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AI MAINTAINING HUMANKIND

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I. ABSTRACT

A deeper comprehension of the differences between artificial intelligence (AI) and human intellect is required to better prepare for the society of the future, in which AI will have a far more widespread effect on our lives. It is impossible to distinguish between biological and human intelligence without mentioning self-replication. Therefore, until AI develops artificial life, there is a fundamental divide between human intellect and AI. The most pronounced differences between human intelligence and animal intelligence are seen in social and meta cognitive abilities. Even while technological advancements are expected to make AI work better, it will still be a product of human action. Though artificial intelligence is a man-made biological form, results might change if it learns to reproduce itself.

II. What is AI?

In the years and decades to come, artificial intelligence (AI), a genuinely ground-breaking achievement of computer science, will be a fundamental part of all contemporary software. From virtual assistants to self-driving cars, it powers everything, and its importance is only going to increase. This both poses a threat and a chance. Both defensive and offensive cyber operations will be augmented by AI. Additionally, new cyber attack techniques will be developed to exploit some AI technology flaws. Finally, AI's demand for massive volumes of training data will increase the value of data and redefine how we must think about data protection. To guarantee that this era-defining technology will lead to broadly shared safety and prosperity, prudent global governance will be necessary. So let's take a trip and investigate the human touch in an increasingly mechanised environment.

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ISSN: 2582-6433

III. History or background of AI

Ancient Greece is when the concept of "a machine that thinks" first appeared. However, significant occasions and turning points in the development of artificial intelligence since the invention of electronic computing (and in relation to some of the subjects covered in this article) include the following:

- 1950 sees the release of Computing Machinery and Intelligence by Alan Turing. Turing, who gained notoriety during World War II by cracking the Nazi ENIGMA code, proposes in the article to address the subject of "Can machines think?" and offers the Turing Test to ascertain if a computer can exhibit the same intelligence (or the outcomes of the same intelligence) as a person. Since then, many have argued over the Turing test's usefulness.
- At the first-ever AI conference held at Dartmouth College in 1956, John McCarthy first uses the term "artificial intelligence." (McCarthy later created the Lisp language.) Allen Newell, J.C. Shaw, and Herbert Simon develop the Logic Theorist later that year, which is the first functioning AI software ever.
- Frank Rosenblatt creates the Mark 1 Perceptron in 1967, the first machine based on a neural network that "learned" by making mistakes. Perceptrons, written by Marvin Minsky and Seymour Papert, is published just a year later. It quickly establishes itself as a classic work on neural networks while also serving as, at least temporarily, a counterargument to further neural network research.
- In the 1980s, neural networks that train themselves via a backpropagation method find widespread usage in AI applications.
- 1997: In a chess match (and rematch), IBM's Deep Blue defeats then-world chess champion Garry Kasparov.
- 2011: Ken Jennings and Brad Rutter were defeated by IBM Watson on Jeopardy!
- 2015: Baidu's Minwa supercomputer classifies and identifies pictures more accurately than the average person using a specific type of deep neural network called a convolutional neural network.
- Lee Sodol, the reigning world champion Go player, is defeated by DeepMind's AlphaGo computer programme in a five-game match in 2016. Given the enormous number of possible movements as the game develops (more than 14.5 trillion after just four plays!), the win is noteworthy. Later, Google reportedly paid $400 million to buy DeepMind.

ISSN: 2582-6433

IV. TYPES OF AI

While there are many different ways to categorise artificial intelligence, the two main classifications are based on the capabilities and the functionalities of the technology. The flowchart that follows explains the many categories of AI.

Based on capabilities, type 1 AI

1. Weak or limited AI

- Narrow AI is a subset of AI that is intelligent enough to carry out certain tasks.In the field of artificial intelligence, narrow AI is the most prevalent and readily available AI.[3]
- Since narrow AI is only trained for a single task, it cannot perform tasks outside of its domain or set of constraints. As a result, it is often known as weak AI. If narrow AI exceeds its bounds, it may fail in unexpected ways.
- Apple Siri is a fantastic example of narrow artificial intelligence, yet it only does a small set of pre-defined tasks.
- Given that it combines an Expert system method together with machine learning and natural language processing, IBM's Watson supercomputer also falls under the category of Narrow AI.
- Playing chess, receiving recommendations for purchases on an e-commerce site, self-driving automobiles, speech recognition, and picture identification are some examples of narrow AI.

2. General AI

- An intelligence known as general artificial intelligence (GAI) is capable of doing any intellectual job as effectively as a person.
- The goal of general AI is to create a system that is intelligent enough to think like a person on its own.
- There is currently no system that falls under general AI that can carry out every work as well as a person.
- Researchers from all across the world are currently concentrating on creating general AI devices.

ISSN: 2582-6433

- As general AI systems are still being researched, it will take a long time and many resources to develop such systems.

3.Super AI

- Super AI is a degree of system intelligence where computers are capable of outperforming people in any task thanks to their cognitive abilities. It results from generic AI.
- Strong AI has the capacity to think, reason, solve puzzles, make judgements, plan, learn, and communicate on its own, among other crucial features.
- Super AI is still only an idealised idea in the world of artificial intelligence. Real-world implementation of such systems is still a challenging endeavour.

Type 2 artificial intelligence: functional-based

Machines That React / Reactive Machines

- The most fundamental forms of artificial intelligence are robots that are just reactive.
- Such artificial intelligence systems don't retain memories or prior experiences for future use.
- These machines just concentrate on the present situation and respond in the best way they can.
- Reactive machines, like IBM's Deep Blue system, may be seen in action.
- Reactive machines are another example, such as AlphaGo from Google.

Small Memory

- Machines with a little amount of memory can temporarily retain some data or memories of the past
- These devices can only access saved data for a short time.
- One of the greatest instances of Limited Memory systems is self-driving automobiles. These vehicles may retain information for road navigation, including the speed limit, distance to other vehicles, and recent speeds of those close.
- Theories of Mind
- Concept of Mind AI should be able to connect socially with humans and comprehend human emotions, people, and opinions.
- Although this kind of AI machines has not yet been developed, researchers are working hard to advance their capabilities.

ISSN: 2582-6433

Self-Awareness

- Self-awareness Future of artificial intelligence is AI. They will be extremely clever and possess consciousness, feelings, and self-awareness.
- These devices will be more intelligent than a human mind.
- Self-Aware AI is still a theoretical idea and does not currently exist in reality.

V. APPLICATION ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

AI systems have a wide range of practical applications nowadays. Some of the most typical instances are shown below:

Speech recognition, also known as automated speech recognition (ASR), computer speech recognition, or speech-to-text, is a skill that converts spoken language into written language using natural language processing (NLP). Many mobile devices have speech recognition built into their operating systems to enable voice search (like Siri) and to increase texting accessibility.

Online virtual agents are replacing human agents in customer care across the customer experience. They give individualised advise, respond to frequently asked questions (FAQs) regarding subjects like shipping, or cross-sell items or make size recommendations to users, altering the way we view user interaction on websites and social media. Examples include virtual agent-equipped messaging bots on e-commerce websites, chat programmes like Slack and Facebook Messenger, and jobs often carried out by virtual assistants and voice assistants.

Through the use of digital images, videos, and other visual inputs, computer vision technology enables computers and systems to extract meaningful information from those inputs and take appropriate action. It differs from picture recognition jobs in that it may provide recommendations. Computer vision, which uses convolutional neural networks, is used for self-driving cars in the automotive sector, radiological imaging in healthcare, and photo tagging in social media.

Recommendation engines: By using historical data on consumer behaviour, AI algorithms may help identify data patterns that can be applied to create more successful cross-selling tactics. Online shops utilise this to suggest pertinent add-ons to clients during the checkout process.

ISSN: 2582-6433

Automated stock trading: High-frequency trading platforms powered by AI execute hundreds or even millions of deals per day without the need for human interaction, helping to optimise stock portfolios.

VI. FUTURE OF AI

Unquestionably, artificial intelligence (AI) is a ground-breaking area of computer science that is poised to dominate a number of new technologies, including big data, robots, and the internet of things. In the upcoming years, it will continue to be a technical pioneer. AI has gone from being science fiction to reality in a matter of years. In the real world as much as in science fiction films, intelligent machines assist humans. We currently live in a world of artificial intelligence, which was only a story for a while.

Whether we are aware of it or not, artificial intelligence technology is being used in our daily lives and has already ingrained itself into our culture. Everyone now uses AI in their everyday lives, from chatbots to Alexa and Siri. Rapid advancement and change are taking place in this field of technology. But it wasn't as simple and straightforward as it seemed to us. To get AI to this point, many years of arduous labour and contributions from several individuals were required. Being such a cutting-edge technology, AI also deals with a lot of debates about its future and effects on people. It could be risky, but it's also a fantastic opportunity.

VII. AI's FUTURE INFLUENCE ON SEVERAL INDUSTRIES

Healthcare

AI will be critical in diagnosing illnesses more swiftly and precisely in the healthcare industry. AI will make new medication research more efficient and cost-effective. It will also improve patient participation in their treatment and make appointment scheduling and bill paying easier, with fewer mistakes. Apart from these helpful applications, one major issue of AI in healthcare is ensuring its acceptance in regular clinical practises.

Cyber security

Without a question, cyber security is a top responsibility for any organization in order to secure data

ISSN: 2582-6433

protection. Some forecasts for cyber security with AI include the following changes :

- Security issues will be tracked using AI techniques.
- NLP is used to identify the source of cyber-attacks.
- RPA bots are used to automate rule-based operations and procedures.

However, as a great technology, it can also be used by attackers as a threat. They can utilize AI unethically by employing automated attacks that are difficult to defend against.

Transportation

While completely autonomous vehicles have not yet been deployed in the transportation industry, researchers are making progress in this area. In the cockpit, AI and machine learning are being used to assist minimise workload, manage pilot stress and fatigue, and increase on-time performance. There are various barriers to AI adoption in transportation, particularly in public transit. There is a significant risk of over-reliance on automated and autonomous systems.

E-commerce

Artificial intelligence will soon be a key component of the e-commerce industry. It will have a favourable effect on every facet of the e-commerce industry, from user experience to product marketing and delivery. Future developments in e-commerce include the usage of chatbots, automated warehousing and inventory systems, and shopper customization.

Employment

Thanks to the application of artificial intelligence, finding work is now straightforward for both job seekers and companies. Artificial intelligence (AI) is already being employed in the job market, where tight regulations and algorithms automatically reject a CV from an applicant if it does not meet the requirements of the organisation. In the future, it is hoped that most AI-enabled apps would control the hiring process, from marking written interviews to conducting phone interviews.

Various AI applications, like Rezi, Jobseeker, etc., are assisting job seekers in creating outstanding resumes and locating the best positions that match their skills.

Aside from the aforementioned industries, AI has a bright future in manufacturing, banking & finance, entertainment, etc.

ISSN: 2582-6433

VIII. AI MANAGING HUMAN LIFE

The use of new information and concepts is what led to the development of all human civilizations. According to Shabbir and Anwer (3), the primary goal of AI is to revolutionise computer operations and enable them to carry out complex tasks like problem-solving, learning, and reasoning. AI enables robots to mimic the majority of human cognitive skills by using advanced programming, mathematics, and computer science. As a result, anytime engaging in several varied tasks, such as space exploration and underwater research, individuals can use AI to promote mistake reduction.

Because AI enables people to pursue challenging tasks or functions, its application is essential. Humans may now build robots that can improve mining operations and exploration missions thanks to machine learning. In harsh settings like war zones, they can also do difficult jobs (Scherer 361). This is feasible since AI-guided machines won't grow tired or malfunction. Humans may rely on the strength of AI during natural catastrophes and times of conflict to rescue people, distribute food supplies, and destroy bombs.[4]

It is a fact that humans cannot efficiently carry out the majority of their tasks without using AI since the[5] global economy has shifted to be technology-based. People nowadays, for instance, utilise cellphones and other portable electronics that are made possible by this sort of innovation (Shabbir and Anwer 7). Financial institutions have invested in these technologies because they can give fast, high-quality services to the intended clients while being able to identify any type of fraud. This implies that nations can adopt AI applications and uses to accomplish their goals.

Another factor driving people to accept the use of AI in their daily lives is the rise of chronic medical issues. To a greater extent, doctors and other healthcare professionals may buy and use these devices to examine certain illnesses, keep track of medication side effects, and perform procedures. According to Scherer (376), AI can equip experts in this sector to identify neurological diseases and efficiently treat them. Robotics is now essential in enabling physicians to carry out radiosurgery with utmost precision without causing harm to other organs or tissues.

[4] https://www.ibm.com/topics/artificial-intelligence
[5] https://ivypanda.com/essays/artificial-intelligence-managing-human-life/

ISSN: 2582-6433

When concentrating on boring or repetitive tasks, humans can greatly benefit from AI. Machines can think quicker over longer periods of time without slowing down or modifying their outputs since they never get weary (Poola 97). Since they are incapable of feeling emotions, they may be able to carry out difficult tasks, allowing people to reach their full potential.

IX. IS IT WORTH AI MANAGING HUMAN BEINGS

The ability of today's sophisticated computers to learn and make judgements based on the data they consume generally leads humans to see them as intelligent. Despite the fact that we may be able to recognise such capacity, we actually possess a quite different kind of intelligence.

AI may be defined as a computer acting or making decisions that appear intelligent. AI imitates how people act, feel, communicate, and make decisions in accordance with Alan Turing's worldview. This kind of intelligence is very helpful in an organisational context since it may find informative patterns that optimise job-related trends because of its capacity for imitation. Additionally, unlike humans, AI never gets physically exhausted and will continue to function as long as it is fed data.

These characteristics make AI the ideal candidate for use in repeated, low-level, regular operations that occur within closed management systems. The game's rules are crystal clear and unaffected by outside factors in such a system. Consider an assembly line where workers are not distracted by requests from other sources, such as meetings at the office. As an illustration, consider the assembly line, where Amazon put algorithms in charge of managing human employees and even firing them. AI can do tasks more accurately than human supervisors because they are repetitious and subject to strict processes that maximise production.

However, human capabilities are more varied. Humans have the capacity to envision, predict, feel, and assess changing conditions, which enables people to transition from short-term to long-term concerns, in contrast to AI abilities that are simply sensitive to the facts provided. These skills are exclusive to humans and unlike artificial intelligence, which depends on a constant stream of input from outside the body to function.

ISSN: 2582-6433

In this perspective, people constitute a new kind of AI, or what we would term real intelligence. When open systems are in existence, this kind of intelligence is required. In an open management system, the team or organisation interacts with the outside world and must thus manage external influences. Such work setting requires the ability to anticipate and work with, for example, sudden changes and distorted information exchange, while at the same time being creative in distilling a vision and future strategy. Open systems are always undergoing transition, and real intelligence is needed to handle this process effectively.

Although Authentic Intelligence (referred to as AI2 here) and Artificial Intelligence (referred to as AI1 here) appear to be in opposition to one another, they are actually complementary. Both types of intelligence offer a range of specialised skills when applied to organisations.

The Bottom Line Regarding Artificial Intelligence's Benefits and Drawbacks

Knowing AI's benefits and drawbacks, you might conclude that it has enormous potential to improve the quality of life for people everywhere. Making ensuring that the development of AI doesn't spiral out of control will be the most crucial task for humans. Artificial intelligence has both disputed advantages and disadvantages, but there is no denying that technology is having a significant influence on the world economy. It keeps expanding every single day, promoting corporate sustainability.

X. CONCLUSION

In equal measure, anxiety and excitement are being sparked by artificial intelligence (AI). AI development has been compared to "summoning the devil" by some, and there are worries that it may eventually wipe out humans. People's fear of AI may stem from the science fiction idea that robots would eventually take over all of human occupations and "wake up" and perform unexpected things. Some people, however, sense danger where others see opportunity.

ISSN: 2582-6433

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