

Voices of Concern: Contemplations on Socioeconomic, Ethical, and Developmental Impacts of AI

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Abstract: AI technology is often debated to be a leading invention that will transform civilization. Some concerns are emerging in this broad and fast-growing context with new offers in arrival healthcare, transportation, and automation. This paper examines three significant concerns about artificial intelligence (AI): what makes it capable of leading to more job losses and improving income inequality, how algorithms can be inclined and violate rights, and the craft of humans and solving issues. The progress of AI presents a major risk to conventional job industries, potentially leading to extensive joblessness and exacerbating economic inequalities. The dangers presented by these results jeopardize accomplishing goals such as advancing high-quality employment opportunities and decreasing disparities (SDGs 8 and 10). Algorithmic bias deepens societal divisions and promotes discrimination (SDG 16). AI systems investigating personal data may infringe on privacy. Privacy rights loss affects democracy and society. Too much AI in education might limit human qualities like invention and analysis, which could hamper excellent education (SDG 4). Immediate steps need to be taken. Having ethical solid values is crucial in leading the progress of AI to guarantee transparency and accountability. The main objective when introducing AI should be to enhance the quality of human life by following human-centered design principles. Education and training are the tools to future-proof our workforce against AI disruptions. Looking ahead, prioritizing the ethical development of AI is essential to unlocking its full potential for creating a just, inclusive, and sustainable future, as envisioned by the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. This requires addressing the ethical and societal challenges it presents.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Sustainable Development Goals, Algorithmic Goals, Automation, Human Abilities, Productivity, Economic growth

1 Introduction

With the escalation of Artificial Intelligence (AI), the world is awaiting for a new revolution in the different aspects of our society [1,2,3]. Nevertheless, this potential for radical change is accompanied by countless social, ethical, and developmental consequences that should not be overlooked. With the rising interference of AI in all

spheres of our existence, from healthcare to education and work life, it becomes important to understand the versatile effects of this technology and take part in the discussion that would hold the AI systems accountable for their benefits solely and make the processes as beneficial as possible. Thus, the purpose of this paper is to examine the multifaceted nature of the issues that relate to the use of

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AI in terms of its effects on the socioeconomic statuses of nations, ethical considerations, and development prospects. Combining the materials obtained from the latest academic journals, it will examine the risks and various negative phenomena, possible legal responsibilities, and other unpredictable outcomes that the spread of AI may have [4,5]. Further, it will identify future prospects regarding the implementation of artificial intelligence and address possible challenges and the available ethical precedents for its utilization [6,7]. It is to ensure that the reader gets concerned about issues and factors to contemplate while plunged in the future characterized by Artificial Intelligence.

The effects of AI on the sociological, economic, and cultural spheres are vast and multi-faceted. On the one hand, it brings the vision of higher efficiency, productivity, and gross national product growth [1,8]. Relative to traditional techniques, using Automated processes may principally reduce the costs of certain industrial and service-based activities, thereby promoting competitiveness. However, technological advancement, especially in AI, has shown some obvious negative implications, especially disruption of the labor market and mass unemployment [4,9,10,11]. With the increasing application of automation solutions based on artificial intelligence in the workplace, the consequences of AI for employees and their income have become a major issue. This is because the integration of AI in society may worsen inequality since not everyone will gain from technological advancements [12,13,14]. For this reason, a more complex solution has to be found; this includes skills policies, new regulations, and ways of distributing the fruits of productivity growth. Thus, the ethical issues related to AI are diverse and have multiple aspects.

Since AI is used in more and more decision-making processes, issues of how the algorithms are developed and how the decision is made become a concern; the issue of algorithmic bias and discrimination presents a threat to the realization of rights and proper use of technology in society thus calling for more robust measures and policies [15,16,17]. Also, the question of responsibility and responsibility for the outcomes of AI mistakes or adverse effects is another critical issue that requires detailed legal and ethical assessment. Ethical principles and guidelines for the creation and application of AI systems should be created as a priority to avoid the misuse of the technology that would go against humanity's principles [6,18].

There is also a need to look at the developmental effects of AI. Given that AI systems are now being implemented in many aspects of society and as these systems advance, there are possibilities of unforeseen outcomes. Initially, economic growth and social transformations can have significant consequences for world development, particularly for developing countries, which can challenge adopting AI's opportunity and limit negative influences. Moreover, the inequality of educational and computing facilities worldwide can also intensify the disparities. In contrast, the benefits derived

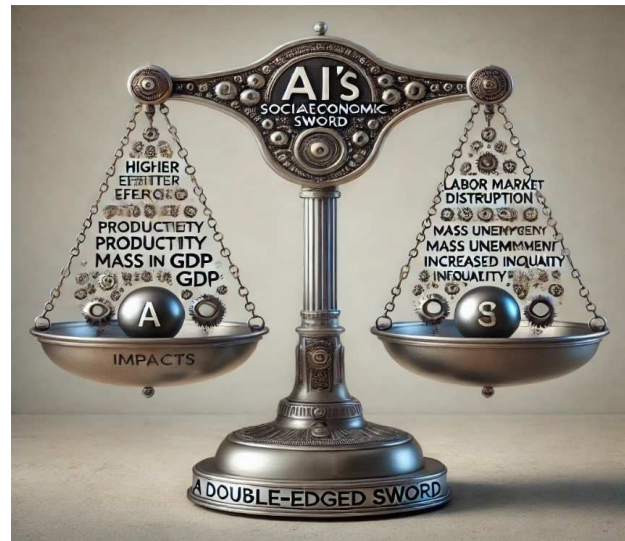


Fig. 1: AI's Socio-Economic Impact.

from the new wealth created from AI may be reaped solely by the affluent [19,20,22]. AI must be made to grow in tandem with sustainable development knowledge and appreciation of its future readiness to play a role of delivering on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals [23,24]. Therefore, as we proceed into this new age of technology, it is about time that there is a proper, constructive and interdisciplinary discourse on the effects and possibilities it entails in order to help solve the issues of the present and future while unleashing the full potential of this creation. In this way, through the joint approach to the implementation of AI, fundamental risks will be minimized, and the voices of concern will be heard, and the technologies under development will correspond to high humanistic values and represent the progressive social imperialistic approach to the future.

1.1 Review of Literature

The impacts of AI and automation on society have been topics of heated discourses within the academic and policy fraternities; however, there is still no extensive and coherent study. This literature review aims to systematically review and summarize the state of the knowledge about the effects of AI and automation in society as it relates to employment and productivity, inequality, and other ethical concerns. The future of work in the context of AI and automation has been a central theme in the literature. Acemoglu and Restrepo [25] also, under specifics of the automation effect, and in particular, the effect from AI, focus on two aspects – first, the displacement of employees and second, the creation of new job positions. Likewise, Agrawal et al. [26] analyze the multiple and mixed implications of automating the

prediction tasks, arguing that while machines may take some occupations, they are going to create new occupations that play to human strengths. Brynjolfsson and McAfee [27] in their book “The Second Machine Age” also stress that brilliant technologies are the major driver of change in terms of productivity and well-being. Their concern is that while AI and automation bring massive earnings opportunities, these points are unequally distributed, which compounds inequality.

AI and automation are two interrelated processes. Many factors create a link between AI and augmented work. Goldin and Muggah [28] also raise the question of how AI could intensify current social disparities because its implementation will create larger benefits for those who control technologies and train themselves in new AI skills. Some scholars opine that unless the policies are duly implemented AI and automation may enrich a few economic horns and widen the chasm between the haves and have-nots. On the other hand, Brynjolfsson and McAfee [27] also explain how AI can be very useful in helping to increase productivity within many industries. From their work, one can infer that technological change brings about shifts in the dominant business models and changes seen to boost the real economy. The tag effects of AI and automation are slowly being deliberated with ethical attributes more regularly. Global guidelines are presented by Jobin et al. [29], stating that such guidelines are essential for achieving responsible AI usage. It focuses on such elements as openness, responsibility, participation, and others concerning the regulation of AI.

Cath [30] unpacks the ethical, legal, and technical sections that are involved in governing AI. Her work, therefore, warns that AI is something that requires interdisciplinary solutions: there are questions about how analytical decision-making is algorithmically biased; there are questions about how data is protected, but there are questions about how the technology itself can be used negatively. In other words, policies must be designed right to enable the right growth and usage of AI and automation and achieve the right prevention or reduction of their harmful effects. Acemoglu and Restrepo [25] suggest that policies that could help workers to acquire education and training programs to fill the requirement of new job market characteristics should be implemented. They also presented recommendations on the policy framework for workers affected by automation, including social protection mechanisms and job transition policies. Goldin and Muggah [28] observe that governments should design laws and regulations that help reduce the current levels of inequality for AI to benefit humanity. They offer programs that would enhance the connection to technological tools and the understanding of the digital environment, and measures that would stop the dominance of single companies in the technology sector.

1.2 Research Gap

Despite acquiring substantial literature on AI, there is a dearth of efforts to mitigate those harms and propose strategies that would enhance AI’s positive contributions to achieving the UN’s SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). There is scarce literature available on the policy and training programs required for re-skilling employees for the use of AI in the future work environment. Also, the elaboration of guidelines for constructing AI that is fair, transparent, and is based on the correct use and privacy of data is still a new field. Still, it remains appealing to find out the best practices in teaching that would enhance critical thinking, analysis, and AI literacy at the same time. If these research gaps and focusing solutions that correspond to the SDGs are addressed, the comprehension of AI’s ethical and socioeconomic development concerns can be enriched.

- 1.RQ 1.** How can the policies and training help the workforce for AI based work so that the job loss and the inequality in the economy can be muffled (SDGs 8 and 10)?
- 2.RQ 2.** What type of morality can be applied to AI design in order to minimize the problems of social injustice and inadequate data protection (SDG 16)?
- 3.RQ 3.** How can education adapt to foster critical thinking, analytical skills, and AI literacy, enhancing human development and quality education (SDG 4)?

By addressing these questions and aligning with the SDGs, this paper aims to contribute to AI’s impact on literature, promoting a fair, inclusive, and sustainable future.

2 Fault Lines in the AI Landscape

2.1 Job Displacement and Inequality

The subject of AI has progressed very rapidly, and technology has offered both wonderful opportunities and unprecedented problems. On the one hand, the advancement of AI technology has stunning opportunities to increase the efficiency of production processes and improve almost all spheres of human life. On the other hand, there are critical questions regarding introducing such technologies on employment problems and social justice issues [17,31,32]. As many jobs are overtaken by AI technology, leading to layoffs and worsening the gap between those who possess the skills that are compatible with the modern-day AI and the average workers who will be left jobless, this would be a major setback to most of the UN Sustainable Development Goals like Decent Work (SDG 8) and Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10).

Another study conducted recently by [33] triggered so much panic in the workforce that the study highlighted that about 47% of the jobs in the US are set to be

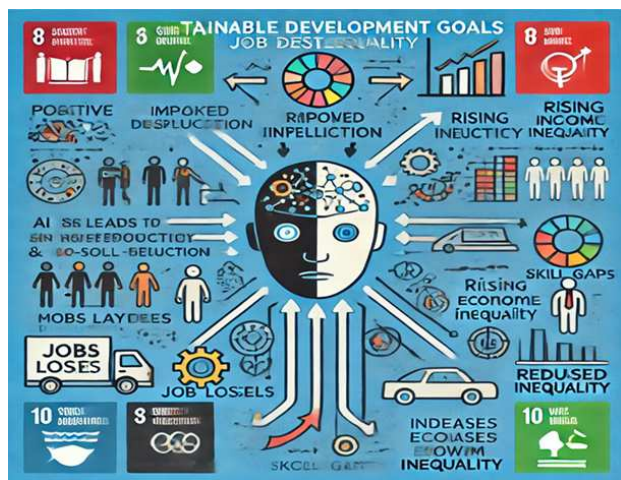


Fig. 2: AI on Job Displacement and Inequality.

automated by 2030. These possibilities of mass unemployment point to a gloomy future, which may result in societal collapse and unrest and economies going down the drain. As AI did the work that used to be done by the human hand, questions arise as to whether this increases the gap between the basis of jobs available for skilled people and unskilled ones. The fundamental problem with superintelligence is painted by [34] in his article, where intelligent machines will render human jobs useless, leaving the repleat a large contingent of jobless individuals. This threat to employment goes a long way in violating SDG 8 which aims to “promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all” [22, 35]. Unless approached, the key goal of giving the poor a better ability to help themselves could be severely prejudiced by the advancing use of artificial intelligence-based automation. AI’s ability to widen the gap of economic disparity is another problem that has been noted as a result of the application of AI. Arguably, facets of jobs that are less automatable would experience increased demand because higher-order skills such as critical thinking and problem solving will be more pronounced after AI robotics displace routine job processes. This could even worsen the possibilities to attain the tenth SDG that is “To reduce inequality within and among countries” [22, 36, 37]. AI’s increasing economic relevance might lead to the worsening of inequalities because the distribution of educational and computing capacities remains far from equal globally. In addition, current prejudices of the data applied in the creation of algorithms are considered to amplify prejudices and bring about enhanced discrimination in the future [38, 39].

Therefore, it is crucial to address the key questions related to employment and inequality to prevent AI from channeling relations between them negatively. This

should involve funding enhanced skills acquisition, education, and training throughout the employee’s lifecycle to prepare the workforce to fit into expectations of the ever-evolving labor market, retraining and skills upgrade programs for employees to enable them to make a smooth transition towards new occupations and jobs. Measures to allow fair forces of AI-driven productivity to trickle down, such as profit-sharing measures, which can allow the workers to be given a certain percentage of the profit which has risen due to AI-driven automation, taxing AI-driven automation so as to support social amenities as well as the support systems for the displaced workers. Addressing trends distending market competitiveness, eradicating discrimination influenced by AI, securing individuals’ data, and ensuring that the advantages of using AI in advancing technology are not monopolized [14, 40]. There is a great opportunity for positive change based on the application of artificial intelligence. Yet, weak and fragmented governance threatening job losses, social injustice, and the failure of the Sustainable Development Goals Partnership between government, business and civil society is essential to achieve.

2.2 Algorithmic Bias and Privacy Violations

As AI technology moves forward and acts incrementally within various industries, several large socially relevant and legal concerns come to the limelight that concerns the impact of algorithms on society that violate people’s privacy. Such concerns apply to nearly any AI algorithm because it is an involuntary reflection of existing prejudices in society and thus contributes to the enhancement of prejudice in various realms, such as credit lending, the justice system, as well as facial recognition systems [17, 24, 41, 42]. This bias is utterly unjust and hinders efforts toward attaining SDG 16, the goal of quality justice for all and strong institutions. Moreover, AI systems, especially autonomous ones, tend to store and analyze the personal data of their users. However, this collection of personal data, without any countermeasures taken to protect the identified persons, can be unsafe. Scholars have noted that the power of artificial intelligence to monitor can be politicized; hence, citizens might not be able to speak fully as they desire or demonstrate the way they want to [17, 24, 43, 44]. Such loss of privacy rights may erode the democratic principle and, at the same time, demoralize citizens’ trust in the institutions. Furthermore, it has been proved that practices derived from AI surveillance are particularly impacting vulnerable groups, thus threatening social integration [24, 44].

AI systems, hence, the studied AI algorithms trained to learn from a large sample of data contain certain prejudices and reproduce discrimination [24, 42]. For instance, loan approval bias is when criteria trigger the application default to deny applicants from marginalized backgrounds [40]. Likewise, AI-based pretrial release

models in the criminal justice system, for instance, have been shown to have racial discrimination, thus deepening racist structures. Biometric security with face recognition technology, in particular, used without these protections, has been proven to have gender and racial bias and helps in wrongly identifying persons [42]. These issues give credence to some of the critical questions that need to be subjected to severe scientific treatment when addressing issues to do with algorithmic bias. There is a general call to evaluate the contingency of AI systems' validity and reliability in their respective settings to mitigate the negative impacts on society [45]. To take this further and enable the development of more positive, consequential, equitable, and socially conscious AI, it has to involve as many stakeholders as possible, including those affected by these types of technologies [24].

The tool has also been accused of violating the privacy of individuals, given the fact that AI systems collect huge amounts of data on individuals. Some scholars have observed that "new generation of surveillance using AI is a technique of establishing a digital panopticon which leads to further enforcement of watchfulness of the people and diminution of liberty of speech and expressions of dissent" [24,44]. AI policing reduces social justice and cohesion because deficient groups are undeservedly targeted and marginalized by AI devices [24,44]. The issues concerning the violation of privacy rights result in weak democracies by creating doubt about the legal system and freedom of speech. In order to overcome these challenges, policymakers and technologists have to come up with a good number of structures for data governance that should contain strict privacy measures and accountable AI [45]. Transparency, accountability, and ongoing stakeholder engagement are critical to building public trust and ensuring the equitable distribution of AI benefits.

2.3 Impact on Human Skills and Education

AI is expected to improve the education sector but, at the same time, it also entails various possibilities of negative outcomes. In this context AI is poised to create new learning experiences and enhance capabilities, though its relation to the acquisition of the basics along with educational disparities require further demystification. Regarding the for and against the integration of AI in education the following discourse will be presented to guide the use of the technology, taking into account its benefits and drawbacks. As a result, technological advancements have over the years continued to revolutionize the advancement of artificial intelligence in various fields including education as illustrated in the following outcomes. The various possibilities of applying AI in learning activities outline the various prospects of enhancing learning and teaching yet the integration of AI forms various issues of concern that need to be debated [46,47,48].

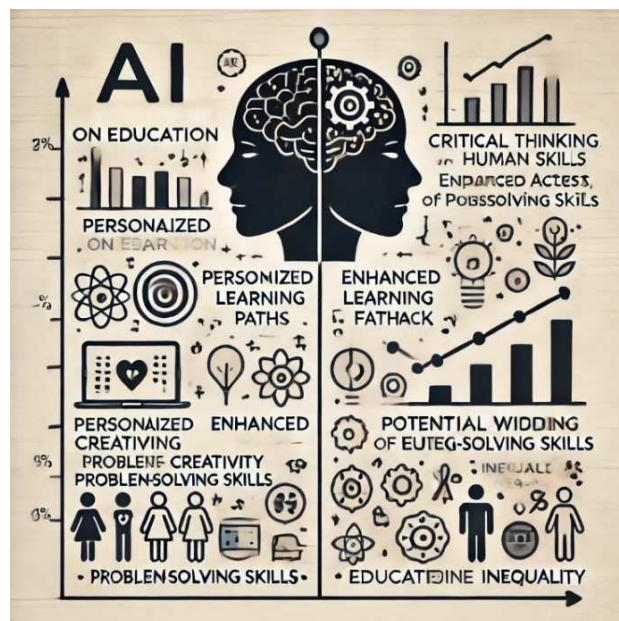


Fig. 3: AI on Human Skills and Education.

Automated systems based on artificial intelligence may look for individual learning paths; at the same time, routine bureaucratic work can be taken care of with AI's help, freeing up educators and helping them deal with the development of students' higher cognitive skills, as well as imagination [48]. The use of AI technologies can help one get instant feedback on the results achieved and learning suggestions that can increase the effectiveness of the learning process. Also, AI has the potential to bring education opportunities to improve quality in the world where quality educational materials are scarce and cost-effective way of delivering education that can be tailored to members of society who need it most. However, leveraging AI in education faces some challenges as explained below. One of the important questions relates to AI's impact on all the human skills which develop crucial for people's success in life – creativity, etc. [49]. As AI continues to manage repetitive tasks in different industries, students may end up becoming more reliant on technology, and fundamental problem solving and out of the box thinking may be eliminated [47]. Besides, the use of artificial intelligence learning tools could result in worsening educational inequality if learners with poor backgrounds are unable to access those tools [49].

Thus, to take the best advantage of AI, in the case of using it in education, we need to mention several vital and balanced approaches. School managers have to assess the use of AI tools and the risks that it poses since it shall not be seen as a substitute for human resources [50]. Additionally, regarding the subordinate nature of AI, increased work is needed to prevent artificial intelligence

from intensifying prejudices and deepening unfair educational opportunities and outcomes [51]. As the number of institutions that incorporate the use of artificial intelligence in teaching rises, then less emphasis should be placed on human skills where aspects of critical thinking abilities, creativity, and social intelligence are employed in teaching and learning processes [52,53]. Thus, an excellent ratio of AI-based solutions implemented in schools and actual SL communication is beneficial when addressing the future educational process challenges.

3 Steering AI Towards a Brighter Future

Artificial intelligence is thus an unprecedented approach which finds its application in a wide array of fields from diagnosis of diseases to traffic control. Though this is the case, this promise comes with a call to demonstrate ethical practice in the development of AI technology for the benefit of mankind. This paper presents some of the overall recommendations for the right way to lead AI toward a better and more positive future in the former aspect including the need to advance the ethical practices surrounding AI and engineering, the centrality of human-oriented designs, and the need to grow the workforce readiness and to avoid societal disruption. Responsible ethical norms, thus, define the cornerstones of AI design when thinking about proper AI design. These should stay the visions for future AI and its usage in order to guarantee that achieved innovative AI-solutions will be ethical and non-prejudiced, explaining their work to people and contributing to the welfare of society [54,55,56]. Similarly reaffirming the significance of these values, the High-Level Expert Group on AI that was established by the European Commission published a report in 2020 entitled ‘Toward a 2030 AI strategy’ where seven fundamental principles of trustworthy AI are defined. The following principles include recognition of human rights, justice, and non-discrimination [6]. Furthermore, Adrian Weller, the world’s top authority on the subject, emphasized that “AI shall only be integrated to augment human capabilities and it has to be designed and deployed with human qualities in place” [55]. Therefore, employers of the above principles can ensure that developers of artificial intelligence ensure AI is developed to benefit humanity and not the converse. Ensuring that AI algorithms are accountable is key because it minimizes the chances of even biased approaches, and the absence of clear methods [57].

In addition to ethical values, the important thing for the creation of an AI system is the centrality of the human. AI systems should be designed and implemented taking into consideration the people for whom the systems will be developed and deployed as these should enhance human capabilities and not substitute them. This calls for active involvement of both AI research

community, subject matter specialists and the real users of the developed approaches in different contexts. Indeed, it should be noted that more and more frequently, we encounter the use of artificial intelligence in various spheres of life, and thus, it seems necessary to invest in preparing the workforce for that change. Schools, colleges and employers should collaborate to ensure that the employees acquire knowledge and skills that are required in a world dominated by artificial intelligence. This is in regard to technical competency as well as ethos, adjudicating ability, and flexibility. To address the AI-enabled job deletion challenge, it is necessary to be proactive concerning policymakers and industries, to develop a transition plan that will provide fair protection of workers and society [17].

3.1 Navigating the Societal Impacts of AI: A Human-Centered Approach

AI is now evolving at a very quick pace and its impact is not only seen on society, overall economy and the job market. It is, therefore, vital to establish early strategies that would seek to solve latency and prevent the disruptions involved when implementing the particulars of AI technologies [1,4]. Thus, this paper covers the main concerns and policies necessary for enhancing human-oriented AI application and development. The other crucial factor relating to the social consequences of Artificial Intelligence is the issue of how one can provide sufficient legal frameworks that could foster proper growth of AI and its application [56]. These frameworks have to ask questions such as how the algorithm is prejudiced, how privacy is breached, and how is AI to be used ethically in areas like health or law enforcement [1, 56]. This way, human needs and their satisfaction are considered as the primary goals, and AI does not replace people but enhances their work [6]. Availability and implementation of AI and automation in the workplace has vast meaning to the future of work. To prepare people for further integration into the AI economy, reskilling, and upskilling programs for the workforce should be introduced and put into proactive use [58]. Such initiatives relate to minimizing and managing this threat and helping the workers to do so [14]. It is essential to pay attention to potential problems that might be caused by the expansion of AI technologies and increase people’s awareness of AI’s presence in their lives. The mobilization of communication and decision-making strategies is important when aiming at attaining public receptiveness to the use of AI [17]. Through creating an informed society about the integration of Artificial Intelligence, the process will not meet with negativity and reactions such as resistance.

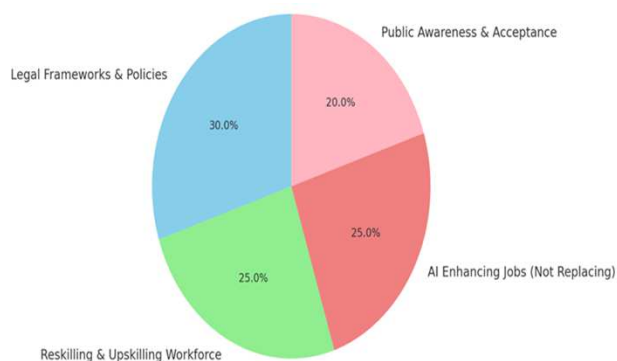


Fig. 4: Navigating Societal Impacts: Human Centered Approach.

3.2 Embracing the Human AI Collaboration

AI can be regarded as one of the most actively discussed technologies in the labor markets at the present moment because of the threat it poses to the global job market in the near future. It is a simple yet relevant principle which has noted that any AI system that is being developed must always be for the benefit of humans [59,60]. Instead of claiming that AI will soon be superior to the human brain, people should instead understand that the collaboration between machines and intelligence has no limit [59,61]. Truly aligning with human capability is the key to the beneficial symbiosis of the human user and AI tool [60]. This approach focuses on the human context of the use of the AI systems where they need to be as easy to use, comprehensible, and as accommodating as possible [61]. According to LaBerge and Samuels [62], it is clear that AI takes advantage of functionalistic features such as pattern recognition, as well as the processing of information; in contrast, human operator advantage theoretically features including creativity, empathy, and social intelligence [63]. When the specific assets of both are used to the maximum, it allows to achieve the best outcomes and build a highly efficient cooperation between two [59,61].

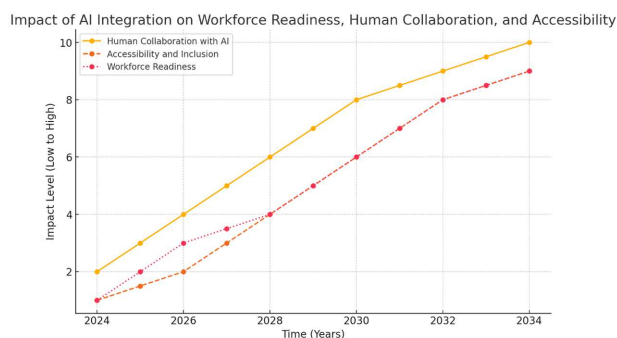


Fig. 5: Human AI Collaborations.

The incorporation of the accessibility aspects during the development of AI is vital for everyone in order to gain from technological advancements of future artificial intelligence [64]. To this respect, the general architecture and design of AI systems used for interacting with the public should reflect the inclusive design which is discussed by Horton and Quesenbery [64]. When focused on accessibility and equity, it is possible to develop AI that improves the lives of people and helps everyone. The attendance of artificial intelligence in the augmentation of existing jobs motivates proactive funding in workforce readiness [63] employees will require a constant learning avenue offered by reskilling as well as upskilling to function in the current business environment [63]. The World Economic Forum’s 2020 report also revealed that “customers nowadays require critical thinking, problem-solving skills, creativity, and digital literacy to excel in job markets that integrate Artificial Intelligence into their work environments [65]. Klaus Schwab has been right implying that the integration of AI will be possible if we are going to shift the current paradigm of technology advancement and its implications on society. Thus, by emphasizing on human-oriented AI, the accessibility and inclusion for as many people as possible and supporting the preparation of the workforce of the future, there is still a possibility for the positive change with the help of AI that at the same time will not cause harm to individuals and their rights.

4 Conclusion: Unlocking AI’s Potential for a Sustainable Future

Although artificial intelligence as a technology would offer fresh improvements to society, if the ethical issue is not properly managed it may endanger society. The approved UN Sustainable Development Goals are the working blueprint for a brighter future; ethical artificial intelligence development is the key to maximize the capacities of AI technologies to contribute to the accomplishment of these Goals. This makes it imperative to take ethical and societal issues into account when only focusing upon artificial intelligence, therefore acting as a barrier. Unchecked algorithmic bias may worsen inequality; privacy issues might undermine confidence. Giving justice, openness, and responsibility a priority in AI design guarantees that this technology advances humanity instead of the other way around. Thus, the strategy of reducing job displacement through ethical reskilling directly corresponds to such SDGs as “Decent Work and Economic Growth” (SDG 8) and “Reduced Inequalities” (SDG 10), which means that AI leads to the improvement of the employment situation for everyone, not dozens of people. In addition, the opportunities for lifelong learning make people ready to face the challenges of the world of AI.

This paper explores important research problems to find frameworks and tactics necessary to maximize the

positive social benefits of artificial intelligence while lowering its possible negative effects. Proactive policies—including government and educational expenditures in upskilling and reskilling programs [66] and a Universal Basic Income to provide a safety net for displaced workers—are very essential to reduce job displacement and economic inequality. Hence, using techniques such as debiasing datasets and algorithms [24, 67] and ethical frameworks are significant in guiding the development of Artificial Intelligence to solve justice related issues to do with bias and privacy among others. Schiff et al. [68] stated that the construction of responsibility and confidence is based on openness. Thus, if we consider the development of artificial intelligence as a whole and with regard to ethical principles, AI can become the powerful driver of the SDG achievement and the better world for all.

5 Challenges and Future Research Directions

This study provides a thorough examination of the potential societal disruptions caused by AI, with a specific emphasis on three main domains: economic disparities, ethical dilemmas, and educational standards [69, 70]. The rapid progress of AI presents a significant danger of job loss and exacerbation of economic disparities, hence jeopardizing the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 8 and 10 [71]. The use of automation may have a disproportionate impact on workers with lower levels of skills, hence worsening existing imbalances. To address these consequences, it is necessary to implement proactive policies such as government and educational investments in projects that enhance and retrain skills, along with measures like Universal Basic Income. The development of AI presents ethical issues, namely in the areas of algorithmic prejudice and privacy breaches, which might contribute to the continuation of social inequities. These challenges pose a threat to achieving SDG 16 [4]. To address these problems, it is essential to establish strong ethical frameworks that prioritize justice. This may be achieved by using strategies such as debiasing datasets and assuring openness. The influence of AI on education is crucial. Although it provides customized learning opportunities, there is a potential for exacerbating the disparity between those who have access to modern technology and those who do not. There is a need to guarantee that those technologies are inclusive so that they do not contribute to educational disparities. Thus, cultivating the values of lifelong learning and learning how to work with digital technologies enables people for the environment where AI plays a crucial role. There is a need to guarantee that those technologies are inclusive so that they do not contribute to educational disparities. Thus, cultivating the values of lifelong learning and learning how to work with digital technologies enables people for the environment where AI plays a crucial role.

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