

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE CAN BE THE SAVIOR OF HUMAN RACE

## OUTLINE

### 1. INTRODUCTION:

**Thesis Statement:** Though AI shows the promise that it can save humanity through its technological advancements, yet, human race is compromised owing to its unethical disinformation, biasness and other aspects of peace and security. AI might not serve as the ultimate savior.

### 2. A Brief Overview of Artificial Intelligence

### 3. The Limitations of Artificial Intelligence In Rescuing Humanity

- Compromising moral concerns
- Destroy man's capability of decision making through control over data
- Artificial Intelligence has compromised the cognitive abilities of human.
- Algorithmic Bias perpetuate discrimination
- Job displacement due to automation

### 4. Artificial Intelligence's Role as the Savior of Human Race

- a) Creation of tools and frameworks which mitigate the unethical use of AI.
- b) Human judgments through AI driven insights and data analysis.
- c) Education and training programs equip individuals with skills to work alongside AI.
- d) Techniques to identify and mitigate biased algorithms.
- e) Job creation is facilitated by technological advancement and automation.

5. Although, Artificial Intelligence greatly benefits human life, yet its negative aspects overshadow benefits.

- a) Despite efforts to monitor unethical AI use, the growth of AI has exceeded ethical boundaries.
- b) AI-driven insights augment human decision making but must be balanced with human judgement to uphold informed choices.
- c) Training programs aim to prepare students for AI; reliance of AI tools unintentionally effects the ~~students~~ Humans.

d) Though there are techniques developed to control AI's unethical use, yet its overstepping makes it a foe for human.

e) While technological advancement ~~and~~ creates new job opportunities, rapid displacement overweighs job creation, emphasizing the reality that AI is not the savior.

## 6. Conclusion

"I'm not normally an advocate of frequent and uncontrolled deployment of AI - it's gonna be the best or worst thing ever for humanity."

Elon Musk

This quotation of Elon Musk encapsulates the dual nature of Artificial Intelligence, suggesting that while it holds potential, unchecked position could lead to positive and negative results for humanity. It indicates that Artificial Intelligence might not be the ultimate savior as proclaimed. Like other tools, Artificial Intelligence is made neutral by nature i.e. for the betterment of human and society. However, its overuse or misuse raises questions. Artificial Intelligence is no more the savior of humans as it has breached the moral concerns, disturbed the data privacy, and created discrimination through its bias algorithms. It ~~has~~ also affects human abilities by making

humans dependent on Artificial Intelligence tools and technology. Even though it creates such moral and socio-economic problems, still modern societies continue to invest in its developments. Because it gives benefits such as technologically advanced tools which detect and connect people globally. This makes it clear that AI will continue to grow in future.

Before going to discuss, it is important to understand what Artificial Intelligence actually is?

It is the emulation of human like intelligence to machines so that they can perform the tasks similar to humans. Man has created various kinds of tools and frameworks that can make his life easier. Artificial Intelligence is one of them. Its development has been continuing for a long time. It began with narrow AI that focused on specific tasks such as data collection etc. However, general AI

has begun to develop in the recent past which has the ability to even learn from its mistakes and completely replace man. It is common knowledge that AI like all other inventions, is initially neutral and made for the savior of human. This means, its misuse or overuse makes it foe for human and society.

The most important concern which denounce Artificial Intelligence as a savior of humanity is the manipulation of opinions. A rather prominent example of this is increasing use of deep fakes. This AI tool allows user to pass any information by editing the faces and voices of people or personalities.

The **Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)** is a framework by **Ion Goodfellow**, responsible for generating new data with the same statistics.

The research has also been done in this area, often highlights the potential risks and implications.

**Hao, K. (2019)**, <sup>MIT</sup> published his research on how AI-generated fake media

is becoming a real problem. and underscores the urgency in addressing this growing concern to safeguard the integrity of information and public discourse.

The matter doesn't end here, Artificial intelligence has gone so far that it can no longer be called the savior of Humans. It has also diminished men's decision making capability due to the control and manipulation of data. AI systems heavily rely on data for learning and decision-making and that data was taken from various sources to make decisions for people. The **collection of Cookies (tool)** and user data by websites is one the prevalent practices. Cookies track user behavior, preferences, and interactions online and sell them to companies like Amazon which take decisions for man. **Facebook Pixel, Google Analytics** are tools integrated into websites, helps track user behavior, interactions, and other metrics. Artificial intelligence

is gaining power by controlling human information and actions, reshaping the way we think about human superiority.

Artificial Intelligence is no more the savior of humans as it has also affected the cognitive abilities of humans. With its technological advancements, it does not allow man to the self-imaginary world. Several researchers have explored the impact of AI on human cognition.

Nicholas Carr, in his book "The Shallows: What the Internet is Doing to our Brains" discusses how increased dependence on technology, including AI-driven systems, could potentially alter our cognitive processes, attention, and ability to concentrate deeply. Additionally, Susan Greenfield, in "Mind Change: How digital technologies leaving mark on Our Brains," raises concerns about the potential influence of AI on cognitive behaviors, social interactions, and overall brain function.



It is also true that algorithms of artificial intelligence are also damaging in a certain way. AI algorithms have been found to exacerbate societal biases.

The same nature of content will be available to users and they will not be able to acknowledge various perspectives.

Studies like "Discrimination in Online Ad Delivery" by Diaz at the Conference on Fairness, Accountability and Transparency, (2020) revealed how AI algorithms used in online advertising perpetuate discrimination by delivering ads related to housing and employment disproportionately.

Moreover, Buolamwini and Gebru in their paper "Gender Shades: Intersectional Accuracy Disparities in Commercial Gender Classification (2018)"

highlighted the significant inaccuracies and biases in facial recognition systems. It particularly identifying individuals' gender with higher error rates for darker skinned-skinned women.

These instances put emphasis on the need to address biases deeply ingrained within AI systems.

proving it to be a foe to human race.

Lastly, the concern about Artificial intelligence's impact on job displacement due to its technological advancements. Artificial intelligence offers numerous benefits including increased efficiency and productivity, but its implementation can indeed disrupt the society.

Industries around the world are laying off workers because machines can easily perform the jobs that were previously performed by five workers. Take, for instance the case of Niki, an AI-driven chatbot developed in India for tasks like bill payments and online transactions. The adoption of these technologies in developing countries is hindered by limited access to education and training programs focused on advanced tech skills. Moreover, Zozo, a Japanese online retailer famous for using AI for sizing recommendations, potentially reduce the need for certain human roles. Zozo CEO Yusaku Maezawa designs as fashion retailer. 88%

Per-cent

of customer interaction will be managed by Zozo (The Japan Times).

However, AI's role as a potential savior lies in its ability to create new opportunities requiring a shift in education and skill development to match the evolving job landscape. Such as creating tools and frameworks to mitigate the unethical use of AI, implementing ethical guidelines, governance mechanisms, and accountability measures. Organizations such as the IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) and the Partnership on AI have contributed significantly to this cause. The partnership provides Ethical Aligned Design, emphasizing transparency, fairness, and social impact. Moreover, global initiatives like the Montreal Declaration on Responsible AI encourages the collaborative work that aims to put AI development at the service of well-being of humans and to guide social change by developing recommendations. Many

events were organised to engage in discussion around the societal issues, and "some IS deliberative workshops were held, involving over 500 citizens, experts and stakeholders from all walks of life. (Montreal Declaration on Responsible AI Report).

Similarly, Artificial Intelligence continues to improve human judgments and data analysis with the help of its technological tools. AI-powered tools have facilitated faster and more accurate decision-making processes, as discussed by Fernandez-Aleman - professor at University of Murcia, Spain.

Furthermore, AI-driven insights and data analysis offer promising benefits these technologies must be carefully navigated to ensure they truly serve as a boon for humanity. Applications like healthcare and disaster response plays significant role in human life.

Obermeyer (2016) highlights the positive impact of AI in predicting disease outbreaks and improving medical diagnostics. In Disaster Response,

Fernandez Aleman analyze main features in the Journal of Biomedical Informatics. These applications have changed human perceptions regarding artificial intelligence as it helps <sup>plays</sup> the role of savior in human life.

Moreover, artificial Intelligence "also plays an important role in the field of Education. With its new technological advancements, it provides humans with skills and new techniques that can help them to work

parallel to AI. Universities like Stanford and MIT offer specialized courses in artificial Intelligence and machine learning, providing students with deep understanding of these technologies.

Additionally, online platforms like Coursera and edX offer accessible and flexible training modules, allowing professionals to upskill in AI-related domains. Furthermore, initiatives like Google AI Residency Program and Microsoft AI for Earth aim to bridge the gap between academia and industry by providing hands-on experience and

mentorship in AI and application development. These programs contribute to creating a workforce that can harness the power of AI while also understanding its ethical implications and social impact.

In recent years, the increasing awareness of biases in artificial intelligence algorithms has led to significant advancements in techniques focused on identifying and mitigating such biases. Scholars and researchers have gone through the development of fairness-aware machine learning algorithms to address the challenges associated with biased AI systems.

Works like **Algorithmic Bias Detection and Mitigation** by **Michael Carl Tschantz** (Researcher ICST)

ensures best practices and policies to reduce consumer harm. Additionally,

tools like **IBM's AI Fairness 360** and **Google's What-If tool** offer practical solutions for detecting and

visualizing biases in machine learning models. These efforts show that

people working on AI are trying hard to make sure AI is fair and doesn't threaten different

groups of people unfairly. In the field of employment Artificial Intelligence plays its role as a catalyst for job creation. It contributes to economic growth and innovation through its technological advancements. The development and implementation of new technologies demands for skilled workers to design, maintain, and operate these systems. According to Marco Iacoviello (Forbes Council Member), AI-technology rebuilds and redefines traditional sectors for new job opportunities. For instance, in the healthcare sector, AI can enhance medical diagnosis, expedite drug discovery and support telemedicine. This paves the way for professional profiles who interpret and analyze data. Similarly, in the agricultural sector AI opens up opportunities for new roles such as "agrotechnologists" who combines agricultural expertise with advanced AI knowledge. AI is also opening up new possibilities for non-traditional jobs - e-commerce platform and entrepreneurship. With access to AI-based tools and resources, individuals

can create their own businesses based on innovative and customised solutions.

The rapid growth of artificial intelligence has indeed outpaced efforts to monitor and regulate its ethical use. Despite initiatives to establish ethical frameworks, examples of AI applications crossing ethical boundaries endure. Studies like Joy Buolamwini's research on gender and racial bias in facial recognition systems highlights the problem of facial recognition technology, which has raised concerns regarding human emotions and biased outcomes. Additionally, the deployment of AI in autonomous weapons systems has sparked debates on the moral implications of machines making crucial decisions.

Additionally, in the realm of AI-driven insights and data analysis, there exists a paradox wherein the technology designed to enhance human decision-making can unintentionally compromise the unique strengths of human judgment. While AI



provides valuable insights by processing vast amount of data quickly and objectively, overreliance on algorithmic recommendations may lead to a reduction in critical thinking and intuition. Take for instance, healthcare professionals relying solely on AI predictions without considering their clinical expertise, it may led to misdiagnoses. Similarly, in financial settings, automated trading might trigger market fluctuations that human intuition could have foreseen. Moreover, achieving a delicate balance between AI assistance and human perception is crucial to avoid the erosion of decision making capabilities, ensuring cooperation that leverages the strengths of both AI and human intelligence.

In a like manner, while training programs aspire to ready students for seamless AI integration, an unintended consequences surfaces - a subtle but consequential reliance on AI tools that casts a shadow over human capabilities. The rise of AI-tools like ChatGPT and Open AI has transformed the world,

but it raises concerns about its impact on human critical thinking abilities. The development of ChatGPT is a case in point people no longer bother to investigate and improve things when they can easily let ChatGPT do the job for them (Joshua Miller July 27, 2023). Experts emphasize the need to balance AI's capabilities with the preservation of human critical <sup>thinking</sup> skills. According to Hassanali (International Centre for Theoretical Physics), argues that while AI can provide valuable insights, it should not replace our capacity to analyze, evaluate and make informed decisions. However, AI's overstepping undermines its importance, as it fails to perform the role of Saviour.

Correspondingly, scholars and practitioners have explored approaches such as algorithmic transparency, fairness-aware machine learning, and diversity-enhancing strategies to address the unintended biases that may emerge in AI systems (Diakopoulos, 2016; Barocas 2017). Nevertheless, the need to establish unbiased AI

algorithms increase daily. Notably, AI has raised biases towards races; for instance Joy Buolamwini at MIT, working with Timnit, found higher error rates in facial analysis technology for minorities, especially minority women, potentially due to unrepresentative data (Harvard Business Review).

Furthermore, these biases are not new, having plagued data sciences for decades, exemplified misdiagnosis of AIDS as "GRID" in 1980 or the flaw of averages that caused hundreds of jets accidents in 1940 (David Dai, Oct 27, 2022).

Such biases sow unrest in the society, creating social discrimination and a false sense of objectivity that could ultimately lead to chaos in human life.

Therefore, it's crucial to recognize that AI is not a panacea for societal challenges.

Last, due to technological advancements and automation, a surge in unemployment rates is a potential consequence. While AI can generate around 97 million new jobs, it is projected to eliminate about 87 million jobs by 2025 (World Economic Forum Report, 2022). This sharp contrast underscores the

need for proactive strategies to manage the potential surge in unemployment and economic challenges. Thus, the integration of AI presents a complex scenario, promising job creation but posing a considerable risk of displacement. Repercussions associated with AI and job loss may not transpire uniformly across all sectors and societal factions.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) emphasizes concerns over income inequality, especially with disproportionate layoffs for certain groups. Therefore, these vivid differences and intricate challenges show that AI significantly impacts human life, and it doesn't seem the benefactor of the human race.