IMPLICATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN SOCIETY: AN ANALYSIS

Prof (Dr) Neeta Gupta, Department of Psychology
D.A.V. (PG) College Dehradun
Email-neetagupta22@gmail.com(Principal Author)
Dr Vandana Gaur, Associate Professor
Department of Psychology
SDM Govt PG College Doiwala, Dehradun
Email- vandanagaur97@gmail.com (Corresponding Author)
Dr Anil Bhatt, Assistant Professor
Department of Sociology
SDM Govt PG College Doiwala, Dehradun
Email- bhattanil557@gmail.com (Co-Author)

Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the science of making machines that can think like humans and using computers to do things that traditionally require human intelligence. AI embodies and invites change, hope, and opposition. It also opens up new, nearly unprecedented opportunities and troubleshoots more rapidly and imaginatively than at any time before. As the technical advancement and application speed up significantly, so does public understanding of its effects. Additionally, while mechanisms are needed to predict, control, and direct the growth of artificial intelligence in order to prevent undesirable results, it is unclear how society should define such growth considering present power relationships. In this paper, an effort is made to investigate whether it is acceptable to restrict, alter, or amend AI breakthroughs based on their potential societal, ethical, and legal implications. From the perspective that science, ethics, and politics should work towards a separation of responsibilities and a power structure instead of a conflation, the researcher critically examine four plausible justifications for stricter political and ethical supervision of research discipline. It is argued that science, ethics, and politics should be kept separate in order to preserve our ability to appropriately assess the most acceptable course of action in light of the implications of AI. We take this action out of concern that such conflation could lead to uncertain and shaky outcomes, such as politicised scientific knowledge or ethics washing, morality constricted by business or scientific interests, inadequate regulatory oversight, and political work as a result of a misguided presumption regarding manufacturing self-regulation. As a result, we suggest that in order to ensure AI research serves the society at large, the varied responsibilities of science, ethics, and governance should be honoured.

Keywords- Artificial intelligence, society, technology,computing, growth, and scientific interests.

Introduction

John Mc Carthy, an American computer scientist, known as the father of Artificial Intelligence coined the term *Artificial Intelligence* in the 1950s. Alan Turing, Marvin Minsky, Allen Newell,

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Herbert Simon, Rochester, and Claude Shannon also contributed in the area of Artificial Intelligence. The goal of the breakthrough technology called artificial intelligence is to create smart robots that can perform jobs in robots, gaming, and modelling (Firschein et al., 1973). The main goal of AI is to increase the intelligence of robots so that they can understand, operate, and accomplish things much like people do. Currently, self-driving cars and computerized chess games both use machine learning and the concept of natural learning as instances of AI.

AI is becoming more and more prominent each day as a result of expanding informationcapacities. Entrepreneurs remain looking aimed at new behaviors to use AI to their goods and services. Google's algorithms usually serve as a perfect example of an AI-driven utility. The other is Amazon's Alexa. The present state of AI expertise development remains neither particularly alarming nor smart. Rather, we'll continue to read to understand how artificial intelligence is being used in today's retail, healthcare, and other industries.

While considering how AI could cause a problem, experts offered some likely-to-occur probable situations. Like unemployment, this is the primary problem in the labour society because the researcher has created methods to replace jobs. We could free individuals to take on more difficult jobs by enabling them to move from the physical labour that characterized the which was before world to the cognitive labour that characterises tactical and managerial jobs in our global era. Our financial system relies on compensation, and weekly wages are often then used gauge financial impact.Due of the absurd uses that AI safety can be put to, it is more effective. That applies to robots intended to substitute for human soldiers as well as autonomous military hardware that have the possibility of causing damage if used deliberately.

Objectives of the study
- To assess the implication of artificial intelligence on society.
- To identify the previous studies done by various researchers.
- To examine the scenario of the artificial intelligence.

Methodology
Examining the research on in what way artificial intelligence is alteringthe world is the area of the research. These days, AI takes foundations in many different businesses. To address many societal problems, research has been compiled from a range of disciplines wherein AI is utilized. Such sectors encompass healthcare, business, government, the military, transportation, entertainment, computers, and sports. Several apprenticeships been discovered in peer-reviewed sites using the terms "role of AI," "forecasting & effect assessment," "behavioural & ecological aspects of AI," and "relation to employment." Several publications beginning administrations, its organizations are also acquired and studied in order to show their views, research, and energies to provision their stance in AI-led scenarios.

Review
"We now create as much information in every two days as we did from the start of civilization up

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until 2003," said Eric Schmit at the 2010 Techonomy summit. The internet of things and portable devices are also what drives our current economy. The researcher generates a quintillion bytes of data per day. Also, the researcher now possesses the processing power required to process such enormous amounts of data. Nonetheless, we frequently make choices that must be kept in mind for decades or even centuries. For instance, it's common practise to design new structures with a 100-year lifespan in mind. due to the potential long-term effects that computers may have on society and human life.

Artificial intelligence's effects on the economy

The industry for Ai technologies is anticipated to reach close to $90 billion in value by 2025 as more sectors adopt artificial intelligence over the next ten years. Many scientists and management consultants are attracted to AI as they seek to simplify basic calculations to improve the intelligence of their organisations as a whole. The development of AI was made possible by the convergence of three different, though interconnected, technologies (Ernst et al., 2018):

For instance, it now costs approximately $220 to make an iPhone 7, whereas it was expected to cost about US$1.2 million to make a phone with the same memory capacity in the 1980s.This movement in marketing strategies favoring tiny, rapidly developing digital firms was usually driven by university spin-offs bolstered by an endless supply of college qualified software engineers. A contradictory outcome of recent technological advancements is the ability of new competitors to replace incumbents due to lower entry barriers while concurrently witnessing a significant growth in new forms of market concentration (Bessen, 2017).

The possibility for improved productivity, particularly amongst some of the low skilled, and the vastly reduced construction costs which some implementations have demonstrated, the existing period of technological changes depending on progressions in (AI) has stoked extensive concern about occupationwounded as well as additionalincreases in disparity. But, there may also be significant prospects for efficiency gains in emerging economies. But in order for the benefits of technology development based on AI to be properly dispersed, worries about more disparity growth must be tackled. Policies on skills are essential, but not enough. A reduction in working hours are also necessary to prevent much farther rises in market density, ensure adequate security and confidentiality of information, and assist in dispersing the benefits of increased productivity. The research demonstrates a modestly optimistic assessment of the promise and risks posed by artificial intelligence, provided that policymakers and social partners consider these new systems' distinctive traits. (Méda, 2016).

Most bystanders, though, are not consoled. According to several commentators, advancements in robotics and artificial intelligence could lead to significant job losses or economic polarisation in the ensuing decades, widening the gap between income and wealth (Korinek&Stiglitz, 2017). A rise in income disparities may result from more automation. Up toward 35% of all workers in the UK and 47% of all employment in the US might potentially be taken over by technology over the course of the next 20 years, according to an Oxford University research cited in the article (Frey and Osborne, 2017).

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Artificial intelligence's Effects on Ecological Research (Environment)

For researchers and managers, the complexity of many ecological systems presents a number of challenges, notably having to gather and process enormous volumes of data, deal with such a broad range of specimens, and handle the species' unanticipated and constantly changing ability for evolution. Also, the area is expanding.

Due to the magnitude of the task at hand and the amount of labour involved, there has been a constant need for instruments that can promote ecological thought instead of simply assist in data gathering and analysis. Both in the main and practical study region of ecology. Artificial intelligence has been utilised in ecology to address challenges with data collection, operational efficiencies, and the incapability to organise and analyse a wide range of ecological knowledge. One approach that investigators have effectively explored is the usage of expert systems, which entry focuses architecture, which is the method for gathering and utilising an independent expert information in a software program. (1987; Coulson and others).

Incorporating ecology, a qualitative instead of quantitative topic of study, into mathematical expressions is difficult (Brooks, 1999). Artificial intelligence provides methods for converting qualitative knowledge, such as species interactions, into a numerical manner that is amenable to computation in order to reach a subjective judgment. It is projected that over the next ten years, the constraints of the application of artificial intelligence to the development of ecological would become clear.

Artificial Intelligence's Effect on Agriculture

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization projects that by 2050, there will be a 2 billion rise in global population. Yet, just 4% of the additional land will be used for agriculture during that time. Also, it won't feed the full population. Modern farming is thus required to try to solve the major worldwide undersupply problem. AI offers a great chance to update the stale understanding of the agricultural ecology.

Among the many applications for artificial intelligence, picking, satellite reconnaissance, satellite images, proximity detection, weed and pest management, and solution recommendation are just a few. Microsoft is currently aiming to offer consulting services to 175 farmers in Andhra Pradesh, India, regarding seeding, the use of fertilizer, and other issues (Bagchi, 2019). High hectare yields have increased by an average of 30% as a result of this method when compared to the prior year. With the use of artificial intelligence, harvest innovations like Harvest Croo have created an autonomous berry harvesting system that mimics human intellect. A cloud-based solution has been created by the Israeli start-up Prospera that uses labeling to connect data and produce projections. Many examples exist of how AI is enhancing agriculture and altering the globe. The current situation of agriculture will only change or get better if the ongoing financing and verification issues that AI technology is still suffering are fixed.

Governmental Effects of Artificial Intelligence

In the foreseeable future, artificial intelligence will be most advantageous to humans. It is

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beneficial to the governments of all nations and essential to our daily lives. An analysis revealed that artificial intelligence can lessen administrative work and assist with resource allocation issues. The following five fundamental categories can be used to classify a wide range of AI research:
  • Answering Questions;
  • Completing Forms;
  • Request Forwarding;
  • The Translating Process;
  • Producing Documents

Government organisations benefited enormously from of the following categories in achieving their responsibilities more successfully. In 2017 (Mehr et al.)

In the modern tech era, which requires the utilization of enormous volumes of data, the development of AI can be considered as a path to the development of any firm. Accenture anticipated that artificial intelligence would be able to double economic growth rates by 2035. But, every sensible plan has a cost associated with it. In the case of AI in public sectors, it may cause privacy concerns, hasten the adoption of digital technology, and affect how well people can cooperate or keep up with machinery's speed requirements. As per research, AI poses a 9 to 47% risk to jobs over the next 20 years.

Artificial intelligence's Effects on Education
The education system will be impacted for as long as humanity uses AI. Authors anticipated that by 2025, artificial intelligence would create more employment than it destroys, but these new professions will require more expertise than earlier jobs of a similar nature did. Authorities, academic institutions, and businesses must think about how to develop learning curricula that provide people the skills they'll need to succeed in the modern economy when new tools arise (Perisic, 2018).

Colleges would consequently require help pupils get ready for the work. Challenges may arise in commercial domains like accounting, auditing, financing, and advertising. Automation is possible for standards with established, codified rules, laws, and procedures (Siau,2017). College students will be able to pursue their interests and computers will be able to fill many of the professions that they are qualified for, including those in the arts, history, music, philosophy, and political science, once artificial general intelligence (or strong AI) is developed.

Also, more research must be done on the new educational positions that place a focus on imagination, creativity, and innovation—a set of skills and abilities that robots can essentially never replicate—and demand a different set of graduate characteristics. (Popenici& Kerr) 2017.

The Impact of artificial intelligence on Creativity
The potential of artificial intelligence could boost the effectiveness of the existing economic situation. It might also make a bigger difference in the "innovation" sector of the market. A variety of goods and services, as well as production, may be impacted by such developments. If we use

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the example of "atomwise," a young company that focuses primarily on the identification of prescribing people applying by employing neural networks to demonstrate the bioactivity of single individual particles, we could see two ways that artificial intelligence has been applied in cutting-edge domains. 2018 (Cockburn et al) (Cockburn et al). Cockburn and associates.

Even though prolonged discussion or research on every topic will inevitably result in a deeper understanding of it, it is crucial to give everyone a general understanding of the goal they are trying to achieve with AI because it is more precise and cost-effective when it comes to technical difficulties.

Implications of artificial intelligence on military and defence

The role of artificial intelligence in contemporary warfare is growing (AI). AI-powered weapons systems are more effective at managing larger data quantities than conventional methods. The usage of AI-driven systems in the military is anticipated to increase as a result of increased financing for research and development from groups dedicated to the development of new and cutting-edge forms of weapons, such as artificial intelligence. Practically every military application uses artificial intelligence.

The potential impact of current AI capabilities on national security is significant. For instance, modern machine learning technology may make it possible to use high levels of automation in labor-intensive occupations like cyber defense and satellite data processing (Allen & Chan, 2017). the US Department of Defense, as an illustration. The development of a robotic submersible system is being supported by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), which is anticipated to use it for a variety of duties, including the detection of underwater mines and participation in anti-submarine operations. China is depending on AI, much like the US Department of Defense, to improve its defense systems and is anticipated to outpace the rest of the world in this area by 2030. Throughout the 2017 fiscal year, China invested a total of USD 7.4 billion in big data, cloud computing, and artificial intelligence. Future advancements in AI could be as revolutionary for national security as those in computers, aviation, biotechnology, and nuclear weapons. According to a Markets & Marketplaces analysis, the military AI market is projected to grow at a CAGR of 14.75% from 2017 to 2025 and reach USD 18.82 billion. These are the eight most important military uses for artificial intelligence that will emerge in the future.

A relatively new development in battle is the deployment of autonomous weapon systems, or AWS. Military scientists and strategists are aware of the potential benefits of automated driving, anticipating their ability to do jobs in environments and ways that people cannot, or could contribute to the reduction of expenses or military capability. The mechanisms scare the international community and civil society, however (Roff& Moyes, 2016). Armed drones' ability to carry out critical tasks including target identification, weapon selection, and power deployment has raised some concerns. The end result is that the advantages and disadvantages of using AWS in military systems remain to be established.

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Implications of artificial intelligence on healthcare and medicine

The use of AI in medical care presents the issue of whether it is merely a method that has been overstated or a tool that may help doctors accomplish their intended goals. In this field, AI contributes in disease diagnosis and therapy by collecting patient information by testing and interviewing them. It mostly assists with the management of cancer, neurology, and cardiology.

In this sector, Gunn used computerized evaluation to identify an acute abdominal pain in 1976, which was the first application of AI technology. Practices must adapt to the changing needs of patients and their capacity to understand and to paraphrase (Ramesh et al., 2004). The company sense.ly has created a virtual nurse called Molly to help keep track of patients and their doctor visits (Novatio, 2019). AI increases both the accessibility of data and the development of analysis tools. In 2016, Boston Children's Hospital developed the Alexa app for Amazon, which gives parents of ill children advice and medical data. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) developed the AiCure app to track patient's medical usage. These examples convince us that AI will become increasingly important in the future. In addition to these advancements, some doctors believe that the main difficulty is to bridge the gap between human cognition and digital data/AI while also improving the judgement procedure.

The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on the Job Market

Whether artificial intelligence will impact the labor market is a major cause of concern. An assessment of professionals was conducted by the nonprofit Pew Research Center, and it was found that half of the experts (48%) think AI will destroy more jobs than it will generate by 2025, while the other half (52%) think technology would improve employment. (Smith & Anderson) 2014 (Smith & Anderson). This organization added that the newly generated positions will require more skill-based labor than the ones that are now open. Even though some tasks can be automated
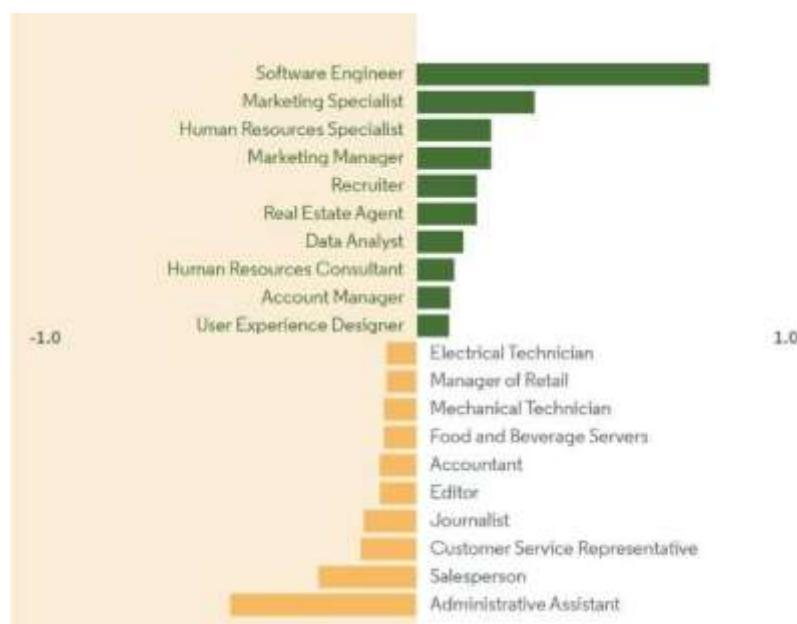
or streamlined, others still require human intervention.

Figure1: - Global occupation growth and decline *Source:Perisic(2018)*

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All businesses need workers with technical skills in positions like software engineers and information analysts as well as in areas like cloud computing, creating mobile apps, code review, and artificial intelligence (AI). (Perisic,2018)

Yet, only a small portion of the severely "automated" jobs—those with the biggest reduction in workforce share over the past five years—are among the ten jobs with the fastest rate of decline. Among these professions that require more repetitive work are managers, customer service agents, accountants, mechanical and electrical engineers, to name a few.
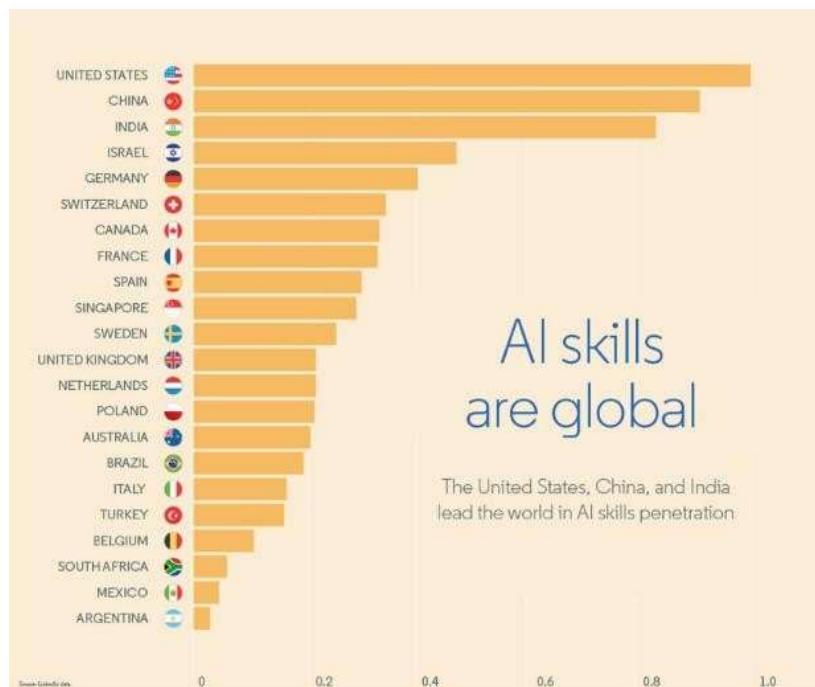

Figure 2:-The nations that have the greatest prevalence of AI skills include the United States, China, India, Israel, and Germany. Element to success are a worldwide phenomenon.*Source:- Perisic(2018)*

The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on the Manufacturing Sector

Artificial intelligence (AI), a branch of cognitive neuroscience, is now researching a range of topics, including image analysis, machine learning, natural language processing, and robots. Since years, AI and machine learning have been viewed as "black-art" processes, and it's frequently difficult to persuade business that using these techniques would always result in a profit. Also, the choices and skill of a programmer have a significant impact on how predictive modeling algorithms function. As a result, AI has performed inconsistently in business processes. On the

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other hand, industrial AI is a specialized field that focuses on creating, analyzing, and implementing various machine learning algorithms for applications that will be successful in the manufacturing sector over the long run. It serves as a bridge between academic AI research and business specialists as well as a rigorous approach and discipline to offer solutions for manufacturing applications. (Lee et al)

The letters ABCDE can be used to denote the basic components of commercial AI. The crucial components include domain knowledge (D), cloud or cyber technology (C), big data technology (B), analytics technology (A), and big data technology. Only if its other components are also available can the Paraphrase be considered AI's main component. Big data technology and the cloud are both crucial components for Industrial AI since they offer the knowledge (data) sources and a framework. Yet, facts and professional knowledge are also crucial but occasionally overlooked pieces of this puzzle. The following reasons make D main expertise the most crucial:

• Recognizing the issue and concentrating Commercial AI's resources on finding a solution;
• Knowing the technology so that accurate data of the appropriate standard can be obtained;
• Recognizing the relationship between the physical properties of a system or process and the physical effects of the variables; and
• Becoming aware of how these elements differ amongst machines.

When integrating cumulative learning capabilities into commercial AI models and assessing them, documentation is an essential component. We need to gather data trends and the supporting documentation (or label) for such patterns in order to gradually enhance the AI system and make it more precise, thorough, and robust. (Lee et al. 2018)

Conclusion

Machine learning and AI are permeating all aspects of civilization. As a result, research will soon concentrate on the extent to which they communicate and are engaged. In particular, the ideas of independence and artificial intelligence have both made major contributions to the subject at hand. Yet, there are still some uncertainties surrounding the safety of using autonomy in some circumstances. Information and communication technologies (ICT) are the foundation of the new, modern, digital world (ICT). Sometimes, AI does indeed have issues, much the same as adverse effects. There have been discussions regarding restricting the utility of autonomy, much like in the military. The anonymity of users is threatened by modern technology, even in market and communication systems. Information and communication technology (ICT) convergence is progressing. AI deployment is expected to lead to increased functionality in the military and agricultural sectors. Therefore, it can be presumed that AI has the power to venture into a splendid data based future alongside computers that understand our world, and enables us to arrive at more informed decisions. In the times to come, there shall not be any area or domain which will be untouched by Artificial intelligence and it will be more widespread and sweeping than the introduction of computing devices. Almost every element of mainstream wisdom in modern life has been revolutionized by the usage of AI.

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