The Downside of Artificial Intelligence for Intellectuals In The Asian Society

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Abstract

The functionality of artificial intelligence (AI) is securing an effectuate role in contemporary era and solidifying its role in future. The entire world is astounded by the fascinating programs of AI in every field of human society weather its education or business, meanwhile, disregarding the perilous and the dark side of the AI on intellectuals such as academicians, scientists, teachers, and scholars. Doubtlessly, AI performs a crucial role in certain Asian countries such as Japan, China, South Korea, and Singapore. However, in developing countries of Asia such as India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka etc., the AI possess several threats to the domain of intellectuals. This research paper analysis the side effects of AI in the bailiwick of academia in Asian countries. This research paper adopts transparency theory of perception as conceptual framework to evaluate and examine the negative impacts of AI on intellectuals. It utilizes secondary research data as a research methodology. The intent of this research paper also includes some precautionary measures for mitigating the adverse effects for rational minds.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Asia, Pedagogical Tools, Chatbots, ChatGPT,Technology, Intellectuals, Programmed Data*

Introduction

The systems of AI are planned to carry out chores through imitating human activities such as analytical evaluation, critical thinking, and learning. There are various perspectives of AI, which are applicable in a broad span of fields, for instance, communication, transportation, finance, and healthcare sector. The aim of AI is to establish a system that can achieve targets, which usually demand the intelligence of individual, with more precision and a more speed pace. The AI has the potential to transform the lives of human beings, specifically their work life. Such as, the AI has automated several routines based and repetitive tasks (DeRuyver, 2023). Similarly, it has revolutionized the world of researchers and academicians as well, through making their goals and their achievements feasible.

Previously, computers could merely carry out specific tasks which they were planned for. Abruptly, because of the AI oriented technology these machines can achieve the tasks that involve human responsiveness and perception. However, at this time, computers are proficient in making a broad-spectrum stratagem for learning and educating through facilitating them to be accustomed to new information and statistics while exclusive of being adapted for another time (Chitturu, et al., 2017). However, Asia has appeared as a center for the invention of the AI, particularly in countries like Japan, South Korea, Singapore, China, and Japan through making substantial steps in research and development (Mack, 2023).

Literature Review

The advantages and disadvantages of AI does not make any noteworthy divergences in different continents, because the AI is based on multicultural and multicenter approach. However, its pros and cons vary based on developed or underdeveloped countries. Such as, the underdeveloped countries such as North Korea, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan face scarcity of financial recourses to get advantage of AI like some other Asian countries such as China, Japan, and Singapore.

The transparency of perception theory asserts the claim that a perceptual experience is influenced by the external properties of the objects not by the properties of the experiences. For example, there is a realization and awareness of the disadvantages of the AI but the experience of the

drawbacks of the AI is neglected (Averill & Gottlieb, n.d.). Therefore, based on this conceptual framework the perils of AI on the particle life of individuals especially those who belong to the field of scholastics might not be conscious about the disadvantageous of AI, because in this era only the advancements of the AI technologies are oblivious and critics merely points out towards the side effects of AI and there is not much experience regarding the back draws of the AI amongst analysts. However, according to transparency perception theory there is no separate cognizance for the properties of experience. Hence, intellectuals must perceive the inconvenience of AI from the properties of its drawbacks.

Artificial Intelligence is one of the leading technologies in this 21st century and has the capability to authorize intellectuals with a broad variety of prospects in different arrangements. It also immensely assists in creating crucial transformation of procedure of creating data supported by facts and information. Following are just a few instances of benefits of AI on the professions related to research and academia.

- It facilitates teachers in examining the student's aptitude of learning and identifying the weak points of students in various topics of different lessons.
- It gives more space to teachers to heed on the efficiency of curriculum and student's activities through the automation of several routine based tasks together with the organizational work, evaluating the outlines of learning, responding to the ordinary queries of students and ranking students on the base of their examinations etc.
- Hence, it gradually leads to enhanced quality of course and ultimately to the up gradation of education.
- It can also aggrandize the efficiency of academic research by ingraining it with analytical data.
- In the field of science, it can assist scientists in discovering new proteins and producing new molecules.

However, besides this immersive and effective advantageous nature of the AI it has also negative impact on intellectuals which are more efficient in the Asian and specifically on the developing countries. For instance, AI can substitute intellectuals and teachers through overtaking their roles. It also has a drastic impact on future intellectuals through minimizing their ability of

critical thinking. Furthermore, the AI is not very affordable including with its continuation process and revamping and updating expenses. Therefore, it is only beneficial to the institutions with enormous sponsors (Vaghela, 2022).

Downsides of Artificial Intelligence

The downsides of AI more precisely in Asia are given below:

Certainly, the Artificial Intelligence oriented pedagogical tools are perceived as a new substitute of intellectuals rather than an epitome example of technology (Liew, 2023).

Another drawback of the AI on educationalists is that it confines their self-sufficiency and overshadows their exceptional capabilities through curtailing their roles in education (Thao, 2023).

The AI generates fear of replacement by AI technologies in intellectuals belonging to various fields in the underdeveloped countries of Asia. According to a survey that was carried out by Ipsos Global Advisor that emphasized on the dread of job being substituted by AI oriented technologies in Asian countries such as in India 51 percent, Malaysia and Indonesia 62 percent and Thailand 69 percent. However, this anxiety is based on either the roles of job or due to the addition of complexity in the environment of workplace.

In Asia, the pessimism of AI diverges based on the structure advancement and pattern of the AI on employment of intellectuals, moreover, this negative impact of AI is more profound in developing countries (D'silva, 2023).

One more disadvantage of AI on intellectuals is that for instance, if AI is launched on to machines such as database machines, it would devalue over a period, because it is common that machines go through degradation eventually. Furthermore, if the AI based technology is not dependent on self-reprogramming, then obliviously, it will gradually break.

Following the argument, if the AI is not programmed to be reorganized to be informed about different updates and if it is not frequently assessed scientists' human data, it will be outmoded. It means that it will leave further the negative impacts of AI on intellectuals, and they will have to learn disjointedly the improving and programming of AI.

The drawbacks of AI include that it cannot impersonate human beings completely, given the fact that it is the nature of a human being to learn from own mistakes and to improve oneself. Similarly, is also human nature to not repeat the identical or lookalike mistakes, however, generating AI based on these features such as to learn on its own is tremendously impossible and very expensive. Furthermore, devoid of programming to be trained on its own the AI would certainly require human interference to facilitate AI in enhancing its functions in future (D'silva, 2023).

The inventions of AI based technologies are increasing the rate of laziness in intellectuals, because of the automation of tasks through its various applications, such as the whole process of research is entirely dependent on AI and database machines. Moreover, its human beings can become addicted to AI based applications even in simple tasks (Kumar, 2019). In case if this attitude of intellectuals continues in the next few years, it will certainly lead to the substitution of intellectuals by AI based technologies.

Ethics and morality play a crucial role in human life especially in the domain of academia. However, it is not simple to integrate these features in AI. Hence, AI could lead to the gradual reduction of ethics and morality from the workspace of pedagogy.

The Artificial Intelligence does not only hinder the creativity of researchers and scholars, but it also lacks creativity itself. Since the AI is totally situated on pre-installed data. Even if AI adapts to this aspect yet it cannot be as creative as humans (Advantages and Disadvantages of Artificial Intelligence - Java point, n.d.).

Technology has increased the pace of globalization by making the world more micro scaled the rules and regulations for researchers might face a list of countries to be concurred on for the release of their work- and work-related international appointments, because it is very feasible to damage others through the policies of AI of one country.

Security is one of the big reservations on the credibility of AI; due to the mechanization of every tasks it has become very tricky to notice or sense unlawful functions such as scams, inclusion of new viruses in the software and influencing the system of AI for individual profits. Cyber security issues give a perfect and efficient example of security.

AI leads towards misinformation. There has been a significant escalation in propaganda through deep fakes and bots. Fake information would ultimately engender quires relating to the credibility of researchers and intellectual's work. Now the advancement of AI has the capability to create fake news and stories raising concerns to misinformation (Eliaçık, 2022).

AI based system is ambiguous, since its algorithms could be complicated and thorny to construe, specifically if the system is developed in the machine learning modus operandi. This scarcity of clearness makes it complicated for thinkers and rationales to comprehend the procedure of decision making. In the case of AI entrance to sensitive and private data, it can elevate the apprehensions related to privacy and security.

AI oriented technologies are not foolproof when it comes to miscalculations and inaccuracy. The technical problems in algorithms could create imprecise evaluation. These miscalculations can discourage the dependency of intellectuals on these technologies; however, it might happen on the expense of the efficacy and proficiency of researchers or other academicians (Aulakh, 2023).

In recent years, chatbots, a new feature of AI became the topic of debate. Chatbots can write essays and articles completely. This new aspect of AI might be persuasive for writers and content creators, however, in the field of pedagogy the use of chatbots in writing articles and essays is perceived as plagiarism, which can disrepute the credibility of intellectuals (SJSU Research Guides: Plagiarism: Artificial Intelligence (AI) & Plagiarism, n.d.).

One of the much talked about chatbot is ChatGPT which appeared in November 2022 and generated immediate technological dread or panic specifically its adverse impact on education. Undoubtedly, there have been revolutionary technologies that were perceived as alarming in public sphere. As for the ChatGPT, scientists have made rules and regulations for AI based applications, which shed light on the uses of AI scholarly articles, meanwhile pronouncing that AI based apps cannot be described as collaborators, because robots or any other kind AI based technology cannot be claimed as liable for the scientific results rather than humans (Eaton, 2023).

Finally, as the Artificial intelligence has incremented the speed of the accomplishments of various tasks and works, it surpasses the rate of the completion of tasks of individuals. Its adverse impact on intellectuals is that without these gadgets it will be extremely hard to acquire the simplest tasks and unfeasible with time constraint. Therefore, to recover from confinement of these technologies would require a long time for those scholars who are or would be completely reliable on AI supported technologies.

Objectives

The primary object of this research paper is to examine the negative impacts of AI in different fields of research in Asia, which includes:

- To evaluate the negative impact of AI on scientific field in Asia
- To estimate the side effects of AI oriented technologies on educators in Asia
- To scrutinize the pessimistic role of AI on researchers and analytsts in Asia.
- To analyze the conceptual framework of transparency of perception on the intellectuals of Asia.

Research Methodology

This research paper relies on the evaluation and analysis of secondary resources. It has inquired the publicly available electronic data i.e., research papers, books, articles. Opinions, drafts etc. This research paper is precisely based on qualitative data. Transparency theory of perception has been used as the theoretical approach. This approach has assisted in examining the intricacies of Artificial intelligence accurately. Along with literature review, this research paper has investigated and scrutinized the distinguished viewpoints on Artificial Intelligence. This paper has intended to give a comprehensive finding and discussion over perilous effects of Artificial Intelligence along with some precautionary recommendations.

Findings and Discussion

Artificial Intelligence is the most severe conundrum of the 21st century. Its reality is quite ambiguous. Advantages and disadvantages of this magnificent invention often overlap with each other. This research paper tends to highlight some of the aggravated consequences of Artificial

Intelligence for intellectuals in the Asian Society. The following are some comprehensive findings related to it.

Deprivation of Rationalized Creativity

The most hazardous downside of Artificial Intelligence for intellectuals would be deprivation of rationalized creativity. Academic scholars, Intellectuals and even students could lack in rationalized creativity due to Artificial intelligence. It can cause human the repetitive action of note devising novel solution to any problem in artistic category. As per contemporary stage of AI, lack in originality of resolutions. AI can generate astonishing and unexpected ideas but can never human creativity. Nevertheless, excessive dependence on AI can restrict the human cognizance or creativity. AI can sabotage the emotional ramification of intellectuals. AI has been probably developed by white races which creates the racially based results. On certain parameters, intellectual can also engulf this feedback. It can lead to more inequality and a polarized world. It can wipe out compassion, kindness, maturity, and tolerance from intellectual neurosciences. (Tableau, n.d.)

AI also plays significant role in decision making. It can help humans to utilize knowledge and information for making appropriate decisions for themselves or any organization. Humans believe that incorporating AI in their judgments will benefit them and save them time. However, technology is outperforming human biological processors while reducing cognition skills. This outperforming can create decision making blunders, it can possess negative and pessimistic consequences for corporate and innovative sectors. (Ahmed, S.F et al., 2023)

No Employment for Intellectuals in Future:

Another disadvantage of using Artificial Intelligence in academics is the employment. Human intellectuals or teachers are no longer required to lead during sessions or grade assignments since these programs allow pupils to study on their own. Artificial Intelligence hinders the human intervention while instructing or teaching the task. This automated schooling limited the workload and can also revolutionize the system of enrolling the staff. (Career era, 2023)

Layoff anxiety in job market is prevalent in Asian society. According to a recent IPSOS Global Advisor study, 58% of the Indian population, 57% of Thailand, and 55% of Malaysians rank on

the list of 31 nations studies). Similarly, Thailand (69%), Malaysia, Indonesia (62%), and India (51%), are among the countries most concerned about AI technology replacing their present work roles and having chronic layoff anxiety. (D'silva, 2023)

Ironically, Uncle Sam (United States of America) is also facing layoff anxiety. According to the research of Oxford University, forecasted a decade ago that 47% of US occupations would be automated over the following two decades (Miron, 2023). Recently, Biden administration has issued an executive order for the regulation of Artificial Intelligence. This act genuinely portrays the danger of mass employment. The idea that technology might render humans outdated stretches back to Aristotle, who speculated that sufficiently advanced instruments may render laborers useless. During the epoch of Industrial Revolution, some infamous protestors smashed the textile machines in fear of displacement. Some scientists have in fact warned the then President Lyndon Johnson in 1964, that computer will surpass human and will snatch their employment. Subsequently, this prediction seems immaculate in the 21st century.

Ethical Concerns for Intellectuals

The expedited development of Artificial Intelligence has raised a slew of ethical concerns concerning its usage and future expansion. Concerning data privacy for individuals is the most highly anticipated ethical issue. Data permanence complicates the informed consent of the persons to whom holds data. Undoubtedly, Artificial Intelligence is skilled at spotting different patterns, it can stockpile data without even getting direct access to personal information. So, right here one question haunts every individual that how there can be shielding security of consumer data in expedite evolution of Artificial Intelligence? There are certainly other kinds of severe ethical challenges due to AI. Such as unjustified actions, discrimination, bias, non-transparency, moral responsibility, automation bias, safety, and reliance etc. (Council of Europe, n.d.)

Additionally, there was virtually little discussion of government-initiated AI applications, such as face recognition systems for surveillance and social credit systems. Several organizations have been discussed for some sort of issues i.e., Facebook had an implication of five subcategories such as openness, privateness, parity, security, and liberty etc. Chinese scholars have made AI's ethical concerns as their focus of attention. This focus comprised of two contrary perceptions;

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one perceives AI's ethical concerns as the existential threat to mankind, while other sector perceives it as the custodian of prosperous future. This has got a front seat in domains of research and discussions. A lot of blinded regulations are much needed for ethical concerns. (Zhu, 2022)

Addiction to AI can Lead to Human Intellect Laziness

Apparently, Artificial Intelligence has been emerged as game changer entity in the epoch of technological revolution. Artificial Intelligence has undeniably made our lives easier and more efficient, from voice assistants like Siri and Alexa to self-driving cars and tailored suggestions. Nevertheless, as AI advances, fears about its ability to make people lazy intensify. In Asian society, human laziness and procrastination is quite persistent. Some recent data has revealed the percentage of human laziness due to AI. In Pakistan and China, 68.9 percent of human laziness, 68.6% of personal difficulties and 27.7% of cognitive loss are purely because excessive dependence on Artificial Intelligence. As a result, it is highly proven that this dependence is the most brutal feature of Artificial Intelligence. (Ahmed, 2023)

Artificial Intelligence is accused of automized the formerly performed human chores. For instance, the proliferation of smart home gadgets has enabled us to manage different elements of our houses, such as temperature setting, lighting, and safety & security, with only one command. temperature, lighting, and security, with only one instructed command. This has clearly improved the quality of life, it also diminishes the need for physical exertion and decreases our total activity levels. (Frackiewicz, 2023)

Furthermore, AI power assistant has some crucial variants and regulate one's daily life. These virtual assistants can do anything from setting reminders and organizing calendars to answering inquiries and making effective recommendations. They unquestionably save the time and effort, they also foster a sense of reliance, making us less likely to engage in analytic thinking or crisis management on our own. All these luxurious technological facilities have slowed down the human functionality. However, Artificial Intelligence is not just responsible for laziness. It is up to the utilization process by the individual. That is why it is crucial to maintain a striking balance between.

Lack of Control and Probability of AI Arm Race

Since AI grows more autonomous and self-conscious, humans may find it increasingly difficult to exert control over its behaviors which might have disastrous implications, since AI may take acts that are damaging to people, either purposefully or accidentally. (Bolden, 2023)

Artificial intelligence aims to revolutionize the warfare system of the globe. There has been wider discussion regarding the probability if galvanized arm race due to AI. This discussion includes the research, manufacturing, and deployment of this militarized AI. Arm Race has always been an overarching concern for South Asian intellectuals. The century old rivalry between India and Pakistan can turn more aggressive with the expediting effect of AI. India is investing laboriously in AI warfare system. These advances would gravely erode regional strategic stability and spark a new AI weapons race in South Asia. The developments can hinder rationality and can also boost the warmongering attitude, fallacies, and rhetoric in South Asia. (Rafiq, n.d.)

Recommendations

Following are some self-evaluated recommendations for coping with downside of AI for intellectuals in the Asian Society.

- For preventing AI generated arm race, super smart weapon system should be kept under rational human control. The termination of AI regulated atrocities can only be withdrawn with the help of rational human intervention.
- AI couldn't surpass human intellectual if AI system can explain their decision and sudden autonomous functionality to human intellect in elaborating way. To make it completely transparent and unbiased in decision making process.
- When computers reach superintelligence, they will definitely have very little approach to emotional cognitive. They may not be motivated by conventional human flaws such as jealousy, lust, or greed, but by precisely algorithmic motivations such as a need for greater resources. Alignment with human interest can fix that matter.
- Programming should be based on teaching AI about human behavior for mitigating rationalized accidents.

- The fully automated AI possess the ability to alter the geoeconomic. However, Scientist and intellectual should find a sustainable way to strike a balance between human progress and technological progress.

- The regulatory committee or organization must be established to monitor and inspect the downside of AI for intellectuals and must suggest mitigating its risk factors.

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