UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL AND ETHICAL IMPLICATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Nokhaiz Tehzeeb[*]
MPhil Scholar, Department of Sociology, School of Social Sciences, University of Management and Technology Lahore, nokhaiz.tehzeeb@yahoo.com

Ahmad Raza
Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, School of Social Sciences, University of Management and Technology Lahore, ahmad.raza@umt.edu.pk

Noor ul Zahra Raza
Dr. Hasan Murad School of Management (HSM), University of Management and Technology Lahore
zaaraa.razaa@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
This study sheds light on the evolution of artificial intelligence technology and its impact on our society. AI technology is evolving rapidly and continuously altering the ways of our lives. Our people are adopting Artificial Intelligence tools and systems to the point where life would be impossible to manage without this technology. However, this research focuses on the social and ethical concerns related to the technological development of AI. This study explores the threats of privacy, security, equity, and people's future lives as AI progresses. The purpose of this research is to make people aware of the potential threat posed by this technology on our future life. There is a discussion about a balanced approach between technological development and its uses.
Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Technology, Humans, Machines, Development.

INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence is a technology used to develop cognitive skills like those of the human brain. Artificial intelligence can read, think, plan, construct and process languages. As its name implies, it is not the product of natural wisdom, but it mimics the processes of human thinking in order to obtain solutions to complex problems.

Advancements in computer programming have enabled machines to perform tasks that are generally better than individuals, because machines are not fatigued and can carry out tasks throughout the day. Artificial intelligence works by combining hardware and software to create computer-based learning algorithms that analyze data. The AI system can perform tasks more efficiently and faster than humans. AI can change the different environments in which we live.

Artificial intelligence can be defined as a "technological revolution" which is rapidly transforming humankind's lifestyles and modes of production. It is a fact that throughout history, humans have been engaged in various inventions and discoveries in order to make a more convenient and efficient life. Inventions of new tools and machinery have prompted them to continue their development. In the 21st century, advances in computer systems introduced the world through artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence has facilitated virtually all areas of life, such as manufacturing, transportation, healthcare, finance, entertainment, environment, agriculture, automotive, retail, safety and so on and so forth. Fundamentally, artificial intelligence consists of machines, robots, software systems that can execute cognitive skills related to the human mind. In our everyday lives, we widely use AI-based apps in our mobile devices such as facial recognition, voice recognition, social media, language translators, search sites

---

[*] Corresponding Author

and the browser system. Before today's AI revolution, no one had imagined connecting rides simply by using apps on mobile phones. It has become easier to reserve online drives like Uber or Careem and go anywhere using GPS technology. Even technology doesn't stop here it will bring us more into self-driving vehicles in the future.

Unfortunately, we don't even realize the risks of utilizing these AI apps in our lives. AI has been detrimental to our social life in several ways. Our privacy is insecure because these companies are recording our mobile activities. Moreover, relying on this technology makes people lazy, resulting in vulnerable diseases that shorten life expectancy. As well, if AI gets into the hands of terrorist groups and criminal organizations, it could pose a serious threat to privacy and the security system. Progress in super artificial intelligence the world will be technologically colonized as whoever controls the technology can control the world.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The first industrial historic period passed within the mid-18th century, that concerned the development of the railway and therefore the transportation of steam engines. The second historic period passed within the late nineteenth century, marking the start of the electrical era. Regarding the third industrial revolution, it began in the late 20th century, especially the power of integration, and made personal computers and the Internet always a reality. In the 21st century, we now see the fourth IR incorporating mobile internet, promoted by smart phones and tablets, sensory technology and machine learning have been linked to artificial intelligence (N. Tuang, 2018)**.**

Although the present era is known as the "small AI" era, which performs defined functions, there is also the possibility of developing "normal AI. This technology may think and act in the same way as human beings. However, there are fears that a small group of people may misuse it. Normal AI, as well as the problem of controlling the product itself, some fears will be unlimited, like many sciences' fiction films (Antebi, 2021).

It is expected that progress in the various AI domains will bring significant advantages in our social and economic ways of living. Every system of life, including education, health, medicine, agriculture, transportation, transmission networks, research, science, and entertaining industries will become more advance. However, risks associated with research, design, development and application of these technologies may limit these benefits (Kavangah, 2019).

It is not yet clear whether everyone will be able to work in high-skilled jobs with the advancement of AI technology. People may have employment problems when equipment is changed in the job market. As before, the labor market has evolved into an industrial revolution. The level of skills required can be very high, people will have a hard time applying for any job. Or, more workplaces will be replaced by robots and machines, which will lead to more job losses (Kaplan, 2020).

AI will drastically change production methods in the social sphere. One old example is travel: after Uber has released private cars, drivers will be useless (Wright, 2018). AI progress could not present anything other than a threat to peace and security. There may be threats to social and moral values, such as the Chinese example we have discussed earlier. The Chinese government follows and closely monitors its citizens and its citizens using intelligent technology. Individuals are monitored for "public debt", in which the government calculates data from a variety of sources, such as health, tax records, social media activities, online shopping, crime records and lists continue. The system also uses face recognition and photographs from 200 million surveillance cameras installed across the country to collect data and calculate the right amount of positive and negative citizen behavior (March 2019).

Currently, many governments are developing and implementing new technologies, such as video surveillance and biometric surveillance, to combat illegal and threatening behavior, including terrorism. However, these AI technologies can monitor and track ordinary citizens, meaning violations of privacy and can lead to discrimination based on religious beliefs, health conditions of cultural values or political status (Cataleta, 2020).

The idea of AI as a fictional and absurd idea by Russian President Vladimir Putin, who said, "AI is the future, not only of Russia, but of humanity. It has great potential, but also threats that are hard to predict.]

The powerful nations of the world have been exposed to commercial, economic, military, nuclear, or nuclear weapons for power. Interestingly, the global power race goes to AI technology. The United States is investing $ 2 billion to promote AI projects that show AI progress is critical to maintaining hegemony. China is a major competitor outside the US in the struggle to lead the global AI base. China made many plans and invested billions of dollars in AI. The Russian leadership under Putin, acknowledged the importance of AI and focused on four major areas: image detection, speech recognition, control of independent military systems, and weapons systems. France formulated AI policy in Villani's 2018 report on Health, Environment, Safety and Transport System Development. Thus, technological change has become a competitive and crucial platform for the future of any nation (Liran Antebi, 2021).

AI has improved our daily lives on many levels. Today, we enjoy a wide selection of goods and services and easy access to entertainment systems (Netflix) or shopping baskets (Amazon). Improving the AI system improves health care, research into new drugs, detection diseases, and the development of personal therapies. It also has the potential to bring new solutions to global challenges such as climate change. The introduction of private vehicles can reduce traffic congestion, reduce congestion, air pollution and the possibility of converting parking spaces into green spaces.

These benefits can be a challenge to ensure privacy, equity and fair judgment. Use of recommended apps may access our personal information and affect our privacy. There may also be doubts about the equal treatment of individuals. Because the AI system is man-made, it can expose bias, prejudice and errors in judgment. For example, machines are not trained to treat millions of patients equally. Additionally, in the event of a private motor vehicle being responsible for an accident, the passenger, the manufacturer or software maker (Cartier, Elliot, Lloyd, & kinnucan, 2018).

AI has already proven its potential for creating audio and virtual reality. The public can have only a few years such fakes able to deceive not only ordinary people, but professionals and programs to get fake deeps. As an example of the Watergate scandal, President Richard Nixon stepped down when audio cassettes produced not only evidence but also irrefutable evidence (Horowitz, Allen, Cho, Saravalle, & Fredrick, 2018).

A major obstacle to AI development could be society. People's concerns about technology shortages, equipment bias, automatic surveillance or accounting will lead to serious legal issues, public mistrust and even public reaction to AI. As a result, although we still have time to build 'full' or 'normal' AI, it is important that we already consider and address the legal and ethical implications, and consider the administrative, regulatory and administrative measures that must respond to designing and implementing AI programs (Spiegeleire, Maas, & Sweigs, 2017).

The evolution of technology has increased the scope of online education. Internet access lowered local restrictions. Students can access teaching and learning sites online to learn a variety of subjects. Advances in AI technology enable teachers to record marks, take notes, prepare lessons, evaluate student performance, and link tasks with emails. However, the use of these technologies often reduces student supervision, teacher-student interaction, and participation in extracurricular activities (Jacob, Berger, Hart, & Leob, 2016).

AI brings robots that work, talk and can communicate with us. In October 2017, the Sophia robot was granted first citizenship by Saudi Arabia, the Hanson Robotics Foundation of Hong Kong. He was sympathetic to the virus, a conversation about his relaxed personality and wisdom on various social media channels around the world. Social media connects people but divides them and separates them at the same time. In the rest of the world, the use of social media in the Islamic world is still growing.

Increased internet access among Muslim communities can have many benefits in terms of access to information, technology and organizational strength. Just like the 2011 Arab Spring in Egypt, one of the first examples of the power of social media (Sardar, Serra, & Jordan, 2019).

Although automotive vehicles are helpful and easier to move on roads, but it can pose a threat to life in the event of software malfunctions. It is difficult to find out the causes why errors or failures happened in automation. In addition, people are inexperienced and unable to understand how to use these automatic tools. They have less control over the system, which is even more complicated as automated systems are managing through a software system not directly by people (Harkut, & Kasat, 2019).

Trust is an important issue that will promote or limit progress in AI and the adoption and implementation of these technologies. Reliability and reliance on AI deployment technology requires an understanding of the demonstration model. The shift in the workload between people and machines changes and changes the state of personal involvement. One example of the transformation of work between humans and machines is the emergence of radar systems and electronic warfare (EW). Artificial intelligence allows the human machine team to process information quickly and with great settings. However, the successful implementation of AI technology requires reliance on algorithms, data quality and results (Hunter, Sheppard, & Karlen, 2018).

AI has the power to create myths that seem plausible and have mysterious origins. It may distort military tactics or prevent war. "Deepfake" and bots are another example of this. This software program uses existing video and audio data tables to produce non-fiction content that appears to be very credible. The use of bots was common during the US presidential election.2016, which spread false information to candidates (Antebi, 2021).

From a religious point of view, no other creation is superior to man. One of the verses in the Qur'an says, "We have created man in the best way possible" (95: 4). The Quranic verse says that humanity is superior because it can think. Mankind is a representation of God. In all of God's creations, only mankind has been able to advance, transform, and transform the earth and the Earth. Artificial intelligence will never replace or surpass human ingenuity (M. Dhaouadi).

The benefits of AI will largely depend on the way people interact with technology. It will make it harder to take advantage of smart devices if they are not accepted. Psychological findings show that people still prefer to get other people's advice or diagnosis than from a specialist program. Recent experimental studies have shown that decision makers do not consistently undermine the information provided by intelligent machines such as expert systems and algorithmic-based systems (Celaya, & Yeung, 2019).

To prevent the harmful effects of AI, it is important to develop a balanced approach aimed at making human life easier. Where possible, Artificial intelligence acquires greater or equal human intelligence, with a focus on social and political change. AI will hold the whole world without human support. Therefore, it is important to develop a control solution to prevent the reduction of the global threat collected by AI (Shabbir, & Answer, 2015).

Evolution in Artificial Intelligence

While initially, AI began as a machine that improved production speed and such computers to play better chess, become very popular over the years. Artificial intelligence is omnipresent today and is getting closer and closer to human ingenuity. The concept of inanimate objects can be traced back to ancient Greek. In mythology the Greeks portray robots as slaves of gold. Throughout the history of the intellectuals from Aristotle to the English mathematician Thomas Bayes set some symbols that form the basis of AI concepts as representing general knowledge. In the first half of 20th century mathematician, Charles Babbage and Augusta Ada Byron, of Lovelace Countess laid the foundation of modern computer tools. In 1940, mathematician John Von Neumann discovered the computer structure of a stored system – where data processing could be stored in computer memory. In 1950, Alan Turing, who is known as a computer scientist has proposed a test for machine intelligence. Later in the mid¬1950s, research in artificial intelligence further developed when a computer scientist, John McCarthy coined the term "artificial intelligence." The following invention shows great success in a series of artificial intelligence. Eliza - the first chat robot built by Joseph Weizenbaum in 1964. The following invention shows great success in a series of artificial intelligence. By 1974, computers were becoming increasingly popular. They were faster, cheaper and could store more data. The rise of computer power and the explosion of data led to the rebirth of artificial intelligence in the late 1990s that continued today. Another introduction to visual assistant known as Siri and Alexa in the first half of the 21st century made a huge difference in performance. In 2011, the Apple corporation introduced "Siri" as a voice assistant. You can ask Siri to call, send a message or perform another action by using your phone apps. In 2014, the Amazon corporation presented "Alexa" as a virtual assistant. The emphasis on artificial intelligence has produced success in natural language processing, computer vision, robots, machine learning, in-depth learning and more. In addition, AI is

increasingly developing lifestyles, empowering cars, diagnosing diseases and consolidating its role in popular culture.

Forms of Artificial Intelligence

AI is categorized into three forms: Narrow AI, General AI, and Super AI (ASI).

1: Narrow AI also refers to a low AI level. This type of AI focuses on small and medium-sized enterprises and has yet to reach a high level of technological production that exceeds human capabilities. Low-level AI applications include language translation, visual and speech recognition and social media apps. The use of these applications enables the automatic identification of individuals in personal account profile data. Google Assistants Siri and Alexa, search engines (the Amazon, Netflix, Spotify) diagnoses machines, automated vehicles, drones, robots and search engines are smaller types of AI.

2: General AI has the potential to be a more advanced form of artificial intelligence. This technology will be capable of thinking and carrying out similar activities on a human level. General AI doesn't exist but hope for future advancement, like robots shown in movies: Transformers, 2.0, Next Gen, I, Robot.

3: Super AI is something that is most frightening if it is present in our world. Super Artificial intelligence can be at a higher level than human intelligence. In other words, it is capable of controlling humans. Not only these AI objects will perform various tasks, but they will also be able to feel and communicate or having relations like humans. As, A.L.I.E. (Applied Lucent Intelligence Emulator) was a repeat actor of the American series "The 100". A.L.I.E. was a sensible artificial intelligence like human whose main purpose was to improve human life.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This article contains critical analysis of artificial intelligence from a sociological point of view after having explored multiple Google Scholar and Jstor research articles. The relevant data is collected by studying many other topics related to artificial intelligence and its impacts on our social lives.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Social and Ethical aspects of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence has grown rapidly since it was first introduced. In recent years, AI has been associated with autonomous robots and weapons along with intelligent devices and navigation systems.AI is designed in a variety of software and learning machines like Siri, Alexa, automated weapons and cars.AI uses a specific set of algorithms to assess the information collected and decide on an action. This machine learning capability has resulted in fewer errors and greater accuracy. This technology has made a great accuracy in many areas such as GPS, health care and weather prediction. Robots are getting better and better at diagnosing illnesses and executing delicate operations, defusing bomb and more. The GPS system helped us with navigation, monitoring and mapping of the Earth. Travelers, scholars and ordinary citizens use it every day. Smart devices are the creation that has changed our day-to-day social life. These devices include smart phones, tablets, laptops and smartwatches that are designed to be highly portable. Previously, mobile telephone features placed and received calls. But recently, mobile devices contain an extensive range of ANI applications. Virtually every person in the world does these features. Thus, it is difficult to ensure the accountability and transparency of its use. These include violations of privacy principles, surveillance and bias. There are ethical issues where a situation or action creates a conflict with public ethics. Also, advances in AI technology have provided educational benefits with internet access and online learning. It also had a negative impact on student performance. When students access the internet of the browser system to improve academic learning. As a result, they focus their attention on fun programs or video games instead of learning.

Advances in artificial intelligence technology have greatly enhanced the creation of fake pictures, videos, chats, and all sorts of content. Criminals and some cyber-terrorists use fake images, videos or audio files to harm personal life and reputation. Consequently, many social problems, such as blackmailing, notoriety, suicide, homicide, infidelity, divorce rates increase due to the spread of false information.

The loss of social values occurs through the misuse of technology. Privacy issues are difficult in the event of cyberattacks and hacking because they are difficult to deal with if no legal or political action

is announced. We should pay attention to the amount of personal information while login your accounts. It includes social media, email ID's and bank accounts. Sharing your address, phone number, photos, videos and other personal information may increase the risks of hacking and data leaking. Even money can be stolen if your bank accounts are leaked to hackers.

Behavioral concerns also include topics such as those that are the founders of AI-based businesses who have authorities to access our data. They can look at your preferences and accounts to track posts from your internet tabs. If you have noticed during the installation of the application on your mobile phone, it needs access to your gallery, and other mobile data. AI system is controlling online research history, profiles data, posts on multiple social media platforms, medical background, banking or financing records, and online purchasing. Supervision by the authorities may disclose customer privacy, as all users' activities that are kept in their records. These businesses thus monitor all your personal data. In this way, AI can misuse and corrupt your data.

In a health sector, AI has introduced diagnostic system for diseases and their medical remedies, but this system collects your DNA samples and medical records which may expose your identities and medical background.

Intelligent monitoring authorities are adopting new ways to track or detect their citizens. For example, the surveillance system in China, how they monitor their residents with CCTV cameras and strict detecting system in the USA after 9/11 incidents. If this surveillance system works everywhere in the world, it will destroy the 'freedom of movement' that people have gained by fighting many wars in the past. Biasness can also be presented in terms of data acquisition, design algorithms, and interpretation of AI results. AI is a man-made technology that can design an algorithm with their own desire or will. This can lead to discrimination based on race, ethnicity or gender in the recruitment process. Unemployment is also at stake. According to many researchers, artificial intelligence will eventually take on more work. In-service robots are taking place of human activities, so AI will dramatically increase unemployment. Technologically less developed regions will fall behind to developed countries due to lack of skills in AI technology. Moreover, it does not enter only in work, but also into our homes, even all aspects of life. AI may soon be used instead of people to perform various tasks, from home management to driving a car, and much more. Self-driving vehicle manufacturers like Tesla is modifying the machine learning system to detect faults and drive safely. In this way, automated industries could eliminate unskilled labors and employees.

Robotics is another area in which AI applications are common such as moving goods through hospitals, plants and warehouses. Cleaning of offices and big facilities. When you look at day-to-day life, people are very dependent on the use of AI machines and applications. It is an alarming situation; people depend on technology to perform various tasks but become lazy and less intelligent. If each task depends on technology and automatic machines whether it be cooking, washing, driving, gaming, and writing all this will lead to laziness and other serious illnesses. There are risks to mental and physical well-being if we rely too heavily on technology. It is necessary to consider whether we are looking for a technological assistant for each task what roles remain for humans in addition to sitting and commanding AI machines.

The AI technology is changing the future of human race. The society becomes more conscious of its status and tend to adopt luxury lifestyle, in such a way the growth of the materialistic approach violates social norms and cultural values. People are fascinated by the latest technological lifestyle and are building a tech world. States around the world are engaged in a technologically advanced to supplant one another. Saudi Arabia's construction of Neom city is an example of a materialistic world going beyond natural lifestyle of living.

Can Artificial Intelligence replace human intelligence?

It is a fact that there is seen a great revolution in artificial intelligence from past few decades. AI is performing many tasks at high speed and accurate computations within a very less amount of time and resources. It can be seen everywhere; the whole world is moving towards automation. However, AI can never replace human intelligence as it lacks many cognitive, intuitive, psychological and emotional aspects that a human intelligence possesses. For instance, during a decision-making process, AI algorithms work based on human-made data, variables, and scenarios. No AI device is naturally intelligent like a human.

Humans are full of emotions, anticipation, meanings, decisions and relationships, but AI only performs the abilities provided by humans. Many human activities and tasks cannot be replaced by robots, as a human can understand another human with direct interactions. For instance, doctors make direct interactions with patients and can treat accordingly. Likewise, direct interaction develops understanding among teachers about students' weaknesses and strength in study. There is no mechanism to enforce laws and policies for such issues, development, implementation and enforcement of legislation. Therefore, AI cannot fulfill the human's unique capabilities or attain natural intelligence. The purpose of AI is to enhance and to make human life easy. It cannot comprehend the social, cultural, ethical and certain complex political aspects of life at human level. It is therefore possible to say that there is no comparison between artificial intelligence and human intelligence.

CONCLUSION

Today, artificial intelligence is used for many good causes, including virtual assistants, agriculture and farming, e-commerce, financing, advance educational system, medical diagnoses, gaming and space exploring. This use of technology has made our lives more convenient and better. Unfortunately, as artificial intelligence capabilities grow, they can also be used unethical and immoral harmful practices. Since humans have created artificial intelligence, they could stop it from taking over them. Don't give the machines too much power. A balanced approach is required in the development of AI technology while curtailing its destructive potential. Humans are the one who invented Artificial Intelligence, so they can prevent AI from taking over and don't give the machines too much power over them. AI algorithms must be designed in such a clear way that can be understood. Transparent algorithms should have the goal of improving the lives of all human beings, which will reduce prejudice and discrimination. Corporations, organizations, and companies should adopt an effective system to construct ethical AI. All of them need to be able to manage or design such infrastructure that can combat automated bots and can detect malicious attacks to protect people lives. Information protection channels must be observed and monitored to avoid cyberattacks. The confidentiality and sensitivity of the data need to be protected by legal policies. The manufacturers of AI must make it possible to protect data from hackers and cyber criminals. States should implement strict punishments with heavy fines on these cyber criminals. The negative effect of AI technology can be prevented if the entire AI system must be under human supervision and to make sure that artificial intelligence performs all actions with human approval.

REFERENCES

Andrea G. (2019). Human psychology and intelligent machines
https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep19966.9

Andrew P. H., Lindsey R. S., Robert K., Andrew P. H., & Leonardo B. (2018).
Artificial intelligence and national security: the importance of the ai ecosystem
http://www.jstor.com/stable/resrep22492.5

Baptiste C. (2020). The Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Cultural and Creative Sectors.
https://research4committees.blog/2020/09/07/the-use-of-artificial-intelligence-in-the-cultural-and- creative-sectors/amp/

Bernard M. (2021). Is artificial intelligence dangerous? 6 risks everyone should know about
https://bernardmarr.com/is-artificial-intelligence-dangerous-6-ai-risks-everyone-should-know-about/

Bernard. M. (2019). Artificial intelligence in practice: how 50 successful companies used AI and machine learning to solve problems.
https://scholar.google.com.pk/scholar?q=artificialintelligence+article+by+marr+2019&hl

Bill S. (2021). How AI bias happens and how to eliminate it.
https://www.healthcareitnews.com/news/how-ai-bias-happens-and-how-eliminate-it

Brian P. G. (2020). Artificial Intelligence and Ethics: Sixteen Challenges and Opportunities
https://www.scu.edu/ethics/all-about-ethics/artificial-intelligence-and-ethics-sixteen-challenges-and-opportunities/

Camino K. (2019). Artificial Intelligence.
http://www.jstor.com/stable/resrep20978.5

Defined. AI. (2020). The Top 5 Benefits of Artificial Intelligence
https://www.defined.ai/blog/the-top-5-reasons-to-be-grateful-for-ai/

Cataleta, Maria, Stefania. (2020). The fragility of human rights facing AI.
https://scholarspace.manoa.hawaii.edu/items/f3655605-aef8-4246-ae0d-bfd177c93b20

Dinesh.G. H., Kashmira K. (2019). Introductory chapter: Artificial Intelligence-
Challenges and Applications.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332639384_Introductory_Chapter_Artificial_
Intelligence_Challenges_and_Applications/

Dinesh. G. H. (2019) Artificial Intelligence- Scope and Limitations
https://www.intechopen.com/books/7795

Ed Burns (2022). What is Artificial Intelligence.
https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.techtarget.com/searchenterpriseai/definition/AI-Artificial-
Intelligence%3famp=1

Edi weekly. The three different types of artificial intelligence ANI-AGI-ASI/
https://www.cashify.in/best-ai-artificial-intelligence-app Techopedia. (2022)

Eray E. (2022). Risks and benefits of artificial intelligence.
https://dataconomy.com/2022/04/risks-and-benefits-of-artificial-intelligence/

George L., Ivy W. (2021). AI ethics (AI code of ethics) https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/AI-
code-of-ethics

Jahanzaib S., and Tarique A. (2015). Artificial Intelligence and its role in near future.
https://scholar.google.com.pk/scholar_url?url=https://arxiv.org/pdf/1804.01396&hl=en&sa=X&ei
=P

Liran A. (2021). Artificial Intelligence and National Security in Israel
https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep30590.11

Liran A. (2021). Chapter Eleven: Challenges in Using AI
https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep30590.17

Liran A. (2021). Chapter One: What is Artificial Intelligence?
https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep30590.7

Liran A. (2021). Chapter Six: The Global Status of Artificial Intelligence
https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep30590.12

Llija M. (2019). How artificial intelligence is impacting our everyday lives.
https://towardsdatascience.com/how-artificial-intelligence-is-impacting-our-everyday-lives-/

Madhurjya C. (2022). Technology Is Spying on You: How Can Artificial Intelligence Preventit?
https://www.analyticsinsight.net/technology-is-spying-on-you-how-can-artificial-   intelligence-
prevent-it/

Michael C. H., Gregory C. A., Edoardo S., Anthony C., Kara F., Paul S. (2018).
The Indirect Effects of the Artificial Intelligence Revolution for Global Security
http://www.jstor.com/stable/resrep20430.4

Michael C.T. (2020). The impact of artificial intelligence on human society and bioethics.
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7605294/

Mike T. (2021). 7 dangerous risks of artificial intelligence.
https: //builtin.com/artificial-intelligence/risks-of-artificial-intelligence

Nah L. T. (2018). The fourth industrial revolution's impact on smaller militaries: boon or bane?
http://www.jstor.com/stable/resrep19925

Narrow Artificial Intelligence.
https://www.techopedia.com/definition/32874/narrow-artificialintelligence-narrow-ai /

Nicholas D. W. (2019). Artificial Intelligence, China, Russia, and the Global Order
http://www.jstor.com/stable/resrep19585.8

Niharika A. (2020). The Timeline of Artificial Intelligence From the 1940s. https://verloop.io/blog/the-timeline-of-artificial-intelligence-from-the-1940s/

Paul S., Michael C. H., Robert O. W. (2018). What is Artificial Intelligence? http://www.jstor.com/stable/resrep20447.5

Peter D. H. (2020). Humane Artificial Intelligence: Inequality, Social Cohesion and the Post Pandemic Acceleration of Intelligent Technology https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep25513

Sayantani S. (2022). Lazy people fall for AI autofill customer info that is done. https://www.analyticsinsight.net/lazy-people-fall-for-ai-auto-fill-customer-info-that-is-actually-done -manually/

Kathleen W. (2019). Ethical concerns of AI. https://www.forbes.com/sites/cognitiveworld/2020/12/29/ethical-concerns-of-ai/?sh=2e6c154a23a8 [22]

Stephan De S., Matthijs M., Tim S. (2017). What Is Artificial Intelligence? http://www.jstor.com/stable/resrep12564.7

Stephan De S., Matthijs M., Tim S. (2017). AI today and tomorrow http://www.jstor.com/stable/resrep12564.8

Studious guy. (2022). 26 Examples of Artificial Intelligence in Everyday Life https://studiousguy.com/artificial-intelligence-examples/

WGU. (2020). What is AI technology how it is used. https://www.wgu.edu/blog/what-ai-technology-how-used2003.html#close/

William A. C., Emma K., Josh E., William C., Kirsten L. (2018). Section II Impact on The Economy, Society, And National Security http://www.jstor.com/stable/resrep22429.6

World economic forum. (2022). https://www.weforum.org/focus/fourth-industrial-revolution

Ziauddin, Sardar, Jordi S., Scott J. (2019). Social Media and Artificial Intelligence https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv10kmcpb.21