Journal of Sociology and Ethnology (2025)
Clausius Scientific Press, Canada

DOI: 10.23977/jsoce.2025.070123
ISSN 2616-2318 Vol. 7 Num. 1

Research on Artificial Intelligence "Resurrecting" the Dead, Humanistic Care and Ethical Risk Management

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Keywords: Artificial intelligence; "Resurrecting" the dead; Humanistic care; Ethical risk management

Abstract: "Resurrecting" the dead by artificial intelligence is not only a technological breakthrough, but also a profound challenge to human emotions and ethics. By reviewing the literature on AI, AI "resurrecting" the dead, humanistic care and ethical risk management, this paper deeply discusses the relevant research, mechanism of action and future prospects of AI "resurrecting" the dead, providing some new research perspectives and policy implications for AI "resurrecting" the dead.

1. Research background

The emergence of artificial intelligence technology to "revive" the dead is not only an extension of humanistic care in the digital age, but also a touchstone of technological ethical governance. With the help of generative adversarial networks, multimodal large models and brain-computer interface technologies, the digital dopes of the deceased can reproduce their features, voice prints and even thinking patterns, providing the living with emotional comfort and a channel for memory preservation. However, the development and popularization of this technology have brought profound humanistic concerns and ethical risks. The "digital immortality" enabled by technology seems to expand human understanding of the meaning of life, but in fact challenges the civilized consensus on the boundary of life and death, human dignity and emotional order. How to realize the value anchor of "technology for good" and build a dynamic balance mechanism between humanistic care and ethical risk is the ultimate goal pursued by countries, organizations and individuals. By reviewing relevant literature on AI "resurrecting" the dead, humanistic care and ethical risk management, and using Chinese organism philosophy theory, this paper constructs a human-machine relationship framework under the background of AI "resurrecting" the dead, to analyze the mechanism of AI "resurrecting" the dead, humanistic care and ethical risk management, to provide theoretical support and reference for future related research.

2. Literature review

2.1 Related research on artificial intelligence

2.1.1 Quantitative analysis of artificial intelligence literature

In recent years, with the development and application of digital technology, the research and application of AI have shown a rapid growth trend. In this paper, "artificial intelligence" is used as the keyword in CNKI's core journals, CSCD journals and CSSCI source journals. From January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2024, a total of 16,227 high-quality literatures are obtained. The academic research on AI showed a rapid growth trend from 2022 to 2024, reaching a peak of 3,508 articles in 2024. According to the subject and sub-subject terms of artificial intelligence, it can be seen that in recent years, the research in the field of artificial intelligence has become a hot issue in the academic community, and artificial intelligence, artificial intelligence era, generative artificial intelligence, ChatGPT, artificial intelligence technology, etc. are the main research directions and development trends in the field of artificial intelligence.

2.1.2 Research progress of artificial intelligence

In recent years, the academic circle has conducted extensive and in-depth research on artificial intelligence technology and its impact on the economy and society, and has achieved a series of rich research results.

Research on AI technology. With the accumulation of big data, the innovation of theoretical algorithms, and the improvement of computing power, AI has entered a period of rapid development and prosperity, and the application of intelligent technology has made breakthroughs. Some scholars believe that AI, as a new technical discipline, uses machines to imitate the intelligence of human thinking and behavior[1]. Due to the lack of a unified theoretical system, the development and innovation of AI technology often rely on models and algorithms in specific fields, and some scholars reveal the internal logic and future trend of AI based on model evolution[2].

Research on the impact of AI technology on the economy and society. Scholars have conducted beneficial discussions from different perspectives and levels, and achieved a series of research results. At the macro level, some scholars believe that AI will have an important impact on economic development, common prosperity, division of the labor system, international trade and other aspects[3]. Zhang Longpeng and Zhang Xingye (2023) discussed the impact of AI on economic growth from the macro level, and concluded that the rational application of AI technology can bring positive effects such as the increase in return on capital, the growth of total factor productivity and the optimization of capital structure[1]. At the mesolevel, more and more scholars pay attention to the importance of AI on high-quality industrial development, such as the positive impact of AI on the high-quality industrial development, industrial policy, industrial transformation and upgrading, value chain division of labor, and industrial new quality productivity[4]. Liu Hongwei and Tan Min (2025) discussed the influence of AI on the new quality productivity of the new energy automobile industry and its mechanism. The results show that AI can not only directly promote the improvement of industrial new quality productivity, but also indirectly promote the development of industrial new quality productivity by reducing R&D cost stickiness and transaction costs, improving innovation quality and innovation efficiency, etc[2]. At the micro level, scholars have explored the impact of AI on high-quality development of enterprises, innovation of enterprises, digital (intelligent) transformation of enterprises, and innovative behavior of employees (Li Yuhua et al., 2024). As a disruptive technology, AI can realize the intelligent transformation of enterprises and develop toward industrial intelligence by promoting the deep integration of production factors and intelligent systems

in an all-around way[5].

In addition, scholars are also concerned that AI may cause loopholes in security, law, morality, ethics and other aspects, as well as the leakage of sensitive information. The rapid development of AI has also brought many challenges, such as the spread of false information, privacy disclosure, system failures and decision-making errors, security concerns, ethical issues, and more. In the context of "artificial intelligence +", generative artificial intelligence applications such as ChatGPT, Sora and Wenxinyi have emerged, which significantly improve human production efficiency and innovation potential, but also bring about risks such as the imbalance of ethical values, the loss of control of ethical norms, and the imbalance of ethical relations[6].

2.2 Related research on AI "resurrecting" the dead

2.2.1 Quantitative analysis of the literature on AI "resurrecting" the dead

This paper takes artificial intelligence and resurrection as the subject words to conduct search statistics in CNKI core journals, CSCD journals, CSSCI and AMI source journals from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2024, and obtains a total of 8 high-quality literatures, including 6 papers in 2024. It shows that with the emergence of generative AI platforms in recent years, new possibilities have been provided for AI to "resurrect" the deceased. Relevant scholars have paid attention to legal and ethical issues such as privacy and portrait rights involved in "resurrecting" the deceased by AI, promoting academic research. According to the subject and sub-subject terms of AI "resurrecting" the deceased, the relevant literature is searched, and it is found that digital people, artificial intelligence "resurrecting" and ethical risks are the main research directions and development trends of AI "resurrecting" the deceased.

2.2.2 The research progress of "resurrecting" the dead by AI

In recent years, the academic community has carried out comprehensive and in-depth research mainly on the aspects of technical realization, ethical risks and legal norms, and has achieved relatively rich research results.

Research on the technology of AI "resurrecting" the dead. AI "resurrecting" the dead technology has formed a multi-level implementation model from the unidirectional presentation of GIFs to intelligence-like interaction, such as simple photo dynamic, speech synthesis, and more complex multi-modal image human interaction[7]. AI "resurrecting" the digital person of the deceased is essentially a data-driven technology with the core goal of intelligently reproducing the image and characteristics of the deceased individual. Around the core concept of "digital immortality", the data of the deceased and the AI model together build a complete "resurrection" technology system.

Research on the ethical risks and legal norms of AI "resurrecting" the deceased technology. On the one hand, scholars' research on the ethical risks caused by AI "resurrecting" the dead mainly focuses on the basic connotation, forms of expression and application boundaries. The ethics of "resurrecting" the dead by AI is essentially a reinterpretation of the meaning of life in the era of digital civilization, which reflects the double contradiction between life and death and emotional dignity faced by human beings in the era of technology. It involves many fields such as privacy, emotion, dignity, law, social ethics, etc., which constitute a comprehensive restriction and norm on AI "resurrecting" the dead technology. From the reality of "resurrecting" AI to the fantasy of digital immortality, human beings' desire to explore technological possibilities is getting stronger and stronger, leading to the blurring of boundaries between human and machine, human and "digital human". However, no matter how the "resurrecting" technology of AI develops, it is always the key to grasp the boundary of technology application and human-machine boundary[8]. On the other hand,

the research on the legal norms of AI "resurrection" technology mainly focuses on the extended protection of personality rights and privacy, the ownership and inheritance of data rights, and the definition of technical ethics and responsibility, and some representative literature or legal framework has been formed. For example, Article 994 of China's Civil Code states that the deceased's interests are protected and close relatives have the right to claim their rights. China's "Interim Measures for the Administration of Generative AI Services" (2023) requires respect for the legitimate rights and interests of others, and shall not generate content that infringes on portrait rights.

2.3 Related research on humanistic care

2.3.1 Quantitative analysis of humanistic care literature

In this paper, "humanistic care" was used as the subject word in CNKI's core journals, CSSCD journals and CSSCI source journals. From January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2024, a total of 518 high-quality literatures were obtained. After reaching the peak in 2017, the number of papers on humanistic care showed an overall decreasing trend, which may be mainly due to the shift of research focus, the limitation of research scale and depth, and the change of research resource allocation. According to the subject term and sub-subject term of humanistic care, it is found that humanistic care, humanistic care ability, nursing humanistic care, and ideological and political education are the main research directions and development trends in the field of humanistic care.

2.3.2 Research progress of humanistic care

In recent years, the academic circle has conducted extensive and in-depth research on the connotation value, practical application and social impact of humanistic care, and has made great progress.

The connotation and value of humanistic care. Some scholars believe that humanistic care should adhere to the concept of "people-oriented", pay attention to people's values, meet people's needs, and pay attention to people's subjective consciousness[9]. It emphasizes the freedom, equality, rights and liberation of human subjects, which belongs to the category of subject philosophy. Through material and spiritual intervention, humanistic care realizes the concern, love and respect for people, and finally embodies the dignity and value of people.

The practical application of humanistic care is more extensive, mainly reflected in the fields of medical health and education. In medical practice, humanistic care requires medical staff to possess professional skills and humanistic qualities, optimize the medical environment and reduce the burden of patients through listening, respecting and personalized service. At present, the research of medical humanistic care is mainly concentrated in the field of narrative medicine and medical teaching, and empirical research methods have been introduced. Narrative medicine is "medicine practiced by narrative ability", which opens up a channel for medical science and humanistic exchanges, and has been applied in medical education in China and achieved local development[10]. In the field of education, the practice of humanistic care contributes to the cultivation of well-rounded talents with a sense of social responsibility, innovative spirit and international vision, thus promoting social progress. However, lack of humanistic care is still one of the main factors restricting the efficient development of ideological and political education[11]. In addition, the lack of clear value orientation of humanistic care leads to the conflict between science education and humanistic education[12]. Humanistic care permeates all aspects such as law and social service, and is an important cornerstone of building a harmonious society. Modern technology not only brings us great material achievements, but also brings crisis and challenges of social culture, ethics and human psychology. The development of technology is gradually unbalanced in the balance of commercial interests and social benefits, and

the concept of "people-oriented" is gradually replaced by "interests first", especially the emergence of "digital divide". The elderly are even facing the dilemma of silver hair in the digital society.

2.4 Related research on ethical risk governance

2.4.1 Quantitative analysis of ethical risk governance literature

In this paper, "ethical risk governance" was used as the keyword to conduct search statistics in CNKI's core journals, CSCD journals and CSSCI source journals from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2024, and a total of 112 high-quality literatures were obtained. Since 2018, the number of papers on ethical risk governance has been increasing year by year, indicating that the academic community is paying more attention to ethical risk governance. According to the subject and sub-subject terms of ethical risk governance, the relevant literature is searched and it is found that ethical governance, data governance, collaborative governance and legal norms are the main research directions and development trends in the field of ethical risk governance.

2.4.2 Research progress of ethical risk governance

At present, the academic circles have carried out in-depth research mainly from the essential connotation of science and technology ethics, risk governance and ethical construction, and achieved remarkable results.

Research on the connotation of science and technology ethics. Some scholars believe that the ethics of science and technology are about the ethics of scientists, while most scholars believe that the ethics of science and technology are not only the ethics of scientists but also the ethics of government and enterprises[13]. The core of the ethics of science and technology is the relationship between people and science and technology. Ethics of science and technology should not only pay attention to the ethical behavior of individual scientists, but also the ethical responsibility of government and enterprises in scientific and technological activities, including the direct role of science and technology and people, the impact of science and technology on society and environment, the value judgment of science and technology development and the improvement of ethical governance ability.

The risk management and ethical construction of science and technology ethics are studied. On the one hand, on the risk governance of ethics of science and technology, domestic scholars have carried out multidimensional discussions from the macro, meso and micro levels, and formed a wealth of theoretical achievements and practical suggestions. At the macro level, scholars generally believe that high-quality development of science and technology innovation needs to organically combine science and technology layout with science and technology ethical governance, to make science and technology development interact with high-level security[14]. Some scholars advocate integrating ethical governance into national science and technology strategies, balancing innovation and risk prevention and control, building an open, dynamic and global governance framework, and promoting the coordination of ethical norms at the international level[15]. At the meso-level, more and more scholars focus on the ethical challenges of cutting-edge technologies such as artificial intelligence, gene editing and brain science, data and cybersecurity[13]. Some scholars also emphasize integrating multi-disciplinary perspectives such as law, sociology and psychology to deal with structural ethical conflicts[16]. At the micro level, most scholars focus on the application of technology and individual responsibility. On the other hand, regarding the construction of ethics in science and technology. The academic circles mainly focus on the contents of ethical education, ethical value dissemination and legal norms of science and technology ethics. Science and technology ethics education is an important part of the national innovation system, and is one of the important symbols of the modernization of university governance system and governance ability.

2.5 Research review

This research is based on the core journals of Peking University, CSCD Journal and CSSCI journal in the last ten years (from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2024), focusing on the core goals of AI "resurrecting" the dead, humanistic care and ethical risk management. Systematically reviewed and summarized literatures in the fields of artificial intelligence, AI "resurrecting" the dead, humanistic care, ethical risk management, etc., and reached the following conclusions:

First of all, in terms of the quantity and quality of the literature, the existing research mainly focuses on the research of artificial intelligence, while the research on humanistic care, ethical risk governance and AI "resurrecting" the dead is relatively rare, perhaps because these fields involve multiple dimensions and fields such as technology, law, ethics and society, which not only require interdisciplinary knowledge, but also requires in-depth discussion of sensitive topics. Secondly, from the perspective of the content of literature research, scientific and technological innovation technologies such as artificial intelligence and AI "resurrecting" the dead have a "dual nature". On the one hand, it plays an important role in promoting economic development, industrial upgrading and improving production efficiency. On the other hand, the application of these technologies also brings ethical challenges, privacy violations, unclear responsibilities, false dissemination and many other risks. Thirdly, from the perspective of literature research trend, the number of literatures on AI, AI "resurrecting" the dead and ethical risk management has steadily increased, while the number of literatures on humanistic care has shown a downward trend, especially in the field of AI "resurrecting" the dead, the lack of humanistic care is particularly prominent, which may be due to the difficulty of research on humanistic care, which involves multiple disciplines. Finally, from the perspective of research progress and effect, there are problems such as insufficient theoretical research, lack of research content system, and lack of cross-disciplinary integration, which may be caused by the limitations of research paradigms and methods, lack of interdisciplinary cooperation, and insufficient research ecology and resource investment.

3. The mechanism of artificial intelligence resurrecting the dead, humanistic care and ethical risk management

In the context of AI "resurrecting" the dead technology, this research will use the theoretical framework of organism philosophy to deeply explore the complex relationship between technology, humans and society, and reveal the philosophical and ethical issues behind the development of technology, such as privacy protection, rights and interests of the deceased, emotional dependence, etc.

Organism philosophy is a school of philosophy with "organism" as the research object. The core of organism philosophy is to regard the world and things in it as an organic whole, emphasizing the organic connection and wholeness between things. The philosophy of organism in Chinese cultural background focuses on the analysis of the essential characteristics of "organism" and the interrelations between various types of organism from the perspective of type theory, and believes that the characteristics of "vitality" are not only reflected in a biological organism, but also in technical activities, social activities and spiritual activities, thus forming four types of organism: Living organism, artificial organism, social organism and spiritual organism, these four types of "organism" are intertwined and closely linked in space and time[17]. The interaction relationship between the four types of organisms is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 The interaction of the four types of organism

Relation	Living organism	Artificial organisms	Mental organism	Social organisms
Interdependence	The organism of life is the foundation	The artificial organism depends on the vital characteristics of the living organism	The mental organism depends on the vital characteristics of the living organism	The social organism integrates the living, artificial and spiritual organism to form a complex social system
interembedding	The four types of organism are functionally and structurally embedded with each other	The four types of organism are functionally and structurally embedded with each other	The four types of organism are functionally and structurally embedded with each other	The four types of organism are functionally and structurally embedded with each other
Interaction	The evolution of living organisms affects the development of artificial organisms	Artificial organisms are influenced by living organisms	Spiritual organism values regulate life, artificial and social organism behavior	The order of the social organism influences the formation of the spiritual organism

Based on the above analysis, this paper uses Chinese organism philosophy theory to build a human-machine relationship framework under the background of AI "resurrecting" the dead, as shown in Figure 1. Based on human-computer interaction, this framework comprehensively considers the stakeholders (including producers and users, i.e., the living organism), AI "resurrecting" the dead (artificial organism), humanistic care (spiritual organism) and ethical risk management (social organism), and superposes the characteristics of function, intention and responsibility. To analyze the mechanisms of interaction, transfer path and evolution law. This framework aims to perspective the issues of AI "resurrecting" the dead, humanistic care and ethical risk management, and provide philosophical reflections on the future development trend of human-machine relationship. The design ideas are as follows:

First, adopt three-layer human-machine relationship architecture. From top to bottom, there are human attribute layer, interactive attribute layer and machine attribute layer, which clearly shows the man-machine relationship model of "human-interaction - machine". The human attribute layer covers different roles and attributes of people as producers and users, the machine attribute layer focuses on the functional realization and ethical responsibility of machines, and the interactive attribute layer emphasizes the core interaction elements such as intention, function and responsibility between people and machines. This structure reflects the leading role of humans in technology design, use and ethical governance, as well as the role played by machines, emphasizing the comprehensiveness and complexity of human-computer interaction.

Second, the use of organism philosophy design ideas. The human attribute layer is divided into three levels: the life organism as producer and user, the social organism as the subject of ethical risk management, and the spiritual organism reflecting humanistic care, as well as the internal organism relationship among the three. The machine attribute layer includes the artificial organism as the machine that AI "resurrects" the dead. The interactive attribute layer provides an interactive channel for the human attribute layer and the machine attribute layer. The three types of organism

characteristics of the human attribute layer are connected to the artificial organism externally through the three dimensions of intention, function and responsibility.

Third, the mechanism of organism property transfer. On the one hand, the internal relationship is mainly the interdependence, interembeddedness and interaction among the stakeholders of human attribute level (production and user, life organism), humanistic care (spiritual organism) and ethical risk management (social organism). That is, the stakeholders are the foundation, and humanistic care depends on the vital characteristics of the stakeholders. Ethical risk management integrates stakeholders and spiritual organisms to form a complex social system. On the other hand, in external relations, it is mainly reflected in the mutual transfer relationship between the three kinds of human attribute level stakeholders, humanistic care and ethical risk management and the artificial organism "resurrected" by AI, which is essentially a process of the mutual transfer of organism characteristics between the human attribute level and the machine attribute level. The human attribute layer entrusts the function, intention and responsibility to the process of "resurrecting" the deceased machine by AI, and at the same time, the reverse transfer effect of the deceased machine as AI "resurrecting" the deceased machine on the living organism, the social organism and the spiritual organism is accompanied(FIG. 1).

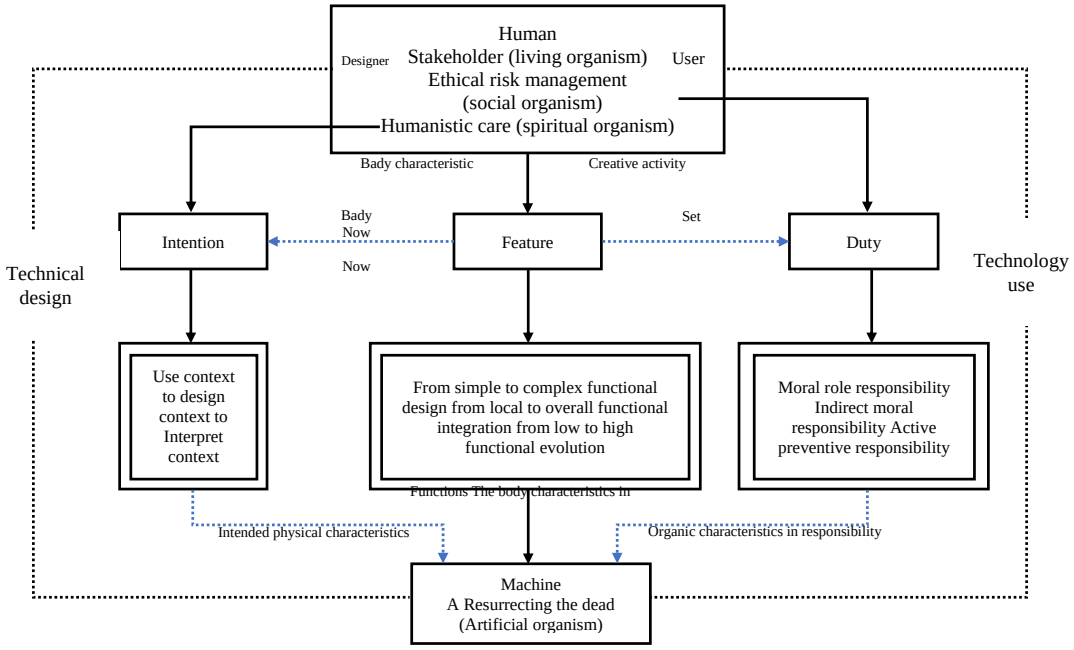

Fig. 1 Human-machine relationship framework in the context of AI "resurrecting" the dead

The human-machine relationship framework under the background of AI "resurrecting" the dead effectively reveals the mechanism of AI "resurrecting" the dead, humanistic care and ethical risk management. The framework takes human-computer interaction as the core, and analyzes the interaction between these elements through three levels: human attribute layer, interactive attribute layer and machine attribute layer.

First, the mechanism of AI "resurrecting" the dead. As an artificial organism, AI "resurrecting" the dead technology embodies the process of transferring human's functions such as body, perception, thinking and moral decision-making to machines. This functional transfer not only enables the machine to simulate the behavior and characteristics of the deceased, but also copies the images and thoughts of human beings to a certain extent, thus realizing the embodiment of intention, function

and responsibility at the interactive attribute level.

Second, the mechanism of humanistic care. As the embodiment of the spiritual organism, humanistic care emphasizes the attention to human emotion, value and dignity in the process of technology design and application. In the human-machine relationship framework, humanistic care influences the design and use of AI technology to "revive" the dead through the intentional dimension of the interactive attribute layer. The integration of humanistic care can help balance technical rationality and human emotion, and promote the harmonious symbiosis between technology and human society.

Third, the mechanism of ethical risk management. Ethical risk governance belongs to the category of social organism, which involves the ethical norms and risk management in the social structure. In the human-machine relationship framework, ethical risk governance regulates and guides the application of AI technology to "revive" the dead through the dimension of responsibility. The implementation of ethical risk governance helps ensure the coordination between technological progress and social ethics, and protects human well-being and social order.

AI "resurrecting" the dead, humanistic care and ethical risk governance interact in the human-machine relationship framework, jointly affecting the development and application of technology. This framework not only provides a new perspective for us to understand the relationship between technology and human society, but also provides a theoretical basis for the future discussion and practice of technology ethics.

4. Conclusion

The existing research has carried out useful discussions on AI "resurrecting" the dead, humanistic care and ethical risk management, and achieved a series of research results. However, the future can be further deepened and enriched in the following aspects, which are specifically reflected in:

First, the future research in the field of AI "resurrecting" the dead should not only focus on technical breakthroughs, but also continue to expand application scenarios and deeply explore its ethical and legal issues. So, we should strengthen research on digital life technology to solve problems such as simulating human thinking and behavior and improving algorithm accuracy. And then, expand the application scenarios of AI "resurrecting" the dead, for example, to cultural heritage protection, digital memorials and other fields. On the other hand, in-depth research on ethical and moral issues should be carried out to put forward more perfect methods for the ethical review of science and technology, and establish a comprehensive ethical review and legal system.

Second, future research in the field of humanistic care can focus on interdisciplinary integration and deep application, personalized and differentiated care, and the combination of technology and humanistic care. Through interdisciplinary research, we can overcome some complex social problems that are difficult to solve at present. In addition, it pays attention to the unique needs and differentiated care of individuals, so that science and technology can serve mankind and reflect more humanistic care.

Third, research on ethical risk governance can focus on ethical norms and governance mechanisms, ethical risk assessment and prevention and control, as well as multi-party governance and international cooperation. For example, ethical governance issues such as life sciences, medicine and health, AI employment impact, privacy protection, and international cooperation need more attention and prevention and control.

Fourth, the mechanism of AI "resurrecting" the dead, humanistic care and ethical risk management needs to be further improved. Previous studies focused on the single dimension of ethical risk of science and technology and new quality productivity enabled by technology. However, the mechanism of AI "resurrecting" the dead, humanistic care and ethical risk management is still lacking

in in-depth discussion. Practical practice urgently needs to build a complete analytical framework, and future studies can continuously enrich and improve the research framework based on real cases. Interdisciplinary methods (such as system dynamics) are adopted to simulate the practical operation mechanism of AI "resurrecting" the dead technology, and the "black box" mechanism of the process is deeply discussed by constantly improving the model.

Fifth, promote the legislation of AI "resurrecting" the dead technology and the improvement of relevant laws and regulations. The rapid development of artificial intelligence has brought convenience to society. However, the formulation and improvement of existing laws and regulations have been delayed in the exploration of AI practice, resulting in a series of ethical risks and legal problems. Therefore, future research can strengthen the binding nature of artificial intelligence from the institutional level, and promote the healthy and rapid development of related technologies through legislation and the improvement of relevant laws and regulations.

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