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ApplicationofAIintheContemporaryWorld

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Abstract

The modern world has quickly embraced artificial intelligence (AI), transforming various industries, including healthcare, finance, transportation, and education. This essay examines AI's many applications in the contemporary landscape, highlighting its revolutionary impact on business operations and everyday life.

Keywords:*ArtificialIntelligence,ResponsibleAIDevelopment,DataPrivacy,Employment Displacement law.*

INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a collection of systems that, in part on their own, exhibit intelligent behaviortoaccomplishparticulargoalsbyanalyzingtheir surroundingsand actingaccordingly. AI technologies, such as voice assistants, image analysis software, search engines, and speech and facial recognition systems, can operate entirely within a virtual environment and be entirely software-based. Conversely, they can also be incorporated into hardware, such as sophisticated robotics,self-drivingcars,drones,oronlineapps.AIhasreverseditselfasa resultofdeeplearning, whichhassignificantlyimprovedperformanceoncertaintasks likemachinetranslationandpicture or speech recognition. Large volumes of data gathered in massive databases and previously unheard-ofprocessingpower haveallowedforremarkableadvancementsinthesetechnologies.(AI for Europe 2018, p. 11).

In the middleof the20th century, British computer and logic pioneer Alan Mathison Turing made

thebreakthroughandintroducedartificialintelligence. SincetheTuringMachineisthenamegiven to Turing's invention, all contemporary computersareuniversal Turing machines.

ThreepeopletakeTuring'stest,inwhichtheothertwoask questionsaimedatidentifyingwhichof them is a computer (Alan Turing and the beginning of AI, b.l.).

An AI study claims that the term "intelligence"is definedin conventional fieldslike psychology andphilosophy(Fox,2019,p.37).Cognitivescience, whichhasattemptedtointegratepsychology and AI with philosophy, neuroscience,linguistics, and other fields, isthe modern equivalent of intelligence. A multidisciplinary scientific field, cognitive science studies the mindand its workings. Numerous facets of human functioning are examined, including reasoning, problem-solving, decision-making, and planning. Most ofus wouldagree, according to theauthor,to bean example of intelligent behavior, whether it be natural or artificial.

The study's theoretical foundationsare derived from an examination of the literature on artificial intelligence and howit has been incorporated into society. The compilation approach cited and summarized the writers'theoretical beginnings. The article's goal isto illustrate how modern technologies andartificial intelligence(AI) areaffecting labor and employment. We hopethat by studyingAI,theareawillbecomemorefocusedonhuman-intelligencerelations,ethicalstandards, and the necessity of education for future vocations.

Basedonliterature,wesettworesearchquestions:

- RQ1:HowtoreduceunemploymentduetothespreadofAIinsociety.
- RQ2:WhowilltakeresponsibilityforthechangestomakeAItrustworthy.

ARTIFICIALINTELLIGENCEINTHEGLOBALWORLD

The steam machine, typewriter, telephone, and electricity are just a few examples of the earlier inventions that served as the foundation for today's technological advancements, which are producedandaidedbytheever-increasingdevelopmentofmoderntechnology,hardware,software, and computer and information business models (Raiz Mir, Majed Qadri, and Mahnaz Hassan, 2014,p.608). A variety ofstrategic variables must be taken into consideration if Europe is to fully benefit from new innovation. It must put more emphasis on the future than the past. According to Atkinson and Ezell (2019), European policymakers ought to consider certain elements of the foundations that lower the European Union's appeal as a location for foreign investment in information and communication technology.

In the future, there could be serious repercussions ifa small number of nations dominate superior AI.According to Wagner (2018), technologically sophisticated nations might actually become AI carriersandguaranteethatsignificantresourcesarededicatedinthelongrun.

All nations embrace AI trends. With a focus on both developed and developing nations, AI is present everywhereandisvyingfor supremacyinthis field.China wantstobecomeagloballeader in artificial intelligence. With a $150 billion investment, China has declared that it will become a leader in AI by 2030.Sincethe United States isactively competing withthemand theyarealready at the forefront of this field of study, the aim is entirely achievable. State participation, funding cuts, rising educational costs, and stringent immigration restrictions for foreign research experts haveall contributedto theuncertain and deteriorating future of AI in the US.

The UKisa frontrunner withover 121 AI businessesbecauseitheavilyinvestsinand supports AI research and robotics. Every year, Russia spends over $12.5 million on AI. With the technical know-how to execute and foster technological innovation and play a leading role in robotics, Germany is technically efficient. In 2017, Norway initiated expedited investments totaling $11 million to establish technological clusters. The Swedish public is 80% satisfied with robotics and artificial intelligence.The widespread consensus in Sweden is that artificial intelligence (AI) will enhance human abilities and give the country a competitive edge in the global market. Together with Germany, France will invest 1.8 billion USD in AI research. Fast-growing India has made significantstridesinthedigitalsphereandinvested8%ofitsGDPon

encouraging AIgrowth(Sirvastava,2019).SloveniahasbigaspirationsintheAIspaceaswell. An agreement was reached in March 2020 between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the United Nations Organization for Education and Culture (UNESCO) to build the first international research center for artificial intelligence (AI) under UNESCO's auspices, located in Ljubljana (Zorc, Lozej, and Blaznik, 2020, p.7–8).

We sense AI more and more globally, according to Lee (2019, p. 308–312). The most commercially successful applications of AI will be in the US and China, but all other nations will undoubtedly contribute significantly to broader social advancement. There are many similarities between the 1960s space race and the current AI race.The goal of competition should be to find solutions to shared issues. New concessions on sensitive topics, such as data privacy, digital monopolies, internet security, and algorithm bias, will require constant attention from state authorities.

BUSINESSESANDTHEECONOMYINTHEAGEOFARTIFICIALINTELIGENCE

QuicklyexpandingAgrowingnumberofEuropeanbusinessesareemigratingfromEuropeinquest of

more expansion that Europe cannot provide. Without targeted investments and digitalization initiatives, no European Union industrial policy can be successful. Therefore, a clear plan for leveraging the potential ofplatforms and data for SMEs in the digital era of expansion is required.

Informationtechnologyandoperational technologiesareconvergent thankstodigital technologies. Value networks are created by combining industrial businesses to jointly develop technical solutions and raise the value of a service or product. This is a transformation of industrial-style supply chains. Industrial platforms facilitate the process of establishing connections between customers, sellers, and other market participantsin order to suittheir individualdemands.

rapidly growing In search of further expansion beyond what Europe can provide, an increasing number of European enterprises are leaving the continent. There can be no successful industrial policyoftheEuropeanUnion withoutfocusedinvestmentsanddigitizationinitiatives.ForSMEsto succeed in the digital era of growth, a well-defined strategy for utilizing platforms and data is necessary. Digital technologies are bringing information technology and operational technologies together. Combining industrial companies to collaboratively develop technical solutions and increase the value of a service or product results in value networks. This is a change from supply chains that are industrial in nature. In order to meet the needs of each individual, industrial platforms make it easier for buyers, suppliers,and other market participants to connect.

quickly expanding European businessesareincreasingly fleeing theregion in pursuit of expansion beyond what Europe can provide. The European Union's industrial policy cannot succeed without targetedinvestmentsanddigitizationprojects. SMEsmusthaveaclearplanforusingplatformsand data if they are to thrive in the digital age of expansion. The convergence of operational and information technologies is being facilitatedby digital technologies. Value networksare produced by bringing together industrial businessesto jointly develop technical solutionsand raisethe value of a service or product. Supply chains that are industrial in nature are different from this. To address the demands of each individual, industrial platforms facilitate connections between suppliers, purchasers, and other market participants.

AccordingtoDemir,Doven,andSezen(2019,p.688),weareatthenexusoftheFourthIndustrial Revolution(Industry4.0), whichstands for smart manufacturingfor thefuture. HasafeVisionsin Industry5.0, one ofTheyarethe cooperation of humansandrobots. In order to adapt AI technologytohumanrules,Industry5.0placeshumansatthecenter.Significantprogresshasbeen made in the study of AI and roboticsinrecent years.Our lives and workplaces will soon involve intimate collaboration with robots.

Industry 4.0 spent a decade concentrating more on digitalization and artificial intelligence than on the fundamental tenets of social justice and sustainable development. Industry 5.0 places a strong

emphasisonthevalueofresearchandinnovationin sustainingthe sector over thelongterm for the benefit of people and the earth. The three pillars of industry 5.0 are, in general, human attention, sustainability,andresilience. Anything other thanthe environmentand socialadvantagesgoesinto

accountingforprofitinaglobalizedworld.Inordertocreatetrueprosperityfor everyone,industry 5.0 needs to consider a number of aspects, accept accountability for innovations that aim to increase profitability and cost-effectiveness, and consider other stakeholders including customers, workers, investors, society, and the environment.

The starting point is not to study new technology but to increase the effectiveness of focusing on the human approach in the industry. What matters is what technology can do and do for humankind. The goal is to use technology to adapt production to the worker's needs, which means that we train and adjust it and run it accordingly. The use of new technologies must be without prejudice to the foundations of workers' rights, such as the right to privacy, autonomy and human dignity. Therefore, the fundamental task is to develop circular processesthatreuseorrecyclenaturalresourcestoreducewasteandenvironmentalimpact. AI may be very helpful in minimizing waste and optimizing the usage and consumption of resources. The vulnerability of the existing strategy is demonstrated by natural disasters like the COVID-19 epidemic and geopolitical changes. It is necessary to balance globalized production and modify its capacities to meet fundamental human requirements like security and healthcare. According to Breque, Nul, and Petridis (2021), Industry 5.0 places workers at the center of the production processinordertoaccomplish societal goalsthatresult in newjobs,growth,and prosperity(p.13– 15).

The globaleconomyas awholehastransformeddue tothe spreadofdigitaltechnologies.Inorder to carry out the digital development ofthe economy, the educationand training of highly qualified personnelmustbesignificantlyimprovedasaresultofthecontinuedexpansionofdigitization.The process of building and growing digital competencies among industrial personnel requires the involvement of both companies and individuals, as managing digital competencies is crucial for mostprofessions (Sergeva, Reznik, Amirova, 2021, p. 1-6). Four key competencies—community, entrepreneurial attitude, communication and cooperation, and ethical intelligence—need to be developed by employees. Workers are more inclined to innovate if they can influence the company's outcomes and understand how their efforts affect profitability. Technology that possesses ethical intelligence

ETHICAL, HUMAN AND MORAL VALUES AT THE INTERSECTIONWITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

We are surrounded by AI, accordingto Chance (Chance2018, p. 31). AI systemsareused by peoplein the economy, at home, andin development projectsall thetime without their

knowledge.Hawking statedunequivocally that AI would automate numerous operations in the mediumfutureandimprovesociety'swell-beingandequality(Hawking2018,p.201–203).Asthe

danger lies not in its misuse but rather in its potential, super-intelligent AI might beamongthe greatestorworstintheworld.IndustryleadersintechnologylikeSteveElonMuskofSpaceXand Tesla,aswell asWozniakofApple, shareHawking'sperspective.Theethicalconcernsand social ramificationsofdeployingAIarealreadybeingbroughttolight.Theybelieve AI hasthecapacity to eradicatehunger by creatingand extendingitsuse. Inan openletter on AI, theyurged the profession to examine the social implications of the technology.

Whatit meanstobehumanisredefined bytheamazinginnovationspurred bythe FourthIndustrial Revolution, from biotechnology to artificial intelligence. We as individuals and as a society will needto considerissueslike memoryrestoration, life extension,the eliminationofgeneticillnesses, etc. These developments will bring up one of the most important moral, ethical, and theological problems that humans can encounter. The author ponders where technology advancements are taking us in the areas of treatment, injury prevention, and parenting when discussing a better man who will be smarter, faster, and beautiful. The problems with AI that makes decisions, thinks, and predicts for us are also complicated. Many companies, including Amazon, Netflix, and others, currently usealgorithmsto recommend partnersand local businesses, as wellaswhich moviesand books we could watch or readand which websites we should visit.

We would trust a robotic physician that treats patients with the same success rate as a human physician.Philosophical problemsabout howtopreserveindividuality, theoriginsofdiversity,and democracyinthedigitaleraarealsoraisedbyit(Schwab2018,p.98-102).Inthecenturiesfollowing theIndustrialRevolution, labor wasseenasa source ofpride, identity, and significanceinaddition toprovidingthenecessaryincomeforexistence(Lee,2019,p.240–242).When weinitiallypresent ourselvesinasocialsetting, wefrequentlytellourselveswhatouroccupationis.Ourdaysarefilled with the service, which also gives us a nice regularity and a dependable supply of interpersonal ties. Frequent compensation not only rewards hard work but also shows that you are a valuable member of society who contributes to the collaborative enterprise. In his article, Trouth (Trouth 2019), a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, claims that artificial intelligence (AI) isthe most existential threat we are aware of. There aretwo ways AI could develop.The first scenario is that, as I know it's operating very effectively, AI will gradually replace every human discipline. After all, self-taught individuals with exponentially increasing computing power will surpass doctors in diagnosis, human constructors in house construction, and economists in economicmanagement.We willeither becomesoreliantontechnologythat wewill becomeslaves orthe

machineswill somehowdestroyuswhenweareallunemployedduetoerratic programming. Unbeknownsttous,themachineswillmakeallofthedecisionsforusbasedontheoptimal

outcome and optimization. Verifiable statistics in medicine provide us with the best chance of success; otherwise, we shouldn't choose to

Another optionisthatwetaketheexistentialthreatposedby AIveryseriously, fundamentallyalter our strategy,andbeginconsideringwhat isnecessary for humansurvival. However, ifwetakethis approach, we can tackle the problem of creating AI that will allow all parties involved to lead respectable lives. This entails changing the way we think from focusing exclusively on what is genuinely good to considering what is best in human existence with consideration, rather than blindly believing in efficiency. In this regard, AI machines have a serious shortcoming: they are statistically based and therefore unable to handle what is best or distinctive. Only those that are sufficientlycommonforstatisticalanalysiscanbeaddressed.

- Beingahead ofthe curveinthisarea,Europecan serveasa model forall othernations.In the Ethical Guidelines for Trusted Artificial Intelligence, Europe is explicit (European Commision, 2019). Experts in AI presented ethical standards for trusting AI on April 8, 2019.In December 2018, the first draft guidelines were published, and an open consultation resulted in over 500 comments.According to the criteria, AI systems must fulfill seven fundamental conditions in order to be deemed reliable.
- Human control and representation: AI systems ought to empower people, give them the ability to make wisedecisions,andupholdtheir fundamentalrights.Itisalsonecessary to providesuitablecontrolmechanisms,whichcanonlybeaccomplishedbyhumanmethods and verification.

  -Technical robustness and security: AI systems need to be secure and robust. They must be precise, dependable, and reproducible, have a backup plan in case something goes wrong, and be safe.We can only guarantee the prevention and reduction of unintended damage in this manner.

- Data management and privacy: Apart from guaranteeing complete adherence to data protection and privacy, sufficient data management systems that consider the data's qualityandintegrityaswellasgrantingauthorizedaccesstodatashouldbeinplace.

  -Transparency: The data system, business models, and meth intelligence must all be

transparent; traceability measures can help achieve this. Additionally, the public's interpretationofAI systemsandtheirconclusionsneedstobecustomized. Peoplemustbe aware that they are interacting with the AI system and educated about its capabilities and

constraints.

- Diversity, nondiscrimination, and justice: It is important to avoid unjust preconceptions because they may have more detrimental effects, such as marginalizing disadvantaged groups and encouraging discrimination. AI systems that support diversity ought to be usable by everyone, irrespective of disability, and should involve all pertinentstakeholders at every stage of development.
  -Prosperity on both a social and environmental level: AI systemsought to help everyone, including future generations. Therefore, it is imperative to guarantee their sustainability and environmental friendliness.They mustalsocarefullyexaminetheenvironment, which includesotherlivingthings,andtheirsocialorimpactonsociety.

- It is necessary to put structures in place to ensure accountability for AI systems and their outcomes. Verifiability is essential for this because it makes it possible to evaluate algorithms, data, and design procedures in important applications. A suitable and easily accessible treatment must be provided.

DISCUSSIONOFRESEARCHISSUES

RQ1, the research question, asks how to eliminate unemployment caused by the growth of AI in society.Itseemssimpleandtypicallyreceivessuggestionsfromunemployedpeoplethatsomething willbefoundandthattheyshouldprovide suggestionsforthetask theywouldperformifthey were offered a job. The issue is more intricate and multi-layered. Even from a global standpoint, simple occupationswill becomeincreasingly scarceasmoreand more businessesuse AIto help,robotize, and automate tasks that would otherwise require human labor. By learning, educating, and improving during the years we spend working, weare the only wayto get a job.

Work is constantly present yet evolves like a living thing.Because diverse talents lead to greater career options, we will never be afraid to work if we receive ongoing or lifelong education. Therefore, before they lose their jobs, it is crucial that we have individuals in leadership roles and in the educational system who are aware of the situation, can assist others, and can inspire and drive themto changeandadapttothe new circumstances withtheaid ofnew skills.Ironically,that ability is increasingly being undermined!

The second studyissueasks who will be responsible for the changes. To ensurethat AI isreliable, thescenarioshouldn'tdevelopinawaythatsimplyensuresgrowth,profit,orreturnatallcosts.

American experts, whoarealready motivated bytheEuropean Union'srules, acknowledgethatthe European Union is one step ahead of other nations in this regard. In order to demonstrate and assume responsibility, the European Union must have a strong and responsible policy that recognizesthat humansarethemost significantcomponentofsocietyandthatit cancreategrowth, wealth, and progress in ways that adapt AI to humans.

CONCLUSION

AI offers priceless support at work, home, and in leisure. Technology hasn't made us permanently unemployedinthepast,andif wetakethe properattitude,newtechnology won'treplacejobsinthe future.Thedevelopment ofnewemployment will takeinto account moraland ethical principlesas well as the idea that AI may assist individuals in achieving their objectives.Digitalization will be the primary link between the professions.The requirement for expertise in AI-related information technologies will seldom exist in any fields. Europe is the first to take artificial intelligence seriously and to establishindustry 5.0 regulations that put humans atthe center of AI'suse. Global economies are coming together, regardless of race, and taking advantage of AI's benefits in every field.

The issue is what occupations we will require in five, ten, or twenty years. Peopleand AI working together, as well as economies supported by new technologies, will help create new occupations and altogether new professions. The concern is whether we have the knowledge necessary to manage these newtechnological processes and whether we can stay up with artificial intelligence. Both the economy and the non-economy can be improved. Nonetheless, we must recognize the necessity of lifelong learning and training for workers, especially in extinction-threatened workplaces. Digital skills will be necessary for new employment, and quick investments in education and human resource transformation will be required. The fields of science, technology, and scientific-related occupations willrequirea lot of focus. Raisingawareness ofthe positive and negative effects and repercussions will be necessary to ensure that the worldwide development of AI and work is founded on humaneand safe moral-ethical standards.

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