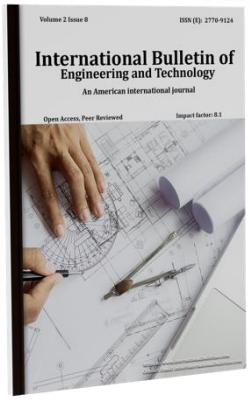

THE NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE FACTORS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE THAT INFLUNCE YOUNG PEOPLE'S MINDS IN MODERN SOCIAL LIFE

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Annotation

This article provides information about artificial intelligence, it is impact on our lives, thoughts on AI, Bill Gates' thoughts on artificial intelligence and the positive and negative aspects that affect our lives today, as well as the dangers it poses to society.

Key words: artificial intelligent, computers, technology, human intelligence, scientists, education, universities, online courses, smart city, IT parks, open AI, robots, chatbots, job.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada sun'iy intellekt, uning hayotimizga ta'siri, sun'iy intellekt haqidagi fikrlari, Bill Geytsning sun'iy intellekt haqidagi fikrlari va bugungi hayotimizga ta'sir etayotgan ijobiy va salbiy tomonlari, shuningdek, uning jamiyat uchun xavf-xatarlari haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: sun'iy intellekt, kompyuterlar, texnologiya, inson intellekti, olimlar, ta'lim, universitetlar, onlayn kurslar, aqlli shahar, IT-parklar, ochiq AI, robotlar, chatbotlar, ish.

Аннотация

В этой статье представлена информация об искусственном интеллекте, его влиянии на нашу жизнь, взглядах на ИИ, мнении Билла Гейтса об искусственном интеллекте, а также о положительных и отрицательных аспектах, влияющих на нашу жизнь сегодня, и об опасностях, которые он представляет для общества.

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект, компьютеры, технологии, человеческий интеллект, ученые, образование, университеты, онлайн-курсы, умный город, IT-парки, открытый ИИ, роботы, чат-боты, работа.

Usually, when people think of robots, they imagine helpers that can talk like humans and do all kinds of tasks instead of them. However, this is a much broader concept. In fact, applications on your mobile device, such as Google Translate, dictionaries, and various games, can also be clear examples of artificial intelligence. Their scope is simply smaller, and they can only help you in a specific field. In other words, depending on the type of task you want to perform, you use the appropriate application. Artificial intelligence (AI) is a field of science and technology focused on creating machines capable of imitating human intelligence. Today, widely used artificial intelligence technologies include smart web search engines (for example, YouTube Search), recommendation systems (YouTube, Amazon, and Netflix), natural language understanding (Google Assistant, Siri, and Alexa), self-driving cars and many others. Alan Turing was the author of the earliest research in the field of artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence was established as an independent scientific field in 1956. In the summer of that year, at a conference held at Dartmouth College, John McCarthy used the term "artificial intelligence" for the first time and went down in history as the creator of this term. Although research in artificial intelligence has been conducted since the mid-20th century, public interest

in it increased sharply in 2012, when deep learning proved superior to other AI methods, and again after the breakthroughs achieved with transformer architectures in 2017. In the early 2020s, this field developed rapidly, and many companies, universities, and laboratories achieved significant progress in artificial intelligence. This field is based on the assumption that the intelligence of Homo sapiens can be described so precisely that it can be modeled by a machine, which is considered the main characteristic of intelligent beings. See the Dartmouth proposal in the philosophy section. This, in turn, raises philosophical questions about the nature of intelligence and the ethics of creating artificial beings—questions that have been explored in mythology, fiction, and philosophy since ancient times. Artificial intelligence has often been viewed with optimism. This optimism was present in the predictions of early AI researchers (see optimism in the history of AI), as well as in the thinking of modern transhumanists such as Ray Kurzweil. However, the field has also experienced periods of crisis. These crises can be seen in the 1966 ALPAC report, the limitations of perceptions in the 1970s, the 1973 Lighthill report, and the collapse of the Lisp machine market in 1987. Today, artificial intelligence has become an important part of the technology industry and offers solutions to many of the most challenging problems in computer science. AI research is a highly technical and specialized field, often divided into small "deep" subfields that may not easily communicate with one another. These subfields have emerged around specialized problems, specialized institutions, the work of individual researchers, the use of very diverse tools, and long-standing differences of opinion about how artificial intelligence should be implemented. At the core of AI lies a set of abilities such as reasoning, cognition, planning, learning, communication, perception, object manipulation, and movement. General intelligence (or "strong AI") is one of the long-term goals of the industry. Artificial intelligence has already moved from the pages of science fiction into our modern lives. Today, computerized intelligence covers almost all fields. However, while it creates convenience, it can also lead to an increase in unemployment. Artificial intelligence has changed our way of life. It determines how we travel, what we see, and even what we eat. Rapidly developing technologies raise a number of fundamental questions, says Microsoft's Chief Legal Officer Brad Smith. "No one—no government or company—is above the law. The same applies to technology. In my view, appropriate ethical principles and legal regulations must be developed. Based on them, societies will decide how to use technology," he says. With algorithms that can surpass the human mind, artificial intelligence is being used in the fight against terrorism, in solving global hunger problems, and even in the field of medicine. "The latest achievements in immunotherapy, including cancer treatment, are being carried out using artificial intelligence. Therefore, there is reason to believe that it will continue and develop even further," says Brad Smith. However, the development of artificial intelligence will change the labor market. Ordinary workers may be left without jobs. "If you want to order food from a fast-food restaurant, an employee listens to your order through a microphone and enters the information into a computer. I believe that within the next five years, this employee will lose their job. This is because computer programs that can fully understand you and enter the necessary data into the system will definitely replace them," says Brad Smith. According to Smith, today's workers must enter the new era with new skills and abilities. Artificial intelligence has already moved from the pages of science fiction into our modern lives. Today, computerized intelligence covers almost all fields. However, while it creates convenience, it can also lead to an increase in unemployment. Artificial intelligence has changed our way of life. It determines how we travel, what we see,

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— Artificial intelligence has rapidly entered the media sector, especially. It is useful in tasks like image editing and video montage. Abroad, it has reached such a level that AI versions (avatars) of TV presenters are being created, and programs are being hosted by them.

— What about the negative aspects?

Although artificial intelligence brings many benefits, it also has some harmful aspects. For example, automation reduces job opportunities in certain sectors. Robots in factories, chatbots, and accounting software have already taken over many people's jobs. This may lead to the disappearance of some professions. Artificial intelligence collects and analyzes data, which increases the risk of intruding on personal privacy. Companies and governments can use AI to enhance surveillance, which can affect individual freedom. AI can also be used to create fake videos and images, leading to fraud and manipulation of information. Artificial intelligence makes decisions based on data, but if the data contains discrimination, it can also produce unfair decisions. For example, some groups may face bias in hiring or lending. People may rely on AI for many tasks and use their own thinking and analytical skills less. This can negatively affect humans' ability to think innovatively.

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