EDITORIAL

AI Ethics from the Ground Up: A Selection of Papers from the Project

All of the papers in this special issue, except for the one by Dr. Ikechukwu Monday Osebor and Dr. Carol C. Ohen, are the papers from the **"AI Ethics from the Ground Up"** Project, funded by the National Research Council of Thailand. One of the main objectives of this project is to investigate the various dimensions of the ethical concerns surrounding Artificial Intelligence (AI) and to focus on the "From the Ground Up" aspect, which refers to the need for a normative source of these ethical concerns which are based in local cultures. Another is to promote research on the ethics of AI among young faculty members and graduate students. This special issue is thus a result of the second objective, and we selected papers by three graduate students in various fields. The papers by young faculty members will be published elsewhere.

The idea at first was to make this special issue of the Journal of Integrative and Innovative Humanities into an avenue where some of the papers written by graduate students who are supported by the Project to showcase their findings. However, in order to be more inclusive, we decided to announce a general call for papers, where scholars from around the world can submit their papers. The result was that we received a number of submissions, and after a period of rather intensive reviewing, three papers by the graduate students of the Project and one from the general submission were selected.

The first paper in the issue is from Dr. Ikechukwu Monday Osebor and Dr. Carol C. Ohen from Nigeria, who submitted their paper as a result of the general call for papers. The authors focus on some of the ethical considerations in computational linguistics, an issue that is rather unexplored in the literature, either in the ethics of AI or in computational linguistics. Given that AI plays a large role in the analysis of text and language, ethical considerations are bound to be an important issue. The authors argue that cultural stereotyping, where traits of one culture are given prominence, will lead to loss of cultural diversity. Thus, AI researchers need to take this into consideration.

The second paper is the first among the recipients of the support of the Project in the graduate student category. The paper, "AI Ethics: Should you trust AI with your medical diagnosis?" by Weerawut Rainmanee, who recently graduated with an M.A. in Philosophy from Chulalongkorn University. The paper looks at two major projects when it comes to the use of AI in the medical field, namely the black box problem and the data verification problem. The first problem results in the use of AI becoming mysterious, as the AI itself cannot explain how it comes up with its diagnoses or other judgments. The second problem concerns the trustworthiness of data which is used to train modern form of AI. Both issues lead to the potential erosion of trust in the technology, and the paper discusses this problem as well as how it can be solved.

The next paper in the issue is "Meaningful Human Control and Responsibility Gaps in AI: No Culpability Gap, but Accountability and Active Responsibility Gap" by Tatdanai Khomkhansorn, also a former graduate student in Philosophy from Chulalongkorn University. Responsibility gap in AI happens when AI, being autonomous, is capable of making decisions on its own. Think of a self-driving car as an example. What would happen if the self-driving car (in fact it is driven by the AI system) causes an accident? Who is at fault? The paper elaborates on the concept of "meaningful human control," where the issue of culpability—who is to blame—is not as important as accountability—how the event can be explained, and

active responsibility, which is forward looking and aims at involving the stakeholders even though they might not bear direct responsibility.

The last paper is about how the familiar large language models (LLMs) deal with the issue of forbidden knowledge, a controversial and sensitive issue in Thai society. The author, Chananya Prasartthai, compares how three popular LLM models, namely ChatGPT, Copilot, and Gemini. The author found that each of these LLMs has their own unique characteristics. However, all of them assume the conservative stance when it comes to their attitudes toward forbidden knowledge in Thai society, and the differences are in terms of their tones and how they use the language to communicate. The author concludes that these LLMs thus follow the Thai society's norms and expectations.

Some of the papers from the Project which are in the graduate student category, however, are not included in this special issue. This is only because to edit the English in these papers would mean that the issue could not be published on time. This, nonetheless, by no means shows that these papers are of lesser value than the ones published here. I have encouraged the authors to write their papers in Thai and submit them elsewhere.

I wish to thank the Journal of Integrative and Innovative Humanities for inviting me to edit this issue, a task that I very much enjoy given that I have the opportunity to help and support the students, who will become the next generation of researchers and academics in the country. My special thanks go to Ms. Nattakarn Sanit-in, the staff of the journal who has been extremely helpful and proficient at all stages of the editing process.

Prof. Dr. Soraj Hongladarom
Guest Editors
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Owner

Faculty of Humanities, Chiang Mai University

Journal of Integrative and Innovative Humanities

To promote the importance of interdisciplinary studies and the coalescence between humanities and other areas such as the sciences—natural, social, or applied—economics, and business administration, the Faculty of Humanities, Chiang Mai University, is launching Journal of Integrative and Innovative Humanities. This peer-reviewed bi-annual journal aims to disseminate novel interdisciplinary studies and to bridge the gap between humanities and other disciplines, emphasizing the critical role of humanities in any field of study's discussion and innovation. Additionally, it is hoped that the journal will become recognized in international academic journal indexes, such as Scopus, within four years.

Objectives

To promote the importance of interdisciplinary studies and the coalescence between humanities and other areas

Journal Standards

To comply with the standards for academic journals in the Social Sciences and Humanities set by the OHEC and TRF, the editorial board consists of professors and doctoral experts who have been conducting research continuously. The editorial board members are mainly from external institutions and partly from internal institutions. All submitted articles are double-blind peer reviewed by at least two reviewers. The journal is published every May and November

Article screening policy

1. The journal accepts interdisciplinary articles that are written in English and that discuss any topics concerning the humanities in relation to other areas. The articles can be research articles, academic articles, review articles, or book reviews.

2. All submitted articles are reviewed by at least two reviewers in related fields and are approved by the editorial board.

3. Authors must comply with regulations and satisfy conditions set by the editorial board, and agree that for the final production phase, the articles' formatting can be modified or adjusted by the co-editors in chief.

Article review process

  Authors register with Thai Journals Online (ThaiJo) to submit articles. The editorial team notifies authors upon receiving articles. The co-editors in chief preliminarily assess whether the received articles are within the scope of the journal. This process also includes the assessment of academic quality and contributions. Authors will be notified whether or not the articles will be sent out for review within 15 days. The editorial team sends qualified articles out for review. Each article will be assessed by at least two reviewers in related fields to determine its quality and contributions. The review process is double blind. It takes approximately 20 - 40 days. Based on the reviewers' comments, the co-editors may accept, ask authors for revision, or reject articles. Authors will be informed about the review results within 15 days after the editorial office receives the reviews from the reviewers.

Contact

  Faculty of Humanities, Chiang Mai University
  239, Huay Kaew Road, Muang District, Chiang Mai
  Thailand, 50200
  Tel: 053-943219

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