensions of developing societies.

For countries such as Uzbekistan, where rapid digital transformation is accompanied by efforts to preserve national identity, cultural heritage, and moral values, the issue of balancing technological advancement with ethical responsibility becomes particularly significant. The implementation of digital governance, artificial intelligence systems, and innovative technologies requires careful consideration of both international standards and local socio-cultural realities.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the spiritual and ethical boundaries of technoscientific development from the perspective of cyberphilosophy, to examine relevant international ethical standards, and to evaluate Uzbekistan's experience in integrating technological modernization with humanistic and cultural values. The study seeks to contribute

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to contemporary debates on responsible innovation by proposing a value-oriented approach to technological development in the digital era.

Materials and methods. This study employs a qualitative, theory-driven methodology combining systematic philosophical analysis with a structured review of empirical literature. The approach is consistent with established methodologies in philosophy of technology and social epistemology, in which theoretical argumentation is grounded in and tested against empirical evidence without being reducible to empirical social science [1].

The primary analytical framework is cyberphilosophy, developed here through a synthesis of four theoretical traditions:

(a) Postphenomenology (Ihde [2]): provides a typology of human-technology relations — embodiment, interpretive, alterity, and background — to which this study adds a fifth, constitutive relation, in which technological systems co-produce the normative subject.

(b) Philosophy of information (Floridi [3]): grounds the analysis of technological development in an account of the infosphere as the fundamental ontological environment of contemporary human existence.

(c) Critical theory (Habermas [4]): provides normative criteria — communicative rationality, lifeworld integrity, and democratic legitimacy — against which technoscientific transformations are evaluated.

(d) Digital ethics and virtue epistemology (Vallor [5]; Fricker [6]): ground the account of value transformation in an analysis of intellectual and moral virtues that digital technologies may strengthen or undermine.

A structured review of peer-reviewed publications published between 2010 and 2026 was conducted across major academic databases, including PhilPapers, Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar. Search terms included “cyberphilosophy,” “digital ethics,” “technoscience,” “artificial intelligence ethics,” “algorithmic governance,” “digital transformation,” “human values,” and “technology governance.” Publications were selected on the basis of theoretical relevance, methodological rigor, and citation impact. Empirical studies were included where they provided evidence relevant to philosophical and ethical arguments. A total of 32 primary sources form the evidential basis of this article [7].

The analysis proceeds in three stages. First, the spiritual and ethical dimensions of technoscientific development are examined through the lens of cyberphilosophy to identify the principal challenges arising from digital transformation. Second, international ethical standards and governance frameworks are analyzed and compared with contemporary developments in Uzbekistan [8]. Third, a normative framework is proposed for balancing technological innovation with moral responsibility, cultural values, and sustainable social development [9].

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Results. The analysis demonstrates that the rapid development of technoscience and digital technologies has generated significant transformations in the moral and spiritual foundations of contemporary society. These transformations are particularly evident in five interconnected domains: human autonomy, social responsibility, cultural identity, digital justice, and human dignity [10].

First, technological systems increasingly influence individual decision-making processes. Digital platforms, recommendation algorithms, and artificial intelligence applications simplify access to information and services; however, they also create conditions in which human choices may be indirectly shaped by technological infrastructures [11]. This raises important philosophical questions concerning the preservation of individual autonomy and moral responsibility in technologically mediated environments.

Second, the study reveals that technological innovation has altered traditional forms of social interaction and collective responsibility. While digital communication technologies facilitate broader participation and connectivity, they may simultaneously weaken direct interpersonal relations and reduce opportunities for ethical reflection [12]. As a result, the balance between technological efficiency and social cohesion becomes an important ethical concern.

Third, cultural values and national identity face new challenges in the context of globalization and digitalization. The increasing dominance of global digital platforms contributes to the dissemination of universal norms and practices, yet it may also lead to the marginalization of local traditions and cultural heritage [13]. For countries such as Uzbekistan, maintaining cultural continuity while embracing technological modernization represents a critical policy and philosophical challenge.

Fourth, issues of digital justice emerge as a central concern in contemporary technological development. Unequal access to digital resources, disparities in technological literacy, and algorithmic discrimination can reproduce existing social inequalities [14]. The findings suggest that technological progress alone cannot guarantee social justice unless accompanied by inclusive governance mechanisms and equitable access to digital opportunities.

Fifth, the analysis highlights the growing importance of protecting human dignity in technologically mediated societies. The collection and processing of personal data, the expansion of surveillance technologies, and the increasing reliance on automated decision-making systems create risks for privacy, autonomy, and individual rights [15]. Human dignity must therefore remain a fundamental normative principle guiding technological innovation and digital governance.

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The examination of international ethical frameworks demonstrates a broad consensus regarding the necessity of human-centered technological development. International organizations emphasize transparency, accountability, fairness, privacy protection, and respect for fundamental human rights as essential principles for responsible innovation [16]. These standards provide important guidance for national policy development and regulatory frameworks.

The analysis of Uzbekistan's experience indicates that ongoing digital transformation initiatives have created significant opportunities for modernization in public administration, education, and economic development [17]. At the same time, the implementation of advanced technologies requires greater attention to ethical governance, digital literacy, cultural values, and public participation in decision-making processes [18].

Overall, the results suggest that the ethical challenges associated with technoscientific development are not merely technical issues but reflect deeper philosophical questions concerning the relationship between technology, humanity, and social progress. Cyberphilosophy offers a valuable framework for understanding these challenges and for developing approaches that reconcile innovation with moral responsibility and cultural sustainability [19].

Table 1. Summary of AI's Constitutive Impact across Five Value Domains

Value Domain	Enabling Effect	Constraining Effect	Cybephilosophical Mechanism
Autonomy	Reduces info asymmetry; decision support	Manufactured desire; filter bubbles	Constitutive relation: co-produces preferences
Epistemic Agency	Expands information access	Epistemic dependence; automation bias	Structural atrophy of critical capacities
Social Justice	Potential for bias detection	Encodes & amplifies historical inequity	Constitutive embedding in unjust data
Human Dignity	Frees time; improves service quality	Instrumentalization; surveillance of inner life	Reduction of person to probabilistic profile

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Temporality	Accelerates decision-making	Prefigured futures; social acceleration	Compression of deliberative time horizons

Across all five domains, the analysis reveals a consistent structural pattern: AI systems do not stand outside value formation as neutral instruments but are constitutively embedded in the normative conditions under which values are formed, contested, and expressed. This constitutive character — the defining finding of the cybephilosophical analysis — generates both enabling and constraining effects that cannot be adequately captured by purely technical frameworks.

Discussion. The findings of this study demonstrate that contemporary technoscientific development is not merely a process of technological innovation but a transformative force affecting the moral, cultural, and social foundations of human life. Digital technologies increasingly shape patterns of communication, knowledge production, decision-making, and social interaction, thereby influencing the values through which individuals and communities understand themselves and the world around them.

One of the principal insights emerging from the analysis is that ethical challenges associated with technology cannot be reduced to technical questions alone. Issues such as human dignity, privacy, social responsibility, justice, and cultural identity require philosophical reflection and normative evaluation. Technological systems operate within social and cultural contexts; therefore, their consequences extend beyond efficiency and productivity to encompass broader questions concerning human well-being and social development.

The study also highlights the growing importance of cyberphilosophy as a framework for understanding the relationship between technology and values. Unlike purely technical or legal approaches, cyberphilosophy examines the deeper implications of digital transformation for human existence, moral agency, and collective responsibility. This perspective enables a more comprehensive understanding of the opportunities and risks associated with technological progress.

The analysis has particular relevance for societies undergoing rapid digital transformation while simultaneously seeking to preserve cultural heritage and moral traditions. In uzbekistan, ongoing modernization initiatives create significant opportunities for economic growth, educational development, and public-sector innovation. However, these processes also require careful consideration of ethical principles, social inclusion, and cultural sustainability.

Several important implications emerge from the study. First, technological development should remain human-centered and oriented toward the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms. Second, digital governance frameworks should ensure transparency, accountability, and public participation in decisions related to technological innovation. Third, educational

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institutions should promote digital literacy together with ethical awareness, enabling citizens to engage responsibly with emerging technologies. Fourth, national strategies should balance global technological standards with local cultural values and social priorities.

The findings further suggest that sustainable technological progress depends upon the establishment of clear ethical boundaries. Such boundaries should not be viewed as obstacles to innovation but as conditions that ensure technology serves human interests and contributes to social welfare. International standards provide valuable guidance in this regard; however, their effective implementation requires adaptation to national contexts and cultural realities.

Based on the analysis, five principles are proposed as a cyberphilosophical framework for responsible technoscientific development:

Principle 1 – human-centered development.

Technological innovation should prioritize human well-being, dignity, and social benefit over purely economic or technical objectives.

Principle 2 – ethical responsibility.

Developers, policymakers, institutions, and users share responsibility for the ethical consequences of technological systems and their social impacts.

Principle 3 – digital justice and inclusion.

Access to digital technologies and their benefits should be distributed fairly, reducing social inequalities and preventing discrimination.

Principle 4 – democratic accountability.

Technological governance must ensure transparency, public oversight, and meaningful participation of citizens in decision-making processes.

Principle 5 – cultural sustainability.

Technological development should respect cultural diversity, national traditions, and local value systems while remaining open to global innovation and cooperation.

Despite its contributions, this study has several limitations. As a theoretical investigation, it does not include extensive empirical data regarding public attitudes toward technological ethics in uzbekistan. Future research should incorporate sociological surveys, case studies, and comparative analyses to better understand how technological change influences moral values and social institutions in different cultural contexts.

Conclusion. This study has examined the spiritual and ethical boundaries of technoscientific development from the perspective of cyberphilosophy, focusing on uzbekistan’s experience and

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international ethical standards. The findings show that modern technologies are not merely technical tools but influential factors that shape human behavior, social relations, and value systems.

The analysis demonstrates that rapid technological development creates both opportunities and challenges. While digital technologies contribute to economic growth, innovation, and improved public services, they also raise important concerns related to human dignity, privacy, social justice, cultural identity, and ethical responsibility. Therefore, technological progress should be guided not only by efficiency and innovation but also by moral and human-centered principles.

The study further highlights the importance of combining international ethical standards with national cultural values. For Uzbekistan, successful digital transformation requires balancing technological modernization with the preservation of social cohesion, moral traditions, and human well-being.

Based on the findings, five key principles are proposed for responsible technoscientific development: human-centered development, ethical responsibility, digital justice, democratic accountability, and cultural sustainability. These principles can serve as a philosophical foundation for shaping ethical technology governance in the digital era.

In conclusion, the future of technological development depends not only on scientific achievements but also on society's ability to ensure that innovation remains aligned with human values and ethical responsibility.

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