



THE FUTURE OF HUMANS IN AN AI DOMINATED WORLD

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Abstract:

Purpose: Today's human world is mostly powered by AI. With the increasing demand of AI in the world, it is difficult to understand the future of humans. The aim of this research is to understand the future of humans in AI dominated world and thus understand the threats it may possess.

Methodology: It was an observational and virtually mixed technique study that began around January 2023 and referenced to several news articles and internet resources, some of which are listed below.

Findings: The variables included in the study were selected based on the literature. As per the literature review, in an article by BBC in the year 2014, famous theoretical physicist, Stephen Hawking quoted that, "The development of full artificial intelligence could spell the end of the human race." This was in response to the question about revamp technology he uses to communicate, which involves a basic form of AI. While some experts have their concerns, but on the other hand most of them are in favor of AI stating it will better the human life.

Contribution: In today's world, we are surrounded with AI powered websites, software's, applications they are slowly yet steadily becoming the heart of technology. AI is merged with different technologies like in e-commerce for more personalized shopping experience or fraud prevention etc. With the advancement and need of technology, experts are working on giving AI emotions which can make them more human like or even surpass human, As AI lacks emotions, logical thinking and reasoning which make them less than humans. With the help of this research, one will understand the position humans will stand in if AI continues to grow the way it does and how humans will cope up and live in a world which will be dominated by AI

IndexTerms - Artificial Intelligence, Human, Future, Benefits, Threats, Future of AI, Future of Human, Technology.

1. INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a wide-ranging branch of computer science concerned with building smart machines capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence. AI is an interdisciplinary science with multiple approaches, but advancements in machine learning and deep learning are creating a paradigm shift in virtually every sector of the tech industry. Artificial intelligence allows machines to model, and even improve upon, the capabilities of the human mind. From the development of self-driving cars to the proliferation of smart assistants like Siri and Alexa, AI is a growing part of everyday life. As a result, many tech companies across various industries are investing in artificially intelligent technologies.

According to an article published by the United Nations, "Will robots and AI cause mass unemployment? Not necessarily, but they do bring other threats". Hubert Dreyfus, an ardent critic of artificial intelligence, boldly asserted in 1965 that a machine could never beat a human in chess. It would only take two years for the doubting academic to be defeated by an MIT-created computer. By 1997, computers had evolved far enough to defeat Garry Kasparov, one of the greatest chess brains of all time. In 2015, our species' best player in the extremely intuitive and "human" game of Go lost to Google's computer on many occasions.

The aim of this paper is to understand and discuss the threat AI possess if its development is continued to be the same along with the dependency humans have on it. This research will also help us understand the future of humans in an AI dominated world. The remaining of this article is structured as follows: The theoretical foundations of AI and humans are presented in section 2. Section 3 summarizes the opinions of experts and their predictions for the future of AI and humans. In section 4, it is indicated that the findings of the study. Section 5 of the article concludes it.

2. AI and The Future Humans

Mathematician Alan Turing changed history once more with a straightforward query: "Can machines think?" Less than ten years after assisting the Allies in winning World War II by cracking the Nazi encryption device Enigma. Fundamentally, artificial intelligence (AI) is the area of computer science that seeks to positively respond to Turing's challenge. The scope of this study is to recreate or reproduce human intellect in robots. The broad objective of AI has sparked a lot of discussions and inquiries. In fact, no single definition of the discipline is widely acknowledged.

2.1 AI and Human Can They Co-Exist?

According to a number of recent studies, the workplace will benefit greatly from AI and humans working together. In fact, according to a recent poll by Automation Anywhere, 72% of workers are confident that AI and corporate automation methods would not replace them and will improve their performance at work. Artificial intelligence, after all, is a technology that will always assist humans in reaching higher business milestones by eliminating boring and repetitive activities. In this approach, eliminating these time-consuming procedures can lessen the weight of labor that is always building up for humans. Intelligent business automation solutions driven by AI can handle the majority of these jobs. AI enables this by providing benefits including speed and accuracy, round-the-clock availability, and high accessibility. As long as an AI system is regularly fed and taught with high-quality data, it will function appropriately.

How does human-AI collaboration function?

Processing emails, papers, invoices, client questions, and other bulk-intensive operations are commonplace in business. Intelligent AI technologies that handle the majority of these mass procedures can benefit humans. These systems have the ability to read, analyze, and analyze text. They can also extract pertinent data and use decision engines to make decisions. These features enable artificial intelligence (AI) solutions to do additional tasks, such as responding, forwarding, archiving, raising tickets, and many more, depending on the needs of the organization.

AI may assist humans by enhancing job productivity and freeing up time for them to concentrate on more delicate tasks by handling the majority of these procedures. Additionally, over time, this AI-human partnership may save operating costs, generate a positive return on investment, and raise overall customer happiness.

Important fields of study where AI and humans collaborate

In many different businesses and in their individual workplaces, AI and people already coexist. This is now made feasible in a variety of work settings, both in the front-end and back-end sectors.

BFSI organizations

The majority of BFSIs and financial institutions have to deal with issues including processing bills and invoicing, managing claims and filing insurance paperwork, loans, debt collection, and other issues. AI-based software solutions can manage and process such repeated jobs easily if they are done effectively, which lessens the need for people to process each instance manually.

Customer service solutions

In the realm of customer service, AI and human interaction may coexist in harmony. Customer care and support teams frequently work around-the-clock in a number of sectors, including BFSI, public sector, e-commerce, and even logistics. Humans may find it hard to work nonstop, even in many staggered shifts. Numerous consumer enquiries are repetitive in nature and frequently call for the same kinds of solutions and inquiry resolution procedures. AI technologies can replace everyday manual effort in order to handle this deluge of consumer questions. These can handle the majority of repetitive requests and assist humans more quickly, accurately, and effectively since they are accessible around-the-clock.

2.2 How is AI taking over human

Robots and artificial intelligence (AI) will displace some human occupations, but they will also generate new ones. Since 2000, 1.7 million manufacturing jobs have been gradually eliminated thanks to robots and automation technologies. On the other hand, it is anticipated that by 2025, AI will generate 97 million new employments. Some jobs will continue to be replaced by AI. Workers should anticipate employment disruptions as a result of AI in a variety of areas, including healthcare, agriculture, and industrial sectors. But it is anticipated that AI will increase need for professionals, particularly in the fields of robotics and software engineering.

Some people don't perceive things impartially. Sean Chou, CEO of AI company Catalytic, for instance, has a blunt opinion that robots are stupid, and he is not the only one.

"All you have to do is type in 'YouTube robot fail,'" Chou said.

But don't get me wrong; it's not like the machines aren't rising. The good news for most people who fear losing their employment to robots and other AI-powered technologies is that they are rising far more slowly than some of the more frenzied media headlines may have you believe. "Most of" should be used as the key phrase.

The "The Future of Jobs Report 2020" from the World Economic Forum predicts that 85 million jobs would be lost globally to AI by 2025. Despite how terrifying that sounds, the article continues by stating that within the same time period, 97 million new employments would be created.

In a 2018 essay, Kai-Fu Lee, an AI specialist and CEO of Sinovation Ventures, predicted that within 15 years, AI will automate 50% of all employment.

"Accountants, factory workers, truckers, paralegals, and radiologists — just to name a few — will be confronted by a disruption akin to that faced by farmers during the Industrial Revolution," Lee wrote.

There is enormous and inescapable change afoot when taking into account such trends and projections, as well as based on several studies, including those by the McKinsey Global Institute, Oxford University, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, among others. According to research, the ongoing use of AI will have an effect on both professionals with specialized training and blue-collar workers.

There are several views on how AI will alter the nature of labor in the future. You might be relieved to find that many of them lack both gloom and dread.

The fact that certain occupations won't ever be automated is consoling. The kind of occupations that AI won't be able to replace include creative ones, compassionate ones, complicated political and strategic roles, and more, some of which are listed below.

- Teachers
- Writers
- Lawyers
- Social workers
- Medical professionals
- Therapists
- Management professionals

2.3 Where do we differ- Humans Vs AI

We must acknowledge that there are important distinctions between the human psyche and an artificial intelligence system if we are to ultimately address the topic of whether humans will be displaced by AI systems.

Both are capable of completing cognitive activities like problem-solving, memorization, planning, reasoning, and perception collecting, but the human mind is much more adept at carrying out these straightforward tasks. The ability of the human brain to incorporate one's emotional intelligence, self-awareness, and human experience into these activities gives each person's individual flair. On the other hand, the AI system is still not sufficiently advanced to learn on its own. Humans still need to train it using data sets so that it can do a variety of jobs.

In the end, artificial intelligence is a creation of the human intellect. Today, total automation of many different activities is made feasible by human ingenuity. Humans may be confident that, for the time being, the AI system is not even close to acquiring the type of technological maturity required to replace the human species, even if the subject of whether or not we will be replaced by AI continues to be debated.

3. RESEARCH SURVEY

“By 2030, do you think it is most likely that advancing AI and related technology systems will enhance human capacities and empower them? That is, most of the time, will most people be better off than they are today? Or is it most likely that advancing AI and related technology systems will lessen human autonomy and agency to such an extent that most people will not be better off than the way things are today?” was asked in a survey of experts. In response to the question of whether they believe most people would be generally better off in 2030, despite the drawbacks they anticipate, 63% of survey participants replied yes, while 37% said no.

In the same survey,

Some 979 technology pioneers, innovators, developers, business and policy leaders, researchers and activists answered this question in a canvassing of experts conducted in the summer of 2018.

Networked artificial intelligence, according to experts, will increase human effectiveness while simultaneously posing a danger to human autonomy, agency, and skills. On a wide range of activities, including complicated decision-making, reasoning, and learning, advanced analytics and pattern recognition, visual acuity, speech recognition, and language translation, they discussed how computers may match or even surpass human intellect and skills. They claimed that "smart" systems in cities, cars, buildings and utilities, farms, and corporate operations would save costs, save lives, and provide people the chance to live more individualized lives.

Nevertheless, the majority of specialists, whether they are pessimistic or not, voiced worries about the long-term effects of these new instruments on the fundamental aspects of being a human. In this non-scientific poll, all respondents were asked to explain whether they thought AI will make people better off or worse off. Many expressed grave concerns and many also offered possible paths to resolution.

Given Below is a table outlining some of the concerns and remedies outlined by the experts.

AI and the future of humans: Experts express concerns and suggest solutions

Concerns:		Suggested Solutions:	
Job loss	The AI takeover of jobs will widen economic divides, leading to social upheaval	Values-based system	Develop policies to assure AI will be directed at 'humanness' and common good
Mayhem	Autonomous weapons, cybercrime and weaponized information	Prioritize people	Alter economic and political systems to better help humans 'race with the robots'

4. CONCLUSION

Batya Friedman once said- "Our scientific and technological capacities have and will continue to far surpass our moral ones – that is our ability to use wisely and humanely the knowledge and tools that we develop.

Automated warfare – when autonomous weapons kill human beings without human engagement – can lead to a lack of responsibility for taking the enemy's life or even knowledge that an enemy's life has been taken. At stake is nothing less than what sort of society we want to live in and how we experience our humanity."

Keeping this in mind, while AI will surely improve human life and aid us in a variety of ways, it will also have a number of negative consequences. When we say that AI will someday have human-like emotions and rational thinking, we mean it. At this rate, we anticipate it will only be another 5-7 years before AI has human-like emotions and logical reasoning. History has repeatedly demonstrated that whatever may be used for good can also be used for evil. Ultimately, it all comes down to how humans will use AI in the future.

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