

ISSN: 2581-7388

Volume 7: 2 J Biomed Res Rev 2024

### The Thematic Dynamics of Artificial Intelligence: Will it Make or Mark?

Bongs Lainjo\*

Independent Researcher, Cybermatrice International Inc., Canada

### Abstract

The article focuses on the different themes of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its varied impacts on our future. The exploration is guided by the question; how will the thematic dynamics of AI shape our future? To achieve this, the paper provides a historical overview of AI, including its evolution from theoretical beginnings to its present, whereby it is applied in almost all fields. The paper also explores AI's transformative role in various sectors, including healthcare, finance, manufacturing, and education. The process emphasizes how AI fosters efficiency and innovation. The researcher has also given significant attention to the socio-economic benefits of AI, including improved efficiency, healthcare advancements, and educational accessibility. However, the paper also addresses the darker aspects, including job displacement, ethical concerns, and the risks of AI in warfare and security. The discussion mainly dwells on how AI is dual-edged, a potential enhancer and disruptor of operations in those areas where it applies. The paper provides an in-depth analysis of the key themes of AI, especially autonomy and intelligence augmentation, examining their influences on societal norms. This scrutiny unfolds the complex relationship between technological advancement and human existence by exploring its varied aspects ranging from socio-economic benefits to ethical concerns. The paper, therefore, aims to unravel the intricate tapestry of AI's role in shaping our future trajectory. An inquiry into the issue at hand provides insights into AI's potential to revolutionize our world while taking due consideration of its ethical and social challenges. As such, the paper advocates for a balanced approach to AI development, considering its complex relationships with societal norms and ethical standards, highlighting the need for global cooperation in AI governance. The future of AI, as discussed in this paper, is a confluence of remarkable possibilities and significant responsibilities, requiring collective efforts to harness its full potential responsibly.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Ethical Considerations, Historical Evolution, Societal Impact, Regulation and Governance, Technological AdvancementAI in Healthcare Prospects.

#### Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) encompasses machine intelligence with learning, understanding, reasoning, and problem-solving capabilities. Defined by categories reflecting human-like thinking or rational processes, the High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence (HLEG) emphasizes AI as human-designed software operating in physical or digital dimensions, integrating machine learning, reasoning, and robotics [1]. Currently, Artificial Narrow Intelligence (AGI) excels in specific tasks, while Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) and Artificial

### **Article Information**

Article Type: Analysis Article Article Number: JBRR-170 Received Date: 26 September, 2024 Accepted Date: 21 November, 2024 Published Date: 28 November, 2024

\*Corresponding author: Bongs Lainjo, Independent Researcher, Cybermatrice International Inc., 107-5700 Cavendish Blvd. Montréal QC, Canada.

**Citation:** Lainjo B (2024) The Thematic Dynamics of Artificial Intelligence: Will it Make or Mark?. J Biomed Res Rev Vol: 7, Issu: 2. (01-11).

**Copyright:** © 2024 Lainjo B et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Superintelligence (ASI) aspire to replicate and surpass human Intelligence, remaining speculative [2]. Machine learning (ML), a crucial AI subfield, includes supervised, unsupervised, semi-supervised, and reinforcement learning. The historical evolution of AI reveals groundbreaking developments from the 1950s to the 1970s, marked by the Dartmouth conference and the onset of the first AI winter due to unfulfilled promises and technological barriers [3]. From the 1970s to the 1990s, the AI trajectory witnessed symbolic AI and expert systems. In comparison, the 1990s to the 2020s saw transformative growth with machine learning and deep learning at the forefront, addressing diverse applications and raising discussions on regulatory concerns and transformative potential [4]. Private sector investments and global commitments underscore AI's pivotal role in shaping the future.

AI has become omnipresent in the contemporary landscape, reshaping the global technological paradigm. Across the world, nations actively embrace and incorporate AI into diverse sectors, ranging from healthcare to finance, manufacturing, and education, thereby fostering efficiency and innovation [5]. Leading nations like the United States, China, and the European Union are pivotal players and innovation hubs in AI research and development, propelling groundbreaking advancements. The substantial surge in investment in AI research and development is evident as governments, businesses, and academic institutions collaborate to push the boundaries of machine learning, natural language processing, and computer vision. Integrating AI into everyday life, from virtual assistants to recommendation algorithms, highlights its pervasive influence, enhancing user experiences [6]. While the current state of AI brings about challenges related to algorithmic bias, ethical considerations, and employment impacts, it offers vast opportunities for addressing complex issues, improving healthcare outcomes, and driving economic growth [1]. Collaboration and partnerships in AI research and implementation have become increasingly common, emphasizing the global nature of AI advancements and the evolving landscape's need for collective efforts to navigate it.

Exploring the intricate interplay between the thematic dynamics of AI and their profound impact on our future forms the basis of this research question: How will the thematic dynamics of AI shape our future? This analysis will therefore focus on key themes that relate to the use and development of AI, including autonomy, intelligence augmentation, and their influence on societal norms, unfolding the complex relationship between technological advancement and human existence. As a result, the research seeks to provide nuanced insights, guiding our understanding of the responsible development and integration of AI into the fabric of society.

### **AI: A Brief Historical Perspective**

AI concepts have been present in various societies since the early 20th century. During this period, the idea was first introduced through science fiction in the form of intelligent robots. However, further developments on research studies conducted on the subject began in 1956 at the Dartmouth Conference, introducing ideas that would later shape structured explorations on the topic [7]. Through the activities, AI development shifted from theoretical to practical applications, a change that impacted all fields. One such example is the chatbot ELIZA (1966). Despite being a new concept in service delivery, the chatbot contributed to translating AI concepts into tangible implementations [8]. The shift from conceptualization to real-world application set the stage for subsequent advancements that would later transform the world [9]. During this period, the primary inspirations for the revolution were the works of Alan Turing, which laid the theoretical foundations for AI.

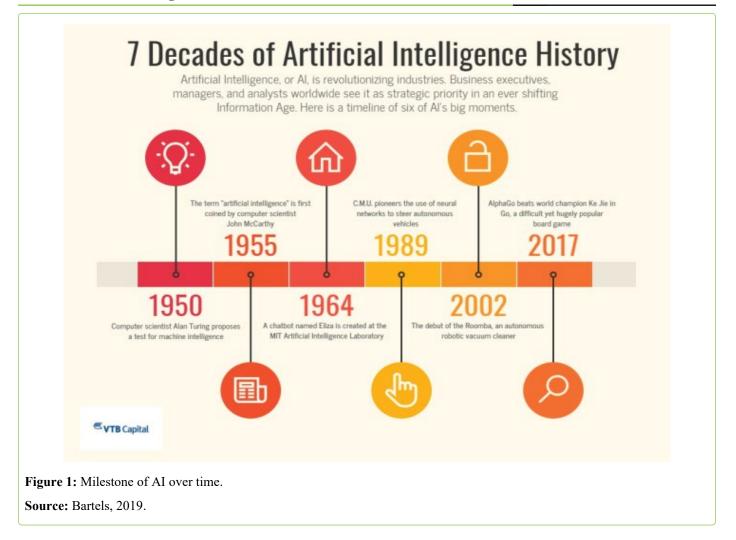
AI's historical background can be traced back several centuries. Among the key historical instances contributing to the development are Descartes' explorations in 1637 and the formalization of AI research at the Dartmouth Conference in 1956 [8]. Additionally, the 1980s are considered a key period since it was characterized by an AI transition from theoretical constructs to practical usefulness [10]. Much advancement has been made in various fields, resulting in the rapid evolution of AI and its integration into most technologies [11]. The progressions reflect AI's development from philosophical ideas to becoming indispensable and, ultimately, technological landscapes [8]. The same applies to the emergence of expert systems in the 1970s since it was pivotal in facilitating AI's application in specific domains by exploiting the technology's problem-solving capabilities. Figure 1 highlights the six key milestones in the history of AI, from the coining of the term in 1955 to the defeat of Go Champion by AI in 2017.

Most dynamic shifts in AI research studies focus on eight primary topics. The initial area of focus was image generation, but it has changed over the past few years, resulting in remarkable strides in capabilities [12]. The primary areas that have gained significant attention over the past include natural language processing, machine learning algorithms, and deep learning architectures. The change in focus reflects AI's adaptability and continued growth, resulting in its evolution beyond its early concentrations [13]. In this case, the wide coverage of AI research reflects a constant quest for innovation and advancement. A similar transformation was recorded in the 1990s, resulting in a resurgence of interest in neural networks that led to the renewal of exploration and development (Figure 1) [14].

### Positive Aspects of AI: The 'Make' Scenario

# Enhancements in efficiency and productivity across various sectors

Al is playing a key role in redesigning processes to improve efficiency and productivity in almost all industries. With the adoption of AI, companies are enjoying transformation through connected automation, which is critical in reducing errors, streamlining processes and speeding up productivity, thereby saving significant time and costs [15]. The development of AI in recent years has been characterized by the use of machine learning algorithms, greatly enhancing decision making and creating more agile organizations [16]. AI also holds tremendous potential to accelerate data analysis, empower businesses by enabling information to



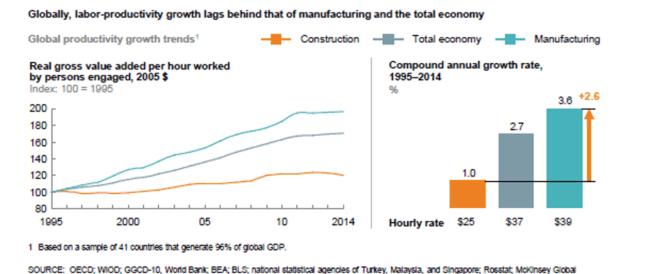
be extracted from multiple sources and used in informed decision-making [17]. Profitability encourages the efficiency of AI, thereby becoming an important factor in fostering innovation and competitiveness in firms [18]. For this reason, AI acts as a cornerstone, as it transforms traditional paradigms, and drives businesses towards higher efficiency and innovation figure 2 shows how AI's productivity boost exceeds economic growth, showing potential that its disruptive power can improve and transform production.

# AI in healthcare: Diagnosis, treatment, and research advancements

The healthcare industry is one of the main regions impacted by way of AI adoption. The technology has ushered in a new aproach by way of reworking research and treatment [18]. In the case of diagnosis, healthcare establishments use AI-powered structures inclusive of DeepMind that enhance imaging. In so doing, the technologies assist in early detection of conditions consisting of diabetic retinopathy, for that reason being pivotal in enhancing care delivery [19]. The practice expedites diagnosis and improves accuracy, elements that are vital in ensuring early intervention [20]. One example of the impact of AI in medicine is the use of IBM Watson for oncology, which processes large volumes of medical literature and uses available clinical data to develop customized treatment strategies for cancer patients, positively impacting their clinical outcomes [21,22]. AI algorithms like those developed by Tempus in healthcare research help analyze clinical and genetic data. The development is very important because it helps to reveal important patterns in identifying those most likely to respond to medications and treatments [23]. The success suggests that AI is needed to transform healthcare by ensuring accurate diagnosis, rapid treatment and personalization of treatment [24].

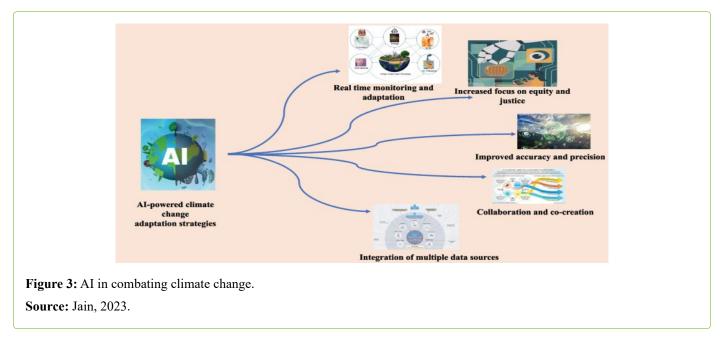
# AI in environmental sustainability and climate change mitigation

AI use is also gaining more attention in addressing environmental challenges and the negative impacts of climate change. One way through which this is achieved is through the application of AI-powered technologies in consumer products, enabling companies to reduce waste and reduce their carbon footprint [25]. The program plays a transformative role in agriculture by increasing crop yields and improving production. In addition, AI presents advanced weather prediction models that are important in improving disaster preparedness and response [26]. The same applies in integrating AI into renewable energy systems. In this case, the process improves efficiency in grid management, essential in encouraging a global shift towards sustainable energy [27,28] (Figure 3).



SOURCE: OECD; WIOD; GGCD-10, Word Bank; BEA; BLS; national statistical agendes of Tunkey, Malaysia, and Singapore; Rosstat; Mokinsey Institute analysis

Figure 2: Trend of AI efficiency in production



# Socio-economic benefits: Education, accessibility, and quality of life improvements

AI stimulates the economy by introducing varied socioeconomic benefits. AI facilitates personalized learning experiences in education by adapting the learning process to the student's needs [29]. In so doing, the technology enhances educational outcomes, thus benefiting learners and educators. Regarding accessibility, AI-driven solutions are designed to meet the needs of people with disabilities, thus playing a pivotal role in ensuring inclusivity [30]. The benefits contribute towards improving people's quality of life, ensuring their varied needs are met in all areas. Through AI-driven technologies, new jobs and economic activities are created, vital in transforming industries and the economy [31]. Such impacts contribute to establishing an inclusive and prosperous society, reflected by enhanced socio-economic aspects of the community.

### Negative Aspects of AI: The 'Mar' Scenario Job displacement and the future of employment

Although AI has many benefits that promote its adoption and use in almost all industries, its use is marred by several negative elements. The use of AI creates job displacement. The technology promotes automation, resulting in the displacement of workers, hence causing workforce disruption [32]. In this case, the technologies result in shifts that cause adaptability and reskilling, all of which risk the marginalization of some workforce segments [30]. Additionally, firms face a significant challenge of balancing technological advancement and achieving sustainability [33]. Since the policies applied to the use of AI are less proactive, the evolving technological landscape is expected to negatively impact many people.

# Ethical concerns: Privacy, surveillance, and decision-making biases

The use of AI is also impacted by various ethical dilemmas that impact its effects on users. For instance, AI systems that rely on extensive data raise the issue of safeguarding people's privacy rights [34,35] The technologies are also marred by biases within algorithms, posing a significant risk of exacerbating and perpetuating societal inequalities [36]. It is important to introduce robust frameworks and regulations guiding AI development and deployment to address the challenges.

#### AI in warfare and security: Dilemmas and risks

A variety of inherent risks and challenges mar the use of AI in defense and security. This is because the weaponization of AI is accompanied by accountability and ethical concerns, including possible unintended consequences [37]. The same applies to ensuring transparency, such as guiding users to ethical environments while promoting international cooperation, vital in protecting against unintended consequences [38,39]. Table 1 highlights global positions on autonomous lethal weapons systems (LAWS) bans, and reveals the divide between states that support the ban on moral grounds and those that oppose it between the strategic interests of AI-enhanced security [40].

# Social implications: Inequality, dependency, and psychological impacts

AI improvement and use have numerous social implications that impact all individuals. For example, the increase in AI adoption is coupled with the danger of widening income disparities and introducing poor psychological outcomes related to job market uncertainty [41,42]. Therefore, the process is highly sensitive due to the need for practitioners to maintain a delicate balance between AI's blessings and its ability societal repercussions. To address this, it is essential to ensure the existence of an equitable, resilient, and psychologically sound destiny.

### The Thematic Dynamics of AI.

# Analysis of key themes in AI development (e.g., autonomy, intelligence augmentation)

The development of AI can be understood by focusing on its fundamentals such as enhancing autonomy and intelligence. Autonomy in AI refers to the ability of systems to operate independently. The topic raises ethical challenges in its implications for self-directed decision-making, and provokes critical reflection on responsibility, accountability, and the ongoing evolution of human-AI interactions [43]. Conversely, increased intelligence represents a paradigm shift, aimed at increasing human capabilities through AI collaboration [44]. Such relationships ensure that humans and machines work together to achieve desired outcomes. The two themes inform discussions about the ethical framework, legal framework, and social impact of AI. For this reason, the themes ensure development of a humanely responsible approach to designing and integrating these transformative technologies into various aspects of our lives [45,46]. This understanding shows the need to preserve human values by balancing technological progress with ethical considerations.

### The interplay between technological advancement and societal norms

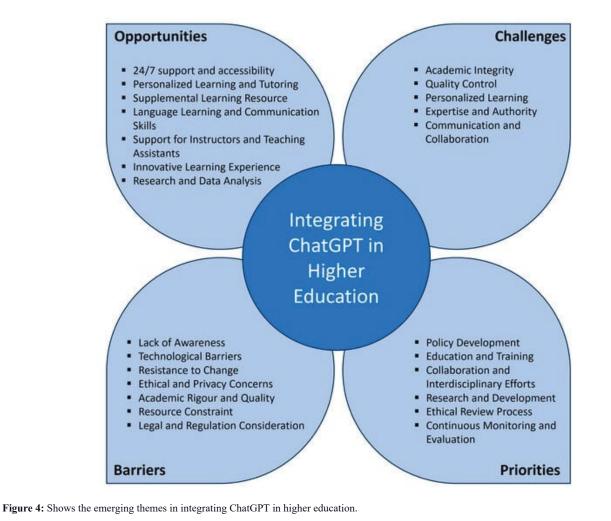
Technological advances and social norms have been important in the development of AI. This is because ongoing AI technological advancements are internal components of social systems, which influence values and practices [31]. In this context, ethical considerations, privacy concerns, and the redefinition of interpersonal relationships influence the process [34].

This reciprocal interaction requires ongoing dialogue to ensure that AI is integrated harmoniously into social processes, consistent with ethical standards and preserving core values [35]. For this reason, there is a need to strike a balance between technological innovation and social

Support		Others	Oppose
Algeria	Guatemala	China <sup>ab</sup>	Australia
Argentina	Holy See		Belgium
Austria	Iraq		France <sup>a</sup>
Bolivia	Mexico		Germany
Brazil	Могоссо		Israel <sup>a</sup>
Chile	Nicaragua		South Korea <sup>a</sup>
Colombia	Pakistan		Russia <sup>a</sup>
Costa Rica	Panama		Spain
Cuba	Peru		Sweden
Djibouti	Uganda		Turkey
Ecuador	Venezuela		United States <sup>a</sup>
Egypt	Zimbabwe		United Kingdom <sup>a</sup>
El Salvador			
Ghana			
<sup>a</sup> Countries most capable of dev	eloping LAWS	· · · · ·	
<sup>b</sup> Supports a ban on the develop	ment but not the use of LAWS		
	9) International Discussions Concerning	Lethal	

Autonomous Weapon Systems. Congressional Research Service.

Table 1: Nation Stances on LethalAutonomous Weapon Systems (LAWS) Ban.



Source: Michel-Villarreal et al.

interaction, which means careful consideration is needed as AI continues to impact all aspects of human life.

# Predictive models and scenarios based on current trends

AI relies heavily on current data sources to analyze predictive models and scenarios. Examining the development process of AI provides valuable insights into possible future scenarios [12]. Through the predictive models, AI enhances technological development, ethical considerations, and social acceptance, and allow us to visualize possible development paths. Typical scenarios include advances in autonomous AI, broader intelligence advances, or the required regulatory changes [13]. By anticipating these developments, the technology enables users to make informed decisions and plan strategically. However, there exists skepticism calling for a flexible approach, acknowledging that technological developments and social practices are actively determining the future state of AI [9]. Thus, the ongoing analysis of current trends is essential in order to refine predictive models and ensure responsible AI development in line with societal values and aspirations.

### ChatGPT

### Background and evolution

ChatGPT is a popular AI technology from the iconic family of OpenAI's GPT model. The introduction of the technology marks a formal extension of the GPT framework, which is optimized for the complex communication network segment [47]. The iterative development of ChatGPT is deeply rooted in OpenAI's unwavering commitment to improving natural language processing. All previous improvements represent considerable responses to user feedback, and successfully address limitations identified in previous iterations. This growth journey highlights OpenAI's relentless commitment to pushing conversational AI technology forward [47]. The development through the various models has enabled ChatGPT to be developed as a dynamic and viable language model, reflecting the amount of effort and innovation behind conversational AI.

#### **Current trend**

The current ChatGPT trend shows a dominant position marked by its widespread adoption and easy integration

in applications. ChatGPT is extremely versatile, a feature that has made the technology an invaluable asset. OpenAI's important introduction of the ChatGPT API is a huge step forward, providing developers with unprecedented access to its capabilities for different applications [48]. This trend is extensive, making the tool useful in enabling innovation in different domains. Furthermore, ChatGPT enables users to work collaboratively, a factor that helps to heat up the quality. In this context, users explore the complexities of the model together, exchange insights and experiences, and contribute significantly to the continuous adaptation and relevance of the dynamic landscape of the AI (Figure 4) [49].

#### Prognoses

Looking ahead, ChatGPT can continue to improve in terms of natural language understanding and generation. The tool is expected to undergo new revisions aimed at resolving its contextual linkages, probing the complexities of ambiguous questions, and enhancing its capacity for specificity and accuracy [50]. Moreover, the iterative nature of ChatGPT development puts the technology at the forefront of the everimproving field of conversational AI [47]. The journey points towards a future where ChatGPT continues to evolve, adding the latest enhancements and insights, and thus increasing its functionality. In this way, ChatGPT reinforces its important role as a cornerstone, not only now but as a driving force shaping the future of conversational AI.

#### Strengths and weaknesses

ChatGPT has capabilities that have kept it popular worldwide. The tool is effective in providing consistent and context-sensitive results and providing detailed answers in understanding complex questions [50]. However, the technology still suffers from a number of weaknesses that prevent it from meeting the needs of all users. The main weaknesses are occasional incorrect or irrational responses, sensitivity to biased information, and biases [47]. Understanding the strengths and weaknesses of the technology is more important in using ChatGPT responsibly and effectively, since it provides an understanding of its capabilities and potential changes.

#### **Regulation and Governance**

Existing AI policies and programs demonstrate the importance of balancing the transformative potential of AI with ethical considerations and potential risks. The EU, through its Artificial Intelligence Act (AIA), relies on a comprehensive risk-based approach, classifying applications into risk categories, prohibiting their specific use in critical industries [51]. The same case applies to Canada whereby the Artificial Intelligence and Data Act (AIDA) introduces a revised risk-based framework. The strategy prioritizes transparency and mitigation policies for high-risk AI applications [52]. For the United States, there is no federal regulation, and stakeholders rely on the AI Bill of Rights. In contrast, China has focused on algorithmic transparency in the consumer market.

U.S. relies on market-based processes that regulate AI at the workplace and national levels. Some states, such as

Illinois and New York laws, specifically address the role of AI in business, emphasizing transparency and regular audits to reduce bias [53]. In contrast, the EU developed the AI Regulation, establishing a risk-based system with categories ranging from unacceptable to low risk, with stringent requirements for high-risk systems in the case of China, the country akes a vertical approach with regulations, such as recommendation systems, tools for product development that depth, and rules of facial recognition Thus, the approach used by China and the EU differs significantly from that adopted by the US where market forces influence regulation [54,55].

The dynamics of AI makes it necessary for international cooperation to focus on effective governance. To be effective, collaborative international efforts must focus on the complex challenges of this transformative technology [51]. Through effective collaboration, countries can develop comprehensive regulatory frameworks that encourage responsible development and the use of AI [41]. Such a collaborative approach would lead to a common understanding of the risks and opportunities in AI, ensure a coordinated response to the rapidly developing landscape and ultimately introduce globalization efforts towards a more ethical and practical future of AI have converged.

# Future challenges in regulating AI development and application

development, The implementation and further development of AI is expected to include many challenges in the future. For example, the evolving nature of AI technology with the advent of the general purpose baseline model will pose unprecedented challenges [17]. Moreover, developing effective regulations requires adapting to the rapid pace of technological development and understanding the risks and benefits [31]. The same is true in assigning responsibilities to different stakeholders including contractors and employers, a process expected to be particularly confusing. Regulators will also find it difficult to define and specify legal requirements because of the uncertainty surrounding the implementation of such a definition in practice [12]. As the global AI community addresses these challenges, it will be important to encourage international cooperation, emphasizing the need for harmonized standards and ethical guidelines for global governance emphasizing consistency [31]. For this reason, addressing future regulatory challenges requires a collaborative, interdisciplinary approach that combines technical expertise, socio-technical understanding, and a commitment to balance innovation and ethical considerations together.

#### **Prospects and Research Directions**

#### Potential breakthroughs and innovations in AI.

AI is expected to continue to revolutionize all industries through potential improvements. With AI paradigms, there are high expectations that it will revolutionize problem solving in various areas including natural language processing and image recognition [56]. It is expected to achieve similar success in developing translational AI. The upgrade aims to increase transparency and interpretability, which will greatly support the decision-making process. Such flexibility is crucial for building trust and implementing ethics in healthcare and finance, where understanding the decision logic of AI is paramount.

#### Areas in need of further research

Although AI has dramatically changed the way organizations work, it still requires more dedicated research to unlock its full potential. One important area for future research is to examine how AI and quantum computers will converge. This is because improvements in the quantum power of AI algorithms have great potential to bring about changes in computing [57]. Another important research area is the convergence of AI and neuroscience, and ethical considerations in AI development, especially bias and justice.

# Long-term forecasts: utopian and dystopian scenarios

Long-term predictions of the future of AI tend to focus on utopian and dystopian scenarios. Regarding the utopian aspect, AI is capable of transforming industries, providing solutions that can help people solve complex global challenges and improve their lives [58]. The dystopian scenarios of AI point out risks associated with uncontrolled AI development such as the growing concern of displacement due to automation [59]. Thus, the adoption of AI by relevant stakeholders must be balanced with the implementation of a regulatory framework to ensure effective implementation of AI.

#### The impact of ai on evolving global landscape

AI impacts all parts of the global landscape. Economically, this technology brings great potential, with the sector expected to benefit billions of dollars in global economic growth by 2030 [60]. However, the process is expected to face various challenges, mainly creating inequalities among individuals and reshaping employment conditions [61]. The process is also influenced by various ethical issues hence the need to prioritize ethical considerations of responsibility, data, privacy and security [34]. International collaboration is also needed to harmonize existing guidelines and standards [51]. Moreover, existing knowledge includes inclusive education and skills development among the key success factors for individuals aiming to work in the AI-based economy [29]. The role of AI in an increasingly global environment therefore presents opportunities and challenges that impact economic, social and ethical aspects.

#### **Economic transformation**

The primary impacts of AI are observed in the economy. Since its introduction, AI has continued to revolutionize industries through its impacts on automation, cost, and efficiency. Technology has streamlined operations in manufacturing and transformed the service sector through capabilities such as virtual assistance and personalized experiences [62,63]. However, the transformation faces various challenges that threaten its sustained impacts. For instance, many people are fearful of being replaced at the workplace by machines [33]. As such, there is a great need to introduce measures to ensure that the challenges do not curb AI's success in facilitating economic transformation.

### **Revolutionizing healthcare**

AI has introduced various changes in the healthcare industry that have transformed service delivery. According to Topol and Esteva et al., AI's precision in analyzing extensive medical datasets enables early and accurate disease diagnosis with potential implications for improved patient outcomes [64,65]. Additionally, AI has proven to be reliable in managing healthcare systems, enhancing efficiency in patient scheduling, and streamlining healthcare record monitoring [66]. The same applies to tutoring since technology has significantly enhanced the adaptability and personalization of approaches, which is vital in enhancing the quality of treatment plans [67]. In this case, the findings present opportunities that AI offers in healthcare, enabling transitions towards high performance.

#### **Educational advancements**

Studies conducted on AI applications present it as profound in enhancing personalized learning experiences. For instance, VanLehn emphasizes the adaptability of AI in catering to individual student needs, providing tailored learning experiences that align with diverse learning paces and styles [67]. Such an approach addresses educational gaps, addressing challenges that face many learners. In this case, the tutoring process is free from barriers such as geographical location, enabling learners to access quality education more efficiently.

#### Ethical and social considerations

Ethical and social considerations are vital in understanding the applications of AI. Among the primary considerations are bias and discrimination originating from the training of AI systems. By perpetuating the biases, AI poses a significant threat to critical areas of society, especially criminal justice, lending, resource allocation, and hiring. US agencies have issued warnings in the past that signal potential biases in AI models, indicating the threat posed by the systems [68]. Similarly, transparency and accountability require consideration to ensure they do not pose any threat to the users. In this case, opacity in cases such as healthcare makes it vital for AI to characterize potential bias, accuracy and fairness [69]. All the ethical considerations must be addressed for positive impacts to continue transforming the target areas.

The issue of ownership and creativity in AI-generated products also constitutes an element of ethical quandary. The issue of AI use in manipulation and misinformation also requires urgent measures to ensure vigilance and countermeasures are effectively applied [70]. The same is true for issues such as surveillance, privacy, and security, as data collection methods can be highly invasive. Thus, it is important to balance AI and ethical considerations in order to protect users' rights and privacy.

#### **Globalization and communication**

One of the main positive benefits of AI is to increase communication and diplomacy through international relations. Feijóo et al. argue that AI enhances communication by providing capabilities such as real-time language translation and data-driven insights [71]. For this reason, it is necessary to re-examine the strategy to ensure a technical balance between computational power and human sensitivity. The strategy will ensure that positive benefits such as connectivity facilitation are implemented and used to promote international peace [72]. Furthermore, such applications will be essential in addressing challenges such as applications in digital warfare and cybersecurity.

#### **Looking forward**

The future of AI is shrouded in opportunities and risks that need to be addressed in the future. The opportunities can contribute significantly to addressing important global issues but still require vigilance to ensure ethical standards are met [9]. Moreover, the evolving situation calls for a balanced approach to prioritize the change's benefits and overcome the associated risks [17]. Such changes will help overcome the risks and facilitate enjoyment of the positive impacts.

#### Discussion

#### Navigating the dual realities of AI.

The development of AI presents an approach with a variety of complex challenges, all of which affect people's lives. The challenges pose a serious threat to the success of AI's transformative impact, threatening technological success in improving human lives. Researchers and policymakers need to collaborate in designing the future of AI to deal with issues disrupted by technological breakthroughs due to their impact on the job market and the ethical dilemmas associated with data use. Policies should also be based on social norms and promote international cooperation to ensure that there are harmonized guidelines and standards worldwide. For this reason, the dual impact of AI on society, as a predictor of change and a source of challenges, requires a proactive and collaborative stance from policymakers, researchers and society.

#### Conclusion

Overall, the 'make' and 'mar' aspects of AI reflect a delicate balance with significant impact across industries. On the positive side, AI has tremendous transformative power when it comes to sustainability. In contrast, 'mar' scenarios introduce various challenges that limit the successes. Thus, policymakers should come up with comprehensive regulations that fully address multilateral challenges and recognize international cooperation. Researchers should also explore the integration of quantum computing, ethical AI, and human-AI collaboration. The same goes for the public, which needs to stay informed and force nuanced understanding of AI's true vulnerabilities. Ultimately, guiding the development of AI is a shared responsibility.

In terms of practicality, AI technology enables big data analytics, improves decision-making and drives health, education and promotes environmental sustainability. While the benefits promise future prosperity, the growth also casts a shadow of uncertainty and risk. The most affected areas are operations, ethics governance and privacy. To meet the challenge, it is necessary to develop a comprehensive and proactive approach, introduce new legislation in line with the current situation, and promote international cooperation

The academic and research communities must also play a key role in shaping the future of AI. Their efforts should be focused on advancing the ethics of quantum computing and AI, and ensuring that they are consistent with human values and well-being. Encouraging public engagement and education is also essential to improve community understanding of real vulnerabilities in AI. Taking a collaborative approach will move AI development in the right direction, ensuring that it positively impacts humanity while adhering to social and ethical standards.

#### References

- 1. Raj R, Kos A (2023) Artificial Intelligence: Evolution, Developments, Applications, and Future Scope. Przeglad Elektrotechniczny 99.
- Eliseeva DY, Fedosov AY, Agaltsova DV, Mnatsakanyan OL, Kuchmezov KK (2020) The evolution of artificial Intelligence and the possibility of its application in cyber games. Amazonia Investiga 9: 123-129.
- 3. Radanliev P, De Roure D, Maple C, Santos O (2022) Forecasts on future evolution of artificial Intelligence and intelligent systems. IEEE Access 10: 45280-45288.
- 4. Martinez-Plumed F, Loe BS, Flach PO, Eigeartaigh S, Vold K, et al. (2018) The facets of artificial Intelligence: A framework to track the evolution of AI. International Joint Conferences on Artificial Intelligence.
- 5. Zhang C, Lu Y (2021) Study on artificial Intelligence: The state of the art and future prospects. Journal of Industrial Information Integration 23: 100224.
- 6. Huh JH, Seo YS (2019) Understanding edge computing: Engineering evolution with artificial Intelligence. IEEE Access 7: 164229-164245.
- 7. Luger GF, Luger GF (2021) Modern AI and how we got here. Knowing our World: An Artificial Intelligence Perspective.
- 8. Bonsignore I (2023) Dark side of AI: ethical issues and bias in the context of recruitment.
- 9. Malventano A (2020) The digital revolution: how identity's bewilderment and economic insecurity impact political dynamics: a historical overview.
- 10. Sadi RPR, Raju Y, Saravanan MG, Chandra GR (2022) AI Applications. Gcs Publishers.
- 11.Bibel W (2014) Artificial Intelligence in a historical perspective. AI Communications 27: 87-102.
- 12. Dwivedi YK, Hughes L, Ismagilova E, Aarts G, Coombs C, et al. (2021) Artificial Intelligence (AI): Multidisciplinary perspectives on emerging challenges, opportunities, and agenda for research, practice and policy. International Journal of Information Management 57: 101994.
- 13. Park HW, Lim CV, Zhu YP, Omar M (2024) Decoding the Relationship of Artificial Intelligence, Advertising, and Generative Models. Digital 4: 244-270.
- 14. Bartels C (2019) History of Artificial Intelligence.
- 15. Dhoni P (2023) Exploring the synergy between generative AI, data and analytics in the modern age. Authorea.
- 16. Neuhofer B, Magnus B, Celuch K (2021) The impact of artificial Intelligence on event experiences: a scenario technique approach. Electronic Markets 31: 601-617.
- 17. Kieslich K, Diakopoulos N, Helberger N (2023) Anticipating Impacts: Using Large-Scale Scenario Writing to Explore Diverse Implications of Generative AI in the News Environment. arXiv.
- 18. Yingngam B, Navabhatra A, Sillapapibool P (2024) Al-Driven Decision-Making Applications in Pharmaceutical Sciences. In Using Traditional

Design Methods to Enhance AI-Driven Decision Making. IGI Global.

- 19. Powles J, Hodson H (2017) Google DeepMind and healthcare in an age of algorithms. Health and technology 7: 351-367.
- 20.Hodson H (2019) DeepMind and Google: the battle to control artificial Intelligence. The Economist.
- 21.Yao S, Wang R, Qian K, Zhang Y (2020) Real world study for the concordance between IBM Watson for Oncology and clinical practice in advanced non-small cell lung cancer patients at a lung cancer center in China. Thoracic Cancer 11: 1265-1270.
- 22.Wojtara M, Rana E, Rahman T, Khanna P, Singh H (2023) Artificial Intelligence in rare disease diagnosis and treatment. Clinical and Translational Science 16: 2106-2111.
- 23.Anderson C (2021) Right, on Time: Precision medicine pioneer Tempus leverages AI to provide personalized care programs to patients and now seeks to bring clinical trials to the community setting with its TIME program. Clinical OMICs 8: 32-33.
- 24. Kasula BY (2023) AI Applications in Healthcare a Comprehensive Review of Advancements and Challenges. International Journal of Managment Education for Sustainable Development 6.
- 25.Kaack LH, Donti PL, Strubell E, Kamiya G, Creutzig F, et al. (2022) Aligning artificial Intelligence with climate change mitigation. Nature Climate Change 12: 518-527.
- 26.Srivastava A, Maity R (2023) Assessing the Potential of AI-ML in Urban Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Development. Sustainability 15: 16461.
- 27.Kumari N, Pandey S (2023) Application of artificial Intelligence in environmental sustainability and climate change. In Visualization Techniques for Climate Change with Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence. Elsevier.
- 28. Jain H, Dhupper R, Shrivastava A, Kumar D, Kumari M (2023) Al-enabled strategies for climate change adaptation: protecting communities, infrastructure, and businesses from the impacts of climate change. Computational Urban Science 3: 25.
- 29.Voda AI, Radu LD (2018) Artificial Intelligence and the future of smart cities. BRAIN. Broad Research in Artificial Intelligence and Neuroscience 9: 110-127.
- 30. Walsh T, Levy N, Bell G, Elliott A, Maclaurin J, et al. (2019) The effective and ethical development of artificial Intelligence: an opportunity to improve our wellbeing. Australian Council of Learned Academies.
- 31.Pedro F, Subosa M, Rivas A, Valverde P (2019) Artificial Intelligence in education: Challenges and opportunities for sustainable development.
- 32. Moradi P, Levy K (2020) The future of work in the age of AI: Displacement or Risk-Shifting?.
- 33.Tiwari R (2023) The Impact of AI and Machine Learning on Job Displacement and Employment Opportunities.
- 34. Ntoutsi E, Fafalios P, Gadiraju U, Iosifidis V, Nejdl W, et al. (2020) Bias in data-driven artificial intelligence systems—An introductory survey. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery 10: e1356.
- 35.Nassar A, Kamal M (2021) Ethical dilemmas in AI-powered decision-making: a deep dive into big data-driven ethical considerations. International Journal of Responsible Artificial Intelligence 11: 1-11.
- 36.Marda V (2018) Artificial intelligence policy in India: a framework for engaging the limits of data-driven decision-making. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences 376: 20180087.
- 37. Rickli JM, Mantellassi F (2023) Artificial Intelligence in Warfare: Military Uses of AI and their International Security Implications. In The AI Wave in Defence Innovation. Routledge.
- 38. Johnson J (2022) The AI Commander Problem: Ethical, Political, and Psychological Dilemmas of Human-Machine Interactions in AI-enabled Warfare. Journal of Military Ethics 21: 246-271.

- 39.Pedron SM, da Cruz JDA (2020) The future of wars: Artificial Intelligence (ai) and lethal autonomous weapon systems (laws). International Journal of Security Studies 2: 2.
- 40.Liu Z, Moodie M (2019) International Discussions Concerning Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems. Congressional Research Service.
- 41. Makridakis S (2017) The forthcoming Artificial Intelligence (AI) revolution: Its impact on society and firms. Futures 90: 46-60.
- 42.Frank MR, Autor D, Bessen JE, Brynjolfsson E, Cebrian M, et al. (2019) Toward understanding the impact of artificial Intelligence on labor. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 116: 6531-6539.
- 43.Fraze D (2016) Cyber grand challenge (CGC). Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.
- 44. Kubovič O, Košinár P, Jánošík J (2018) Can artificial intelligence power future malware. ESET white paper.
- 45. Johnson J (2020) Artificial Intelligence: A threat to strategic stability. Strategic studies quarterly 14: 16-39.
- 46. Sayler KM (2020) Artificial Intelligence and national security. Congressional Research Service, 45178.
- 47. Wu T, He S, Liu J, Sun S, Liu K, et al. (2023) A brief overview of ChatGPT: The history, status quo and potential future development. IEEE/CAA Journal of Automatica Sinica 10: 1122-1136.
- 48.Kocoń J, Cichecki I, Kaszyca O, Kochanek M, Szydło D, et al. (2023) ChatGPT: Jack of all trades, master of none. Information Fusion 99: 101861.
- 49. Michel-Villarreal R, Vilalta-Perdomo E, Salinas-Navarro DE, Thierry-Aguilera R, Gerardou FS (2023) Challenges and opportunities of generative AI for higher education as explained by ChatGPT. Education Sciences 13: 856.
- 50. Lund BD, Wang T (2023) Chatting about ChatGPT: how may AI and GPT impact academia and libraries?. Library Hi Tech News 40: 26-29.
- 51.Ebers M, Hoch VR, Rosenkranz F, Ruschemeier H, Steinrötter B (2021) The european commission's proposal for an artificial intelligence act—a critical assessment by members of the robotics and ai law society (rails). J 4: 589-603.
- 52. Muhammad AE, Yow KC (2023) Demystifying Canada's Artificial Intelligence and Data Act (AIDA): The good, the bad and the unclear elements. In 2023 IEEE Canadian Conference on Electrical and Computer Engineering (CCECE). IEEE.
- 53. Whittaker M, Crawford K, Dobbe R, Fried G, Kaziunas E, et al. (2018) AI now report 2018. New York: AI Now Institute at New York University.
- 54. Veale M, Zuiderveen Borgesius F (2021) Demystifying the Draft EU Artificial Intelligence Act—Analysing the good, the bad, and the unclear elements of the proposed approach. Computer Law Review International 22: 97-112.
- 55.Larsen BC (2022) Governing Artificial Intelligence: Lessons from the United States and China. Copenhagen Business School.
- 56.Vocke C, Constantinescu C, Popescu D (2019) Application potentials of artificial Intelligence for the design of innovation processes. Procedia CIRP 84: 810-813.
- 57.Mühlroth C, Grottke M (2020) Artificial Intelligence in innovation: how to spot emerging trends and technologies. IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management 69: 493-510.
- 58. Santow E (2020) Emerging from AI utopia. Science 368: 9.
- 59. Dessouky G, Jauernig P, Mentens N, Sadeghi AR, Stapf E (2020) AI Utopia or Dystopia-On Securing AI Platforms. In 2020 57th ACM/IEEE Design Automation Conference (DAC). IEEE.
- 60.Mossavar-Rahmani MF, Zohuri B (2023) Al's Global Impact on Economy and Policy. Sci Set J of Economics Res 2: 1-06.
- 61.Raisch S, Krakowski S (2021) Artificial intelligence and management: The automation–augmentation paradox. Academy of management review 46: 192-210.

- 62. Evjemo LD, Gjerstad T, Grøtli EI, Sziebig, G (2020) Trends in smart manufacturing: Role of humans and industrial robots in smart factories. Current Robotics Reports 1: 35-41.
- 63.Wan J, Yang J, Wang Z, Hua Q (2018) Artificial Intelligence for cloudassisted smart factory. IEEE Access, 6: 55419-55430.
- 64. Topol EJ (2019) High-performance medicine: the convergence of human and artificial Intelligence. Nature medicine 25: 44-56.
- 65.Esteva A, Kuprel B, Novoa RA, Ko J, Swetter SM, et al. (2017) Dermatologist-level classification of skin cancer with deep neural networks. nature, 542: 115-118.
- 66. Jordan MI, Mitchell TM (2015) Machine learning: Trends, perspectives, and prospects. Science 349: 255-260.
- 67. VanLehn K (2011) The relative effectiveness of human tutoring,

intelligent tutoring systems, and other tutoring systems. Educational psychologist 46: 197-221.

- 68. Feiner L (2023) US regulators warn they already have the power to go after AI bias and they're ready to use it.
- 69. Ankarstad N (2020) What is Explainable AI (XAI)? An introduction to building trust in machine learning through global and local variable importance using post-hoc explanations. Towards Data Science.
- 70. Helyer R (2023) What Are the Copyright Rules Around AI Art?.
- 71. Feijóo C, Kwon Y, Bauer JM, Bohlin E, Howell B, et al. (2020) Harnessing artificial Intelligence (AI) to increase wellbeing for all: The case for a new technology diplomacy. Telecommunications Policy 44: 101988.
- 72. Puaschunder JM (2019) Artificial diplomacy: A guide for public officials to conduct Artificial Intelligence. Puaschunder, JM (2019). Journal of Applied Research in the Digital Economy 1: 39-54.

Citation: Lainjo B (2024) The Thematic Dynamics of Artificial Intelligence: Will it Make or Mark?. J Biomed Res Rev Vol: 7, Issu: 2. (01-11).