AI and changes in the world of human

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the replication of human-like intelligence in machines in the form of software, which is programed to think as humans think. It encircles various types of technologies that enable computers to perform tasks usually required human intelligence such as learning, problem-solving, and decision-making. Various subfields of AI research are centered throughout specific goals and the use of specific tools. In this paper, we tried to study the impact of AI on human life. The traditional goals of AI research include natural language processing, planning, learning, reasoning, knowledge representation, perception, and support for robotics. To reach above goals, AI programmers adapted and combined an extensive range of techniques like formal logics, search optimization, artificial neural networks (ANN) and other methods based on statistics, operations research, and economics. AI also brings out upon philosophy, psychology, linguistics, neuroscience and other related fields. Some companies such as OpenAI, Google DeepMind and Meta aim to create artificial general intelligence (AGI) - AI that can complete virtually any cognitive task at least as well, as a human. But beyond the economic and governance challenges, we need to remember that AI first and foremost enlarges and intensify what it means to be human and in particular human problem-solving capacities. Today AI is influencing every human life directly or indirectly and we can't live without using technologies amongst its misuses and unethical uses. Through a sensible portfolio of regulatory policies and agencies, we should continue to expand and to limit as appropriate the scope of potential AI application.

Keywords: Artifical intelligence, AI, human health, ethical issue, fake news, deepfake items.

Introduction

The term Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the processes through which a system can mimic human intellectual processes, such as reasoning ability, decision-making, generalization, or learning from prior experiences, to achieve objectives without being explicitly programmed for particular actions (Copeland, 2020). AI was founded as an academic discipline in the beginning of 19th century and the AI field went through several cycles of optimism throughout its history. In this field, there were high increase in funding and interest after the year 2012 when graphics-processing-units started to be used to hasten neural-networks and deep-learning performed better than previous AI techniques. This growth accelerated rapidly after the year 2017 with the transformer architecture. In the decade of 2020, an ongoing period of progress in advanced generative AI known as the AI boom. Generative artificial intelligence's (GAI) ability is to generate and alter content that has led to several inadvertent results and harms, which has raised ethical concerns about AI's long-run impacts and potential existence risks, which started discussions about need of regulatory policies to ensure the safety from misuses and benefits of this technology. AI search engines including Google and others necessitate the process; making is possible for consumers to shop online. Additionally, their shopping experience is even made easier because customers can conduct online payments and wait to receive their goods at home (Shinn, 2017).

AI has the capacity of brain-like systems to perform tasks normally related to human intelligence such as reasoning, calculating, learning, problem-solving, accurate perception and decision-making. AI is an area of research in the field of computer science that develops suitable software, which makes machines to perceive their all-around environment and utilize their programmed learning and intelligence to form proper decisions and actions that maximize the possibility of achieving pre-defined goals. AI has the potential to revolutionize the way we discover, learn, live, communicate, and work? (Goralski and Tan, 2020). Prominent applications of AI include essential virtual-assistance, very advanced web-search engines, generative tools, creative tools, exhortation systems, autonomous vehicles. There is debate everywhere whether AI exhibits genuine intelligence or merely simulates it by imitating human-like behaviors.

Review of Literature:

1. Makridakis (2017): He described the substantial uncertainty about the future impact of AI technologies and their potential to create a utopian or dystopian world. He concluded that remarkable competitive upper hand would continue to accrue to those person who are using Internet widely and willing to take entrepreneurial risks in order to convert innovative products/services into worldwide commercial success stories.

2. Nadimpalli (2017): She discussed the perceptions of consumers regarding AI and outlined its impact in retail, healthcare, crime investigation, and employment. She concluded that artificial intelligence is a new trend in the 21st century making it necessary for people to accept and use it to establish benefits.

3. Grosz and Stone (2018): They focused on AI-research and specialized-AI technologies developed for and tailored to specific applications, that are increasingly prevalent in day-to-day activities rather than pondering about generalized intelligence. They provided background on AI100 and the framing of its first report, then discussed some of its findings. They addressed several questions posed to us during the years since the report first appeared and catalog some of its uses.

4. Bryson (2019): He said that AI is already changing society at a faster pace than we realize, but at the same time it is not as novel or unique in human experience as we are often lead to imagine. They evidenced that we are on average better off for our progress is ironically perhaps the greatest threat we currently need to master sustainable living and reversing the collapse of biodiversity.

5. Karnouskos (2020): He investigated the deepfakes via multiangled perspectives that include media and society, media production, media representations, media audiences, gender, law, and regulation, as well as politics. He concluded that societally, we are not prepared to deal with the emergence of deepfakes at all level and we have not observed any serious impacts so far in their early stage of development showing imperfections to address the arising issues, which a technology, education, training, or governance is urgently needed.

6. Nazar and Bustam (2020): They tried to increase the awareness toward contents in the internet, like fake news or hoaxes. The method was used to describe the people's readiness toward fake news made with the help of artificial intelligence. Questionnaire is used to understand people awareness toward fake news by focusing on one the AI technologies, Deepfake is taken for the research subject. They concluded that videos made with Deepfake are hard to tell if they were fake. Other than that, access to software implementing Deepfake is pretty easy to get.

7. Rhem (2021): He discussed that AI can reduce humans' subjective interpretation of data, because machine-learning algorithms learn to consider only the variables that improve their predictive accuracy, based on the training data used. He found that there are some evidence, which showed that algorithms could improve

decision-making. Therefore, he emphasized that it is important to apply ethical AI practices to remove bias in our AI solutions and the knowledge these solutions provide to drive decision making.

8. Rakowski, Polak and Kowalikova (2021): They focused on the application of AI in the context of the market and service sector and the related process of exclusion of people from the development, production and distribution of goods and services. They concluded That inventing potential tools to save the environment, but they are only positive if they are used rationally, in specific individual places, while their widespread use is detrimental.

9. Garikapati, Shaw, Shaw and Yarlagadda (2021): They analyzed issues of legal ethical and economical sustainability in health care regarding uses of Artificial Intelligence. The study combined the legal and ethical ramifications of implementing Artificial Intelligence in Health Care with an advancement of the SDGs and its impact on economic sustainability. They concluded that AI might prove to be a solution to structural problems but it is to be understood that the process of implementation of the same is highly demanding in nature.

10. Singh and Hiran (2022): They examined the impact of artificial intelligence in higher education teaching and learning, administration, student support, teaching. All can be benefited from the use of AI technologies. They identified some challenges that higher education institutions and students are facing and we can consider potential research in these directions. They concluded that overall impact of AI on education can be seen in administration, instruction and learning at educational institutions as well as in the education sector as a whole.

11. Kooli and Muftah (2022): They focused on examining the ethical dilemmas associated with AI when it will be introduced in the healthcare sector. A narrative review method focusing on content analysis has been used in the research. The secondary data have been collected from authentic resources available on the Internet. They concluded that the impact of ethical dilemmas could be minimized but these can't be removed at all if AI techniques are used in healthcare.

12. Meleouni and Efthymiou (2023): They discussed how AI technology would shape the field of International Relations. They concluded that AI is fundamentally reshaping the landscape of International Relations, offering possibilities for conflict resolution, improved diplomacy, and enhanced security. The impact of AI on global politics and diplomacy would continue to progress and employ long lasting influence on international relations.

13. George, George and Martin (2023): They analyzed the current use-cases of ChatGPT in these sectors and explore possible future applications and also discussed how this technology can use to create more personalized content for users. They concluded that there is no doubt that the implementation of artificial intelligence-driven solutions such as those provided by Chat GPT into various business sectors has revolutionized how organizations operate today.

14. George (2023): He examined the likely economic impacts of advancing AI in areas such as jobs, business productivity, new markets, and policy challenges. He concluded that while AI's economic impacts will be profound, its risks can be mitigated through collaborative policy efforts between government, industry, and academia focused on workforce transition support, equitable access, and responsible AI design. Careful management of AI's economic transformation will allow societies to realize substantial prosperity and progress.

15. Naqvi, Nasir, Azam and Zafar (2023): They examined the existing use of AI in healthcare, outline a process for creating reliable, safe, and efficient AI systems, and make some educated guesses about their future. They concluded that AI plays a crucial role in medical decision-making, especially predictive analytics

when it comes to diagnosing and treating patients and managing health services in general and outlined the implications for policymakers and regulatory authorities.

16. Stahl, Antoniou, Bhalla, et al. (2023): They described the first systematic review of AI-IAs (AI impact assessments). Working with a population of 181 documents, the authors identifed 38 actual AI-IAs and subjected them to a rigorous qualitative analysis with regard to their purpose, scope, institutional context, future issues, time-frame, procedures, techniques, transparency and challenges. They demonstrated some convergence between AI-IAs and showed that the field is not yet at the point of full agreement on content, structure and implementation.

17. Shoaib, Wang, Ahvanooey and Zhao (2023): They emphasized on the critical role of frontier AI to counter heartfelt threats of deep-fakes and generative AI to world communication systems. They underlined the need of a comprehensive, multi-faceted safeguarding strategy that may be developed in tandem with frontier AI. They highlighted the importance of developing sophisticated technological solutions, adaptable international policies, and enhancing public education in media literacy to effectively combat these threats.

18. Gilbert and Gilbert (2024): They discussed the legal and ethical considerations surrounding deepfakes, including regulatory frameworks and compliance. They emphasized the importance of developing AI quality criteria and evaluation protocols to minimize the impact of deepfakes and digital misinformation. In conclusion, they recommended a collaborative effort from experts across disciplines to understand and mitigate the challenges posed by deepfakes and digital misinformation.

Objectives: The objectives of the study are:

1. To study the impact of artificial intelligence on human life.
2. To study how artificial intelligence can be useful.
3. To analyze the impact of artificial intelligence on different sectors.

Research methodology:- A narrative review research method with the focus on content analysis has been used. The current study is complemented by a review of related studies. We mainly used research through Google scholar and research-gate by referring to keywords such as "ethical issues and AI"; "Artificial intelligence" etc. We mainly tried to catch the progress observed in terms of the use of AI in the healthcare sector, manufacturing sector, finance sector, transportation sector. We also tried to look at the different ethical challenges that could be observed by practicians, researchers and other users and future of AI.

AI is significantly changing the world, affecting various aspects of life from work and healthcare to education and daily routines. It is driving innovation, enhancing productivity, and offering solutions to complex problems, but also raising ethical concerns about privacy, job displacement, and potential biases. The societal impact of the digital revolution has been significant as it has affected most aspects of our lives and work, having molded the dominant firm, shaped our shopping and entertainment habits as well as our employment patterns (Makridakis, 2017).

Here is a more detailed look at how AI is affecting human life and changing things:

1. Transformation of Industries:

• **Healthcare sector:** AI is accelerating disease diagnosis, drug discovery, and personalized medicine. Artificial intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing the healthcare sector by improving diagnostics, treatment, and overall patient care. AI-powered tools enhance accuracy, speed up decision-making, personalize treatment plans, and automate administrative tasks, ultimately leading to better patient outcomes and more efficient

healthcare delivery. These theoretical concepts look good in pen and paper however, it is difficult to clearly state that what the nation will witness in practicality with reference to implementation of AI based technologies in healthcare (Garikapati, Shaw, Shaw and Yarlagadda 2021).

- **Manufacturing sector:** AI-powered robots handle tasks like assembly and predictive maintenance, improving efficiency. ing the manufacturing sector by boosting efficiency, improving quality, and optimizing operations. AI-powered tools are transforming various aspects, from product development and design to production, quality control, and supply chain management. Economic sustainability refers to growth inclusive of practices that support the preferred percentage of its population below its preferred minimum standards of living level without negatively influencing social, environmental and cultural aspects of the community (Courtnell, 2019).

- **Finance sector:** AI is used for fraud detection, risk assessment, and personalized financial advice. Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the financial sector by enhancing efficiency, improving risk management, and enabling personalized customer experiences. AI-powered tools automate tasks, analyze vast datasets, and provide real-time insights, leading to significant cost savings and new revenue opportunities. AI is also playing a crucial role in fraud detection, credit scoring, and regulatory compliance.

- **Education sector:** Artificial intelligence which has spread throughout society and could have a significant impact on various industries, has been influenced by computer and computer-related technology advancements, along with other technological advances (Singh and Hiren, 2022). AI is transforming the education sector by personalizing learning experiences, streamlining administrative tasks, and improving assessment and feedback. AI-powered tools can adapt to individual student needs, provide targeted support, and offer educators valuable insights into learning patterns, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of teaching and learning. The importance of artificial intelligence (AI) and adaptive learning technology systems (ALTS) in education cannot be overstated (Holmes et al., 2021 and Pardamean et al., 2022).

- **Transportation sector:** Self-driving cars and AI-powered travel planners are transforming the way we move. Today AI is transforming the transportation sector step-by-step by intensifying reliability, sustainability and efficiency. AI powers autonomous vehicles, optimizes traffic flow, streamlines logistics, and personalizes the travel experience. This includes everything from self-driving cars to predictive maintenance for fleets and intelligent traffic management systems.

- **Retail and Consumer Goods sector:** AI is enhancing shopping experiences, personalizing recommendations, and optimizing supply chains. Artificial intelligence (AI) is fundamentally reshaping the retail and consumer sectors by enhancing customer experiences, optimizing operations, and driving new business models. AI is enabling personalized shopping experiences, improving supply chain efficiency, and bolstering security measures, leading to increased customer loyalty, reduced costs, and enhanced profitability for businesses. With the increase of know how of AI, consumers are afraid of the artificial intelligence capabilities and potential associated with taking over all aspects of life (Nadimpalli, 2017).

- **International relation and foreign policy:** AI can evaluate and model the potential consequences of policy decisions, enabling diplomats to make well-informed choices regarding international agreements and treaties (Moore, 2023). AI has the capacity to scrutinize extensive datasets from diverse sources, such as social media, news outlets, and government reports. These capabilities aid diplomats and policymakers in procuring insights into public sentiment, global trends and potential conflicts. Predictive analytics can be instrumental in the early identification of emerging issues and crises (Fahim, 2022). AI can be employed for training

diplomats in various facets of diplomacy, including negotiation techniques, cultural understanding, and crisis management (Konovalova, 2023).

2. Changes in the Workplace:

- **Increased Productivity:** AI automates repetitive tasks, freeing up human workers to focus on more creative and strategic roles. Artificial intelligence (AI) is significantly reshaping employee productivity by automating repetitive tasks, enhancing decision-making, and improving overall efficiency. AI-powered tools are boosting output, bridging skills gaps, and even fostering innovation by allowing employees to focus on more creative and strategic work.

- **Job Disruption:** AI-powered automation may lead to job displacement in some sectors, while also creating new roles in AI-related fields. Artificial intelligence (AI) is significantly reshaping the job market, leading to both job displacement and the creation of new roles. While AI can automate repetitive and routine tasks, potentially displacing workers in sectors like manufacturing and customer service, it also creates new opportunities in areas like AI development, data science, and AI-related services. The impact is multifaceted, affecting skill requirements, job satisfaction, and the overall structure of the workforce.

- **New Skills Required:** Workers will need to adapt to new technologies and develop skills in areas like AI-related fields. Artificial intelligence (AI) is significantly transforming the job market by automating routine tasks, leading to job displacement in some sectors, while also creating new roles and opportunities in others. AI is redefining in a new way job roles, rapidly increasing demands for specialized skills, and magnifying productivity by enabling human beings to focus on superior tasks.

- **Changes in Decision-Making:** AI can analyze large datasets and provide insights that inform decision-making processes. AI is revolutionizing decision-making by enabling faster, more accurate, and data-driven choices across various industries. AI algorithms analyze large datasets to identify patterns, predict outcomes, and offer insights that humans might miss, thus enhancing decision support and reducing bias. This leads to improved efficiency, reduced costs, and better customer experiences.

- **Bias and Fairness:** AI systems can inherit biases from the data they are trained on, leading to potential unfair outcomes. Artificial intelligence (AI) can perpetuate bias and unfairness, particularly through biased training data, flawed algorithms, or societal prejudices embedded in the data. This can lead to skewed outcomes, discriminatory practices, and unequal opportunities across various sectors like healthcare, finance, and law enforcement. Addressing these issues requires understanding the sources of bias and implementing mitigation strategies like diverse datasets, fairness-aware algorithms, and ongoing bias audits.

3. Ethical and Societal Implications:

- **Privacy Concerns:** AI technology rely a lot on vast amounts of data, which rises concerns about data privacy and security. AI privacy concerns stem from the vast amount of personal data AI systems require for training and operation, raising risks of misuse, unauthorized access, and breaches. Additionally, AI's ability to infer sensitive information from seemingly innocuous data and the potential for deepfakes and other malicious uses further exacerbate these concerns.

- **Misinformation and Deepfakes:** AI could be used to create and circulate fake videos and audio, such as it looks like real one making it harder to distinguish between truth and falsehoods. Artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly involved in both the creation and the detection of misinformation and deepfakes. Deepfakes, which are hyper-realistic, AI-generated videos or images, can be used to spread false information, manipulate

public opinion, and cause reputational damage. While AI offers creative and practical applications for deepfakes, its potential for misuse in misinformation campaigns is a growing concern.

- **Bias and Discrimination:** AI systems can perpetuate and amplify existing societal biases if not developed and deployed carefully. Artificial intelligence (AI) bias refers to systematic discrimination embedded within AI systems, leading to unfair or prejudiced outcomes. This bias can stem from flawed training data, biased algorithms, or even inherent societal prejudices reflected in the data. AI bias can exacerbate existing societal inequalities and create new forms of discrimination against specific groups based on factors like race, gender, or socioeconomic background.

- **Need for Responsible AI Development:** There is a growing need for ethical guidelines and regulations to ensure AI is developed and used responsibly. Responsible AI development is crucial to ensure that AI technologies are used ethically and benefit society. This involves addressing potential biases, ensuring fairness, promoting transparency, and prioritizing user privacy and data security. By adopting responsible AI practices, we can mitigate risks, build trust, and harness the full potential of AI for good.

4. AI's Evolving Capabilities:

- **Natural Language Processing (NLP):** Day by day AI is flattering increasingly skillfull at understanding, interpreting, and creating human language. Natural Language Processing (NLP) is a field of Artificial Intelligence (AI) focused on enabling computers to understand, interpret, and generate human language. It bridges the gap between human language and machine-understandable data, allowing for applications like language translation, text summarization, and chatbots. NLP merges elements of linguistics, computer science and AI.

- **Machine Learning:** AI algorithms are constantly learning and improving, making them more effective and adaptable over time. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a broad concept encompassing the idea of creating machines that can mimic human intelligence, including tasks like learning, problem-solving, and decision-making. Machine learning on the other hand, is a specific subset of AI, which focuses to enable systems to learn and read from data and ameliorate their performance without direct programming.

- **Robotics:** AI is enabling robots to perform more complex tasks, blurring the lines between human and machine capabilities. Artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics are closely intertwined fields that are revolutionizing how machines operate and interact with the world. AI focuses on creating intelligent machines that can mimic human cognitive abilities like learning, reasoning, and problem-solving. Robotics, on the other hand, deals with the design, construction, operation, and application of robots, often physical machines capable of performing tasks autonomously or semi-autonomously. AI provides the "brains" that enable robots to perceive, learn, and make decisions, while robotics provides the "body" that allows robots to interact with the physical world.

- **Generative AI:** Artificial Intelligence model could generate creative content, such as text, videos, images, and music. AI is a broad field focused on creating machines that can perform tasks requiring human intelligence. Generative AI (Gen-AI) is a particular type of AI, which focuses on generating very new content, such as text, images, videos or audio, rather than just analyzing existing data. Essentially, generative AI is a subset of AI that leverages large language models to produce original content based on prompts and training data.

Challenges and concerns:

➢ **Job Displacement:** Automation provided by AI emerges concerns about job deracination, which requires workforce re-skilling and up-skilling. The impact of AI on the job market is complex and causing for both job deracination and job creation. While AI-powered automation can replace some jobs, particularly those involving routine and repetitive tasks, it also drives the demand for new roles in AI development, maintenance, and related fields. The overall impact will depend on factors like the pace of AI adoption, the ability of workers to adapt through retraining and upskilling, and the emergence of new job opportunities.

➢ **Bias and Discrimination:** AI algorithms can inherit and amplify biases, leading to potentially discriminatory outcomes in areas like hiring or facial recognition. AI bias and discrimination arise when artificial intelligence systems, particularly machine learning models, produce systematically unfair or prejudiced outcomes, often favoring one group over another. This bias can stem from biased training data, flawed algorithms, or even the objectives set for the AI system, and it can lead to discriminatory practices in various applications.

➢ **Privacy Concerns:** AI technology requires access to person's personal data, uprising concerns of data privacy, data security and possibility of misuse. To address these challenges it is required for careful cogitation of answerability, lucidity, fairness and the possibility of misuse. In Addition, AI's impact on seclusion, civil liberties and possibility of manipulation necessitated robust policy frameworks.

➢ **Transparency and Accountability:** The complex coding of certain AI algorithms makes it arduous to understand their decision-making processes. This causes challenges in establishing answerability for AI-generated consequences.

Ethical AI and Responsible Development: It is the need of today that we should emphasize on developing AI systems which are unbiased, fair to use, transparent, and aligned with human values and ethics of the industry. It involves examining the ethical implications of using artificial intelligence and machine learning in various aspects of international relations and other various sectors, including diplomacy, conflict resolution, security, and global governance (Vousinas et al., 2022). The evolution of AI presents a dynamic and transformative landscape, impacting lives in many ways. Understanding the advancements and challenges is crucial for navigating this evolving technological frontier and ensuring that AI is used responsibly to benefit humanity. It is concluded that the impact of ethical dilemmas can be minimized but cannot be eliminated in full.

Conclusion: Technological advancement is surely beneficial for our environment and society, but it is important to remember that the misuse of these techniques can lead to the downfall of humanity. In conclusion, AI is a transformative technology with the potential to bring about significant positive changes, but it also presents challenges that need to be addressed proactively to ensure its responsible and ethical use. The overall impact of AI on education can also be seen in administration, instruction and learning at educational institutions as well as in the education sector as a whole (Singh and Hiren, 2022). The impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on the realm of International Relations is profound, reshaping various facets of global affairs and introducing both opportunities and challenges (Meleouni and Efthymeou, 2023). Organizations that work toward technological advancements must work toward quality control. Governments and policymakers need to better control this growth in AI system by implementing laws and regulations that regulate and limit the frontiers of development and its uses. Researchers are needed to be even more enervated about the significance of the respect of ethical values with the importance of technological progress in this world.

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