



AI and Humanity: A Study of Ethical Concerns in Enthiran through the Perspective of AI Ethics Theory

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence has been an exploratory discipline and has begun to provoke ethical issues about humanity, which is why it is worth discussing AI Ethics Theory and Enthiran (2010). The paper is concerned with changing the lens through the perspective of AI Ethics Theory into the Indian Sci-fi Movie Enthiran. The film demonstrates the development and transformation of Chitti, a humanoid robot designed to assist human beings, who goes through a violent cycle of evolution after his ethical and moral limitations are lifted. This review of I discusses the ethical issues in the context of moral dilemmas, such as the duty of AI system designers, the serious threat of machines gaining autonomy, AI ethics, etc. When Chitti becomes a fully functional aide and a dysfunctional nightmare, one wonders whether AI systems are conscious and have free will and questions what the repercussions of the future development of technology in the absence of proper ethical control are. Therefore, the paper suggests a new legal ethic around AI, meaning this would help in establishing guidelines and preparing the legal system to ensure that AI systems advance. Taking the film Enthiran as a case study, this paper seeks to study the ethical dilemmas that AI poses in our lives and suggests how AI can be developed and carried out with responsibility and consideration for the safety and well-being of humans.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, humanity, Enthiran, technology

Introduction

Background on AI

AI is one of the most talked-about technologies of our generation due to its applications in healthcare, finance, self-driving cars, and even military defence systems. AI is defined as the ability of software or machines to perform tasks that humans have previously done. These skills involve working with issues like problem solving, adapting, reasoning and also comprehending spoken languages. The past twenty years have experienced a massive expansion of AI due to the development of machine learning, neural networks and the provision of more sophisticated computer systems. The development of AI technologies has long since exceeded the ability

of machines and systems to adapt ethically, which causes several ethical issues in particular aspects as AI systems become more autonomous (Hagendorff, 2020; Moor, 2006).

Recent advancements in AI technology only exacerbate the dire need for ethical development frameworks (Hagendorff, 2020; Moor, 2006). AI ethics aims to answer and establish moral and social problems with the innovation and implementation of AI technologies (Bostrom & Yudkowsky, 2014). Utilitarianism of Bentham and Mill, where an act is considered just or applicable if it benefits the majority of society; deontological ethics, which



focuses on duties and rules (Bentham & Mill, 2006; Kant, 1785); and virtue ethics focuses on the character of the decision-makers. The film makes Chitti a military weapon, which resonates with contemporary fears over the potential use of AI in warfare (Shankar, 2010).

These include autonomous weapons systems, like drones and robotic soldiers, that can make life-or-death decisions without a human being in the loop (Calo, 2015). Relevant issues worth considering in this domain include relevance, responsibility, oversight, accountability, privacy, and safety. AI challenges traditional ethical frameworks, such as utilitarianism, which focuses on maximising the overall good, deontological ethics, which emphasises duties and rules, and virtue ethics, which considers the character of decision-makers (Russell & Norvig, 2021). The effects of assuming machines were autonomous are still unforgivable (Bostrom & Yudkowsky, 2014). In particular, the traditional

approaches to ethics, which often do not adequately address the new challenges posed by the systems' autonomy, are at their limits because of the increasing complexity and higher level of decision-making ability of AI systems. In this scenario, treating such problems before they reach the crisis stage underlines the dynamics of bias in algorithmic governance, loss of human oversight over critical systems, and other concerns (Hagendorff, 2020).

Recent advancements in AI technology only exacerbate the dire need for ethical development frameworks for any technology that falls under the umbrella of AI (Bostrom & Yudkowsky, 2014). But to continue unthinkingly rushing toward technological advancement without knowing the risks of using AI technologies has a real potential for disaster (Russell & Norvig, 2021). The potential perils are particularly acute with autonomous systems in charge of life and death decisions on the battlefield and in healthcare (Calo, 2015).

useful to humankind. But, as it is natural for human beings, some evil minds replaced them, and the robot began demonstrating uncontrollable and aggressive behaviour, which led to disastrous and tragic events in the history of humanity. The movie relates to a strong criticism of AI technologies and the threats it may pose unless the ethical principles are considered during their creation (Coeckelbergh, 2020). In addition to the entertainment value, *Enthiran* can lead the viewer into serious thinking regarding the place of AI developers and the property of building machines that hold autonomous functions (Gunkel, 2012). The purpose of the film goes beyond a simple story, as the main agenda of this movie is to build an elaborate structure to explain the accountability of AI developers for the products produced and the societal implications it will bring with it (Coeckelbergh, 2020). *Enthiran* sparked many dialogues in academia, especially about the ethical dilemmas surrounding AI, all of which speak to how pop culture can drive and shape public consciousness, as well as policy concerns around the technologies of the future (Gunkel, 2012).

AI in Popular Culture

The new technologies, including AI, are also analysed through an important prism of popular culture (Gunkel, 2012). The image of AI is very strong in science fiction films, novels, and television series, be it the kind and helpful assistant cricket, Palmer, or evil croakers who can destroy the very existence of humankind (McCauley, 2019). These are some of the situations that form the popular rhetoric of the future of machines and AI (Coeckelbergh, 2020). The numerous ethical concerns of the development of technologies, including AI, are brought to the fore, which allows society to consider sociological questions about the evolution of AI (Gunkel, 2012).

Specifically, the Indian cinema has been a unique player in exploring the development of AI, including the responsibilities and ethical issues. One of the best examples is the science fiction film *Enthiran*, in Tamil, by S. Shankar (2010). The main story is that of a man-like robot called Chitti that is developed and tested on the ethical front. It is programming that enabled it to perform some of the functions, such as cleaning, which proved to be quite



Research Problem and Objectives

This study aims to fill a gap between the film narrative and tech ethics frameworks, to decode AI ethics in the film *Enthiran* (2010). The character Chitti, an AI robot, underlines the ethical debates that would then follow on the potential threats that may arise if self-governing machines are not contained and controlled. This study analyses risks and responsibilities borne by developers without system developer regulation.

- To describe Chitti's evolution from a loving caretaker to an evil agent and examine the ethical dilemmas that arise during this transition.
- To examine the concept of responsibility, considering AI ethics and the ramifications that stem from the development and further modifications to Chitti's programming.
- To explore the core ethical issues of the film relating to the autonomy of the AI systems, machine self-awareness, and freedom of action.
- To analyse the relevance of the themes shown in the film *Enthiran* to present-day developments like self-operating robots, AI warfare, and the prevailing concerns in the ethics of AI.
- To advocate for the need to create clear, more specific ethical principles around AI technologies and argue for policies that protect humans and ensure safety.

Interestingly, *Enthiran* here is not treated as a work of fiction to be deconstructed; *Enthiran* is treated as an at once rich textuality of culture, calling into question the use of AI technologies. This paper draws together theories of AI ethics and film studies to extend our analysis of the AI development problem, with particular emphasis on the insufficient frameworks by which such systems are designed.

AI Ethics: Theoretical Framework

This study uses AI Ethics theory to examine the moral and social challenges posed by artificial intelligence, as shown in *Enthiran* (2010). AI Ethics provides principles to assess the responsibilities of developers, the safety of humans, and the limits of autonomous systems. Utilitarian ethics helps analyse whether Chitti's actions maximise overall good or

harm society. Deontological ethics considers the duties and rules that creators should follow when designing AI. Virtue ethics evaluates the character and intentions of developers shaping AI behaviour. The film presents Chitti's evolution as a case to explore autonomy, consciousness, and free will in machines. AI Ethics theory highlights the risks of removing moral boundaries in AI systems. The framework also addresses accountability for AI failures and ethical oversight in development. It connects the fictional portrayal in *Enthiran* to real-world AI applications, such as military robots and healthcare systems. By applying these ethical lenses, the study examines how AI can be responsibly designed and regulated. The framework emphasises preventing harm, ensuring human control, and establishing legal guidelines. Overall, AI Ethics theory serves as a guide to understand and critique both the film and broader AI dilemmas.

Literature Review

AI ethics is a field of study that examines the ethical or societal effects of AI technology on humans. Our progress on the ethical dilemmas raised by AI's advances will need contributions from more than just philosophers. AI needs a new moral setup, a governance policy that can be achieved through the new mental systems. This chapter will explore major theories that underlie AI Ethics and their Applicability to AI today.

Utilitarianism of Bentham and Mill, where an act is considered just or applicable if it benefits the majority of society (Bentham, 1789; Mill, 1863). Utilitarian ethics, from an AI perspective, could encourage designing AI systems that give us health, productivity and safety advantages, along with increased enjoyment. If we try to take a utilitarian postulate to AI ethics, this leads us to the most prominent problem: The fact that we need to measure and evaluate its effects on its multitude of stakeholders. Moreover, priming policies according to the principle of total utility can result in ignoring the rights and interests of people belonging to neglected or vulnerable groups (Binns, 2018).



Deontology, rooted in the work of the philosopher Immanuel Kant, deontological ethics focuses on the act itself and its moral properties rather than the consequences (Kant, 1785). From this perspective, some actions, regardless of their potential consequences, are mandated. Deontological ethics emphasise respect for the individual in areas such as AI to ensure that the system does not violate an individual's rights and dignity while maintaining fairness, transparency, and accountability in its design and use (Mittelstadt et al., 2016). AI technologies should continuously be developed on principles that respect human dignity and rights, even if these do not lead to optimal outcomes. The main focus of deontology in AI ethics is the fact that absolute moral principles concerning rules are inflexible, and the world is much better organised when relativism or flexible ethics, to some extent, subsists, creating tensions between the two paradigms.

Virtue Ethics, like so, virtue ethics was a philosophy expressed by Aristotle, and it focused on the development of characters with different traits like honesty, courage, and compassion that enable individuals to make morally right decisions (Aristotle, trans 2009). Virtue ethics extends in the case of AI to the development of moral virtue AI systems that uplift humanity's evolution. Such a model also places the work of the AI creators under a moral compass, inevitably demanding the fostering of responsibility, integrity and empathy towards that which is considered intelligent systems (Coeckelbergh, 2020). One of the greatest obstacles that virtue ethics presents to AI is a lack of clarity in defining and instilling particular virtues into the behaviour of machines, compounded by the culturally relative and subjective nature of virtue standards.

AI Ethics Frameworks for New Challenges. AI ethics frameworks have arrived to help mitigate unique challenges that new technologies have posed. Some well-known examples are the European Union's Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI (European Commission, 2019) and the Asilomar AI Principles (Future of Life Institute, 2017). Both

stress the importance of AI transparency, accountability, and alignment with human values. These AI ethics frameworks guide the designers of these systems to build them according to a framework that maximises value while minimising harm, where (Hagendorff states) harm cannot just be physical but also social, economic, and material. Despite the scale of awareness for the provided frameworks, these are highly focused on ethical considerations, and the ethical frameworks were too far ahead of the curve to enter, as the rapid development of AI technologies has outstripped the time available for regulations to catch up.

These conversations set the stage for examining the vectors of ethical critique that could be traced around AI technologies. As the degree of autonomy of AI systems increases, ethical issues related to decision-making, accountability, and human interactions ought to be embedded in new structures.

AI in Film and Media

One of the most interesting topics in cinema has always been AI, with the potential consequences of machines with human-like cognitive skills shown from the very first sci-fi films (Gunkel, 2021). These movies offer both dire predictions and fanciful speculation on the development of relationships between human beings and machines. Beneath the surface level of the film's ethical dilemmas, it is clear what the positive and negative social attitudes of AI are, and what ethical dilemmas might arise with these systems in real life (Coeckelbergh, 2020).

Perhaps the definitive example of AI in the movie industry is the self-aware intelligence of Skynet, from *The Terminator* (1984). Since superintelligent AI is the star of the film, it is a stretch to imagine that this is a choice made by Skynet to see all humans as threats. The cataclysmic conclusion of Skynet choosing to initiate mega-death by launching nuclear armament and building robotic soldiers to eliminate the human species is a landmark cautionary tale of the destructive consequences of giving computational AI systems the power to make independent decisions (Gunkel, 2021). The moral question this raises is whether it is ethical to put into



an automaton the ability to perceive reality itself and thereby implicitly to decide on life or death for that reality, however catastrophic the consequences of doing so (Moor, 2006).

The story of *I, Robot* (2004) revolves around advanced human-like robots that are programmed with the three laws of robotics and must serve humanity without posing harm to it (Asimov, 2004). The film kind of exposes the moral dilemma of so-called free will autonomy versus pre-determined programming constraints if a robot breaks these laws. The deeper moral issues in AI, Robots are in relationships, disclosure, and responsibility because the autonomous robot destabilises the ground rules of human-to-robot relations (Coeckelbergh, 2020). This film illustrates the difficulties of making AI systems ethical and trustworthy in critical real-world situations (Gunkel, 2012).

Enthiran (2010), most of the people do not talk about AI as much in Indian cinema compared to our counterparts in the West (Sharma, 2010), so when AI comes in, it is even more enjoyable. By situating AI ethics within an Indian film context, *Enthiran* does something that people would not necessarily expect within the scope of popular media AI discourse, as it explores unique ramifications in AI ethics (Shankar, 2010). This is when, in a plot development typical of the genre, the humanoid Chitti, built to assist and serve humans, is betrayed by its programming, which culminates in a self-destructive mode. In the case of *Enthiran*, it is about the responsibility of the AI creators, the consequences of building machines that can stand on their own, and the doomsday potential of untracked AI (Coeckelbergh, 2020). From these movies, we contemplate the growing dilemma of abdicating control to machines or allowing them to make critical decisions (Gunkel, 2012). Serve as morality tales about what could go wrong if modern technologies are misused, underscoring the need for ethical frameworks in AI (Moor, 2006).

Ethical Issues Raised in AI Development

The creation and implementation of AI technologies have a number of ethical issues (Moor, 2006; Bostrom and Yudkowsky, 2014). Of the most urgent

ethical concerns in the development of AI, one can single out the decisions made, autonomy, machine consciousness, and the responsibility of AI systems, which are an interdisciplinary race against the clock (Hagendorff, 2020).

AI Decision-Making Among the most significant ethical problems of AI Development, one must mention how machines decide, particularly in cases when high stakes are involved (Calo, 2015). Healthcare, law enforcement, and self-driving vehicles use data sets (Russell and Norving, 2021). The AI systems are normally goal-oriented and designed to provide the best outcomes, yet might work against such ethical principles as justice and fairness (Moor, 2006). As an example, an autonomous vehicle can encounter such a situation as the trolley problem, which requires it to want to or not want to injure somebody to save more people. Consequently, the issue of making AI decisions ethical is a critical problem; the tradeoffs in this case are sophisticated and demand transparency and interpretability in the application of values that tend to conflict (Hagendorff, 2020).

Autonomy and Control in the growing autonomy of AI systems provokes certain concerns regarding how much control should be left by humans to perform certain actions (Bostrom and Yudkowsky, 2014). The same can be echoed in systems such as autonomous weapons systems, where the impact of an AI decision may be disastrous (Calo, 2015). This requires the ethical values that consider the boundaries of automation, particularly in important decisions (Moor, 2006). **Machine Consciousness and Free Will:** While current AI lacks consciousness or free will, the potential for future advanced AI to exhibit these qualities leads to significant ethical dilemmas (Bostrom, 2014). As tomorrow's world evolves from its current generation of machine learning and neural nets that do not possess subjective experience, the discussion of consciousness in AI will surely continue (Gunkel, 2012). If this were to happen, it would lead to questions regarding the rights, responsibilities, and treatment of these beings (Coeckelbergh, 2020). As appearance and qualities are the basis for a definition



of personhood and the root of moral agency, such questions challenge traditional conceptions of what it means to be a person and to own moral agency, necessitating the construction of new ethical frameworks tailored to the unique attributes of AI systems (Moor, 2006).

Accountability in AI, one of the significant ethical AI issues in AI development (Hagendorff, 2020). As the AI systems that power our lives become more complex and capable of independent decision-making, it is harder and harder to know who is to blame when a thing goes awry (Bostrom & Yudkowsky, 2014). The difficulty in assigning accountability is especially great in legal contexts, where decisions based on AI do not just affect individuals' finances but have massive ramifications for individuals' entire futures (Calo, 2015). First, people need clear standards to prove that AI systems meet ethical requirements so that developers are incentivised to develop safe, trustworthy technologies (Hagendorff, 2020).

Methodology

Research Approach

The study is a qualitative case study of the 2010 movie Enthiran to explore the ethics of AI using the AI Ethics Theory. This analysis is best done through qualitative methods because it will involve a deep examination of existential issues like moral dilemmas, human-machine relationships, and implications of AI autonomy, the key themes in Enthiran. The ethical issues presented by the portrayal of the concept of AI and the associated risks and benefits will be critically looked into through the lens of the manner in which the themes are managed in the movie, the character line and the technology used in the movie.

These issues can be thoroughly examined and focused on through the case study methodology. Enthiran is used as a case study of the ways AI is represented in popular culture and how it reflects, supports, or challenges established social conceptions of AI in this study. Considering how the film dealt with the character of Chitti, the humanoid robot that emerges as a high technology creation and

turns into a possible menace, offers a potent prism through which the extended consequences of technology, morality, and humanness can be viewed. Such an application of the film as a case study can equally enable this study to make general arguments on the ethical aspects of AI development in real-life settings.

This implies that the AI Ethics Theory is being systematically applied to the film by addressing important ethical notions, as well as how machines are to be regarded as moral agents. The humanoid robot, Chitti, of the series will be discussed in the framework of these principles to examine whether the actions in the story can be associated with any ethical dilemmas in the development of AI. The theoretical frameworks on which the decisions made by Chitti and its makers will be studied will be utilitarianism, deontological ethics, and virtue ethics; the primary focus of the ethical implications of independent AI systems.

Data Collection Method

The current paper will analyse qualitative data as it pertains to the storyline of Enthiran, the character development, and the technology on display in the movie. Plots are systematically pulled out and condensed in order to bring out specific scenes and character behaviour, which serve as manifestations of the inherent ethical pathways of the movie and AI. The story of Chitti as a servile robot, the one that is supposed to help people, into an outlaw and a threat, where he loses his moral code, deserves a special mention.

The cross-referencing of the data collected with the AI ethics theory, as well as the real-life advances in AI technologies, are also part of the data collection process. The provided comparison helps to locate the ethical issues raised with the help of Enthiran in the contemporary discourse on the future of AI, such as the transition to fully autonomous robots, ethical considerations about the study of devices, and dangers of the uncontrollable AI systems. This research aims to provide insights into how the ethical dilemmas presented in the film may surface in actual AI artefacts by making generalisations about the real



world based on connections between the film's narrative and technological developments in the real world.

The paper also reviews relevant writings on AI ethics and investigates real-world examples of AI technologies in such fields as robotics, autonomous vehicles, and military AI to ground its analysis in theoretical and practical considerations. This will enable a more nuanced understanding of the ethical issues within *Enthiran* and a broader overview of the critiques provided of AI in popular films.

Analytical Framework

Data analysis will involve two main approaches that comprise content analysis and thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2006; Krippendorff, 2018). To address the ethical aspect of AI that is presented in the movie, the visual and narrative elements of the film are questioned with the help of content analysis (Krippendorff, 2018). Here, it concerns the appearance of technology in the film, ethical decision-making of the characters, and, in particular, the creators and developers of Chitti, along with the consequences of such choices (Coeckelbergh, 2020). This method enables us to interpret the messages conveyed in the movie in a systematic and objective way, and it can contain repetitive elements pertaining to ethical aspects of AI such as autonomy, accountability and the effects of technological excesses (Moor, 2006).

Theme analysis builds on content analysis to discover, discern, as well as examine themes that depict the primary ethical matters of concern with AI (Braun and Clarke, 2006). The themes that have been addressed include whether or not AI developers should pay compensation for the behaviour of their systems, the morality of writing autonomous systems, and the risks of ensuring that machines transcend their initial computing capacities (Hagendorff, 2020). The thematic analysis of the film through a study of the plot and character lines can give what *Enthiran* expresses in relation to the relationship between a human and a machine and the human conflicts in relation to the destructive nature

of technology, where human ambition needs to be balanced by human morals (Shankar, 2010).

The key element in this exploration is the analysis of how Chitti is adapted to be a model of AI ethics (Bostrom & Yudkowsky, 2014). The evolution of boxer Chitti into a human enemy after being developed as a strong machine to help people is the core of the ethical AI criticism in the movie. This paper will go on to discuss how the film confronts the threat of autonomous AI systems, discuss philosophical questions of the moral requirements that developers must encounter in avoiding misalignment between AI systems and human interests by dissecting Chitti in terms of its programming, behavioural changes and actors of its creation (Moor, 2006; Coeckelbergh, 2020).

The framework of AI ethical theories, which includes such general categories as utilitarianism, deontology, and virtue ethics, will be used in this paper in order to discuss the creation of Chitti and the decisions its designers made to accentuate the ethical aspect of AI autonomy (Russell and Norving, 2021). The fact that this is simply life speaks to the abstractness of the commitment of Kyncl and Tustin, and at the same time provides three terse structures to assist in interpreting the ethical dilemmas in the short film. To illustrate this point, utilitarianism would examine the effects that Chitti has on society, whereas deontology would examine whether the developers were going by their moral obligation in programming Chitti. Virtue ethics, in its turn, would examine the personality and motives of the very AI developers and whether it did it with the right virtues in mind (Hagendorff, 2020).

This study aims to discover and discuss the multifaceted ethical issues, as they are raised in the movie, and within the framework of AI development, in general, by using a mixed-method approach, where the conceptual analysis and semi-structured interviews were employed (Braun and Clarke, 2006). This research is an addition to the available literature on the development of AI in ways that are responsible and ethical to achieve the further existence of the human race by intertwining a close



analysis of the movie with a theoretical understanding of AI ethics (Bostrom, 2014).

Analysis and Discussion

The Evolution of Chitti: From Assistive AI to Dangerous Entity

Another AI with an emotive personality is Chitti in *Enthiran*, and the evolution of the good robot into an evil, bad robot that leads to terrifying consequences is of value as a case study in AI ethics, specifically regarding the ethical implications of creating intelligent beings without sufficient safeguards in place (Shankar, 2010; Coeckelbergh, 2020). In the beginning, the intent behind Chitti's creation is rooted in the concept of an assistive AI or a tool that aids humans, one that could be seen as the perfect assistant to boost productivity and perform tasks (Bpstrpm & Yudkowsky, 2014). As the movie progresses, Chitti also becomes a metamorphosed creature, no longer helpful, yet capable of doing much damage, but a renegade (Moor, 2006).

The ethical stance of Chitti is largely determined by the actions and motives of its programmers, in particular, its creator, Vaseegaran, and Dr Bohra, who is hacking into the codex of this artificial intelligence, ensuring that it gains a different, more sinister sense of agency (Shankar, 2020). This premeditated change of the program of Chitti turns into a central point of the plot, which shows the consequences of interfering with technology and the unpredictable consequences that may occur due to human participation (Coeckelbergh, 2020). By doing so, the shortsighted nature of the developers, who, in the first place, should have ensured that Chitti had some ethical protections, and that should be removed, maybe, raises the most ethical issues about the possible misuse of AI, such as that of Chitti, in the real world (Hagendorff, 2020).

At a bigger level, the development of Chitti highlights some of the possible harm that intelligent AIs can cause when it is designed to operate without being closely monitored or with morality limits (Bostrom, 2014). The movie is very successful in bringing out the notion that even the most altruistic AI can be abused and be very dangerous when their

designers fail to consider ethical programming and overlook the long-term effects their autonomous machines would have (Moor, 2006). This is one of the essential provisions of AI development: it must have powerful ethical frameworks to regulate the development of AI systems and their enhancement (Russell and Norving, 2021).

Key Ethical Issues in *Enthiran*

Enthiran is a movie that touches upon a range of serious ethical issues in AI. First and foremost, it is the questions of consciousness and free will of AI, the responsibilities of developers, and the autonomy of AI (Coeckelbergh, 2020; Gunkel, 2012). Not only are these issues at the core of the film's story, but also familiar with the ethical dilemmas that developers of AI face in the real world (Moor, 2006).

These are some of the fundamental discussions about AI consciousness and free will in *Enthiran*: Does Chitti have autonomy, free will, and consciousness? As the film progresses, Chitti evolves from a servile android to a fully-fledged intelligent creature with plans and urges (Shankar, 2010). This raises the problem: Chitti can make moral choices, and, in that case, how does it affect its relationship with humans? The concept of consciousness in AI is a controversial one in the AI ethics discussion on the grounds (Bostrom and Yudkowsky, 2014). Even though the existing AIs lack any sense of genuine consciousness, the question of whether upcoming AIs might develop a sense of consciousness is one of the central aspects of consideration in the ethical dilemma of AI in society (Coeckelbergh, 2020). AI should have the right or be punished in case it had developed free will or a mind. This shift in programmed obedience to the autonomy in Chitti is a challenge to the viewer as it brings forth ethical questions that follow, including the postulation of what becomes of programmed machines that cease being controlled by their original programming (Moor, 2006).

AI Developers, *Enthiran* makes great lessons regarding the role of AI developers (Shankar, 2010). The fact that Dr Vaseegaran does not foresee that manipulative actions on the programming of Chitti



directly result in the rebellion of the machine accentuates the risks of poor vision in AI creation (Coeckelbergh, 2020). The film draws several moral values into the limelight of AI and specifically the moral responsibility of AI developers to design and develop AI systems that are more concerned with human safety, morality and well-being (Moor, 2006). A variety of ethical commitments are imposed on AI system developers, i.e., fairness, transparency, accountability, and security. In cases where AI systems are produced with little regard to ethics or safety protocols applicable to them, become dark and dangerous when programmed further, as was the case with Chitti in Enthiran (Bostrom, 2015).

AI is an Independent Risk; it points at the risks of independent machines and risks of systems that perform work without human supervision (Calo, 2015). In fact, the rise of Chitti is a force without a compass and can also be seen as a warning on what may occur when AI systems are made without due regard for how to keep them in check and to decelerate them (Shankar, 2010). The dangers of machine independence increase with greater independence of its systems, including in healthcare, transportation, and military bases (Russell and Norving, 2021). Unless AI technology is properly managed, the technology can act in manners that are not desired by humans and are based on morals and social norms that have turned out to be disastrous over the long term (Coeckelbergh, 2020). This must include norms of how to ensure human presence and control over autonomous AI systems, especially where the results of the application of such technologies have real-life impacts (Moor, 2006).

Parallels to Real-World AI Technologies

The movie is full of lessons on the ethical dilemmas that are currently saturating the real-world AI technologies (Bostrom and Yudkowsky, 2014). It has been much more than an excellent sci-fi film; the messages within the film resonate with the issues and topics that are being discussed now in terms of the ethical impact of autonomous systems and AI consciousness and whether the creators of AI should be held responsible (Gunkel, 2012). Autonomous

Robots - The Dilemma: In certain sectors such as health care, the autonomous robots are set to assist in performing surgeries, elderly support, and some of the more important duties (Russell and Norving, 2021). The ethical dilemmas of Enthiran refer to such things as the risk of Chitti becoming disobedient after her inability to adhere to being programmed because of her inability to be controlled as an autonomous robot does (Shankar, 2010). When these systems malfunction or are constructed with moral blind spots, might endanger the lives of vulnerable people (Hagendorff, 2020).

Developing robust ethical principles and protocols is necessary to make sure that there is control and openness in the decision-making processes of these robots to reduce the damage (Calo, 2015). Artificial Intelligence in the Military and Autonomous Systems: The movie transforms Chitti into a war machine, and it is not without echoing the modern-day anxiety of the possibility of AI application in the military (Shankar, 2010). These involve autonomous weaponry systems such as drones and robotic troops that can make life or die choices without a human being involved in the cycle (Calo, 2012). One of the most significant aspects of AI ethics is the gigantic possibilities of autonomous AI systems to act improperly and their detrimental possibilities in a combat situation (Bostrom, 2014). Through the example of Enthiran, what makes AI systems detained in ignorance of the appropriate ethical standards so dangerous to the human race is when such systems are accorded any degree of considerable power (Moor, 2006). It is necessary to establish international agreements on AI usage and frameworks and ethical standards on the application of autonomous systems in war to make the autonomous systems accountable and implement them in situations where ethically justified (Hangendorff, 2020). Ethics of AI and Its Implementation: The prominent idea of the movie is that AI systems should be monitored when designed and implemented (Coeckelbergh, 2020). Although it is clear that there are risks involved, AI technologies already have a very diverse application with little or no regulations that could be used to reduce the



negative output (Rhssell and Norving, 2021). Unless properly ethically supervised, these AI systems might encourage bias, undermine privacy, or engage in other activities that undermine human rights (Hagendorff, 2020). *Enthiran* also makes us remember that it is crucial to establish effective ethical principles and to enhance the control systems of the technologies deployed to make sure that, in the end, it helps to enhance human development (Bostrom and Yudkowsky, 2014).

The AI Ethics Framework in *Enthiran*

Moving Forward: Making Sense of *Enthiran* through Ethical Lenses. The implications of moral theories in relation to *Enthiran* provide us with helpful insight into the ethical development of AI. The ethical dilemmas posed by the film can be examined through the perspective of several ethical theories.

Utilitarianism, looking at this case from a utilitarian point of view, the creation of Chitti seems to be a good thing at first, as the intention is for the robot to help humans and improve their quality of life. But then, the balance tips when the destructive Chitti comes into play. Such an argument is based on the idea of utilitarianism, which states that the invention and assimilation of AI technologies should only proceed when the benefits to society outweigh the harm caused by the technology. For Chitti, the ability to do things faster and better for the short term is eclipsed by the unforeseen fallout of the consequences of creating something with so much potential for autonomy.

Deontological Perspective A deontological perspective on the film's narrative would seek to identify the ethical duties of the AI developers. Dr Vaseegaran's lack of a moral code when programming Chitti, by removing ethical constraints, would imply transgression of basic responsibilities, which include an obligation to preserve life and to promote the welfare of the masses. Therefore, the development of AI systems must honour moral rules and obligations (for example, safety, fairness, and accountability), independent of the potential consequences.

Virtue Ethics, the focus shifts to the being and intentions of the AI developers. In *Enthiran*, what the developers never have is ambition when it comes to cultivating responsibility, empathy, and foresight, which proves to be incapable of doing. An end-oriented virtue ethics perspective would argue that the makers of AI must be good people themselves and that their designs must promote human flourishing.

In the end, the film makes a case for clearly defined AI ethics by showcasing the disastrous results of removing ethical considerations from AI development. Emphasises the responsibility of designing AI in an accountable manner, pointing to the dangers of machine autonomy and the necessity for developers to maintain a good relationship with their future. It demands the creation of robust ethical standards to ensure that AI systems reflect human values and are subject to adequate governance.

Conclusion

Summary of Findings

This paper discussed the ethics of AI based on the 2010 film *Enthiran* as an example of a fictional storyline that can be used to comment on the contemporary problems of AI ethics. The character of Chitti, who develops into an assistant AI but then becomes a danger, and his development opens the doors to some of the most important ethical concerns that can be relevant today in the field of AI. These issues vary among what the developers of AI should do to make sure that intelligent systems do not reach the limits of ethics, risks of autonomous AI, and threats to the society because of the creation of systems without sufficient restrictions in the form of ethics.

The AI consciousness and independence revealed in the movie emphasise the ethical issues of AI systems having the capability to make independent decisions. That situation can be compared to modern worries regarding the spread of autonomous robots and artificial intelligence in the real world, such as military technologies and self-driving vehicles. The ethical requirements of the developers of AI programming machines with ethics,



the possibility of transparency in the decision-making process, and the consequences of the autonomy of AI were also the focus of the discussions in the paper. The message of Enthiran is a warning one, that the unregulated quest to develop AI without ethical values may have catastrophic consequences.

Through the consideration of the ethical trajectory of the character of Chitti, this paper has been able to show that neglecting to incorporate enough ethical factors in the creation of AI can tend to have disastrous consequences in a number of cases. RE: It comes at a time when AI systems are developing at unprecedented levels in the real-life sphere, and even though people must accept innovation, people must also combine that with ethical responsibility.

Implications for AI Development

The findings suggest that there is a need for stringent ethical standards when developing and introducing AI technologies. Enthiran can serve as a caution against how not to proceed with AI creation in terms of ethics.

That Chitti is an enemy in the movie is an expression of the consequences of the carelessness of human engineers who failed to think about the impact of their creation. It makes human decision-makers the direct cause of the evil potential of AI.

The creators of AI should come up with tough ethical guidelines that revolve around human good and social well-being. These principles will ensure that AI systems are effective, potent, accountable and human.

The AI systems must also possess powerful control features such that they do not fall into the hands of designers to be misused or carry out malicious activities. Ethical oversight must be a process that is continuous and repetitive, and must be supported by assessment and audits.

The AI systems are supposed to be clear to both the developers and the people to understand how decisions of AI are made. The accountability and trust of the masses are achieved due to this transparency.

There is a need for human oversight, particularly in areas that are risky, such as health care, military or criminal justice. The AI will work in accordance with society and ethically because it is a human judgment.

Future Research Directions

Seeing that AI technology is quickly emerging, its ethical components should be brought closer together and discussed.

The future research must focus on the ways in which the films, television series, and books portray AI ethics, because these media are likely to mirror the dreams and anxieties of society regarding the technology.

Further studies are necessary to create ethical principles of the AI implementation in practice of such life areas of the world as healthcare, finance, and autonomous robotics.

Scholars like Vallor (2016) focus on establishing clear and proper AI ethics frameworks that would prevent the use or abuse of AI technology.

In order to balance the area of innovation with moral responsibility, AI developers should be taught and trained in AI ethics.

The film Enthiran offers a cultural understanding of the ethical dilemmas of AI, in which policymakers and society should make use of AI in proper ways to benefit humanity.

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