

# Artificial Intelligence Vs Natural (Human) Intelligence- Global Challenge for Human Rights

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“The development of full artificial intelligence  
could spell the end of the human race”

—Stephen Hawking

**Abstract-** “Artificial Intelligence”, a simple terminology, made up of two words, which means something which is made or produced or have not, occurred naturally, and the other one states the ability to acquire knowledge. But when both the terms are clubbed together it gives rise to a wide connotation which is now in use at a vast and actually every scale and phase of life. The escalation of “Artificial Intelligence” is taking at such a large dimension that it is now directly affecting the human intelligence, and giving it a global challenge instantly. Since this is a prime focus at today’s human race this paper tries to concede the same. The first

part of the paper basically focuses on the idea of what is artificial intelligence all about and how is it different from the naturally occurred or the human intelligence. Then comes the next aspect where a prime focus is laid that how can artificial intelligence be associated with the human intelligence and vice versa. The second part of the paper will throw some light on the fact that how this artificially occurred knowledge can be a challenging factor for the human intelligence, and thus will also project some measures to protect the same. This paper will also show the pros and cons of both the side of the coin i.e. natural and artificial intelligence, throwing some light

on its basic needs. Last, but not the least the paper will have some summation which can be further used in discussion in the same aspects.

**Keywords-** Artificial Intelligence, Human Intelligence, Challenges. What is Artificial Intelligence? Artificial Intelligence is a concept in which we make our computers or any kind of machines so strong enough that it gets the ability to think and gets the clout to get “SMART”. John Mc Carthy was regarded as the father of the AI, as he was the one who actually coined this terminology. Logic Theorist was the first program which was developed in 1956 by Newell and Simon, and was considered as the first AI program. The thought of AI is basically based on the idea and concept of machines to build up the capabilities to think, act and behave like humans. Although we should keep our facts clear on the part that Artificial Intelligence is different from machine learning. As the later one has a larger scope than the former. AI in its turn actually is a larger bunch of different languages processing, algorithms, and various flowcharts. AI is a perception which has already started taking a place in our life, although people have a thought that this concept is for distant future. For instance, take Siri or Alexa, they have already become a part of everyone of our lives. It is a type of human assistance which

works on AI as they are build with a capacity to think, read, answer like humans. Spotify, Pandora and Apple Music can also be considered as some of the apps, build and based on AI, which helps the people to get on to their preferred music numbers. Other examples of artificial intelligence in today’s time can also include Google’s NEST, self driving cars produced by Tesla etc. The creation of “Artificial Intelligence”, have not only made life easy but have reduced the human efforts in many ways as well. There can be so many instances which can be stated in support of the aforesaid statement. The use of AI has captured us right from checking our mails to replying it. Google now a day’s use special type of E mail filters in Gmail which keeps all our mails and messages segregated from each other, this helps us to communicate and reply quickly. AI has improved social media and networks in many ways.ii This platform provides us where we can find our friends, communicate with our business associates. Using the AI technology social media platforms such as LinkedIn helps the employees to get a more preferred job by matching up to their profiles. AI has also improved the search engines. They have also brought many recommendations and

choices in the E- Commerce sectors. AI is now also been used by many banks to personalize the experiences on the mobile app. Another way where the banks use AI is to prevent from frauds by sending mobile alerts. Next suited, example can be the use of Google Maps where once again AI has been used which calculates the traffic and helps us find the quickest route to reach our destination on time. One of the latest case in point can be use of AI are in Aviations, where the Boeing wants to take another step by moving out humans and using AI instead for all the decision making. Robotic Science have always been very fascinating to people at large, the medical field is taking new twirl because of the growth of AI. Artificial intelligence isn't a new concept but the technology hasn't advanced yet to that extend. The WHO estimates that about 400 million people have no access o the basic healthcare, which the AI have the potential to change itiii. Systems have already evolved at a faster rate which actually advice people that whether they seek medical help or not. In 2016, there was a case reported in which IBM's Watson computer was used to diagnose within minutes a Japanese patient suffering from Leukemia. Many surgical equipments are also been made with the help of AI. Thus, we can say that

with the growth of AI, we are growing in each and every aspects of life. How is Artificial Intelligence different from Natural Intelligence? Artificial Intelligence can be considered as the study and design done by the intelligent agent using various kinds of tools by analyzing the required based environment and produce such actions which helps in maximizing success. Natural (Human) intelligence can be considered as the defined quality of a human mind which gets advanced according to his past experience, situation and various other unpredictable circumstances. We can also say that human intelligence is a source for the development of AI, for instance in Melbourne a news was reported which states that scientists have created an algorithm which states that where the tennis player will hit his next ball by analyzing various of shorts played by Novak Djokovic, Rafael Nadal etc.iv However we can count on many differences between AI and HI:-

Like, a note on fabulous speed, in medical field the time taken to diagnosis of any disease have tremendously increased because of AI.

No sleep formula, unlike human machines never sleep they can work for 24\*7, so at any hour of the day we can have the self-driven taxi available for us.

Not prejudice, machines don't have emotions until and unless we formulate one in them. So it can handle all the situations without being bias, store information's accordingly, and give us our outcome, and have accuracy for the same reason.

**Even after counting on these pros for AI the human brains still have some priority over them:-**

Human brains are multitasking; they can perform different kinds of work at a specific or at one point of time.

Human beings do not require "invention", they require education.

Operating on complex movement, human brains can actually combat various multifaceted situations, like for instance handling a four year child, etc which still the robotic brains can't.

After, looking at these differences between AI and Human Intelligence we can accumulate that both have their own space in this world, however we cannot ignore the fact that AI and brains are our future. As rightly said by "Ray Kurzweil", we should not fear AI, rather it will act as a helping hand in enhancing us.v He also puts in the way as we get more intelligent, AI will make us smarter.

**How can Artificial Intelligence be challenging for Human Intelligence (Rights)?**

When we refer to machine learning,

we refer to some kind of techniques which help in performing the task perfectly or in a better manner. Within business contexts, the most common application of machine learning technologies has been "supervised" applications, in which a data scientist creates a machine learning algorithm, determines the most appropriate metric to assess its accuracy, and trains the algorithm using the training sample.viIn case we want to hire an employee, in the present case scenario there is a Human Resources Team which recruits the new employees but when we get Artificial Intelligence into the picture, "Algorithmic management," the practice of using algorithms to guide incentives and other tools for "nudging" platform workers and contractors in the direction of the contract is applied to regular employees.viithere is a recent example of IBM where they are using Algorithm management to advice the employee for training and teaching them how to become better in their productivity. Vendors are developing customized recommendations for employee benefits, much in the same way that Netflix recommends content based on consumer preferences or Amazon recommends products based on purchasing or browsing behavior. In industrial sector, the field that historically focused the most attention on human resource decisions, research on hiring, would

test separate explanatory hypotheses about the relationship between individual predictors and job performance. This process produces lessons for hiring, one test at a time, e.g., the relationship between personality test scores and job performance, then in another exercise, the relationship between education and job performance, and so forth.viiiix

Machine learning, on the other hand generates one algorithm that makes use of many variables.

The variables may not be in the canon of the theoretical literature associated with the topic, and the researcher is not hypothesizing or indeed even examining the relationship between any one variable and the outcome being predicted.x Non Traditional factors can be easily looked upon through Machine Learning and it helps in setting goals by predicting a better theory than that provided by a human researcher through the process of hypothesis. After Machine learning, the next big thing that come to mind when we talk of Artificial

Intelligence is “Decision-making. This is the final stage which deals with the way in which we use insights from the machine learning model in everyday operations. Here we compare that how the machines look over a particular subject in comparison to Humans. Here we believe that humans might have more insight and discretion as to

how to use research and evidences on any particular subject. Managers can easily create their own data as per requirement and mold their decisions as per situations. But can this be done by the Machines? We are well assured that all the readers here know the answer to this question. Machines though can act on their own but cannot work on their own discretion unlike human intelligence. They have a fixed programme and run only through it. The power of decision making cannot be entrusted to the machines without supervision.

It is true that the progress of Artificial Intelligence definitely stands in the way of Human Intelligence.

Replacing labors from machines might sound as a productive technique for the growing economy but can also be a risk for the same.

Do we need to fear AI? How can we maintain a balance between both? We need to focus on how the companies can maintain a proper balance between artificial and human intelligence. There is a very delicate line of balance between the two.

**1. Personal Assistants:** During earlier times, personal assistants could only be afforded by the rich but now with time these have become non luxury goods and can be afforded by all easily. Examples being Alexa and Siri which have become familiar with our daily routines, and have made our lives easier.

**2. Autonomous transportationxi:**

Though we have not entered an era where cars shall be self driven, but many big names in tech, including Elon Musk and Google, are working diligently to bring automated cars to the general public. In fact, latest projections place time-to-market sometime between 2020 and 2025. Whether or not that time table holds, the concept of autonomous vehicles is likely to become a reality sooner rather than later.xii

### **3. Empathetic computersxiii:**

This is perhaps the biggest gap to bridge between human and machine. That may one day change, however, with practical advancements in AI that will enable a more contextual form of computing. This will take interactions several steps beyond the basic questions and single answers to more human-like responses. For instance, we may see multi-part conversations, comprehensive responses and insightful suggestions to our queries. In other words, AI may evolve to incorporate a sense of digital empathy.

#### **Summation:-**

John Horgan, a science journalist, said “humans do not know how a brain creates a conscious mind. Some of the complexity is technical: a healthy adult brain has a100 billion neurons and quadrillions of connections between neurons--not to mention the fact that some of these synaptic connections may weaken or be dis-

solved, and new ones may be formed”.xiv We cannot come to the conclusion that having intelligent machines would be beneficial for the society. The rate of economic growth might increase with the help of Artificial Intelligence but it shall lesson the productivity of the employees or workers.

The struggle between man and machine is time immemorial and with each technological advance there are benefits and costs, whether it’s jobs or the loss of privacy.

#### **Research Methodology:-**

The study depends on the primary and secondary sources of data. The method of investigation adopted in the present study ranges from primary survey, review of literature and case studies.

This analysis is emphasized on empirical and quantitative method. No single method can be solely relied upon for making a meaningful enquiry to a topic like the present one. Therefore, combination of traditional and modern methods is being applied in the study. Historical and descriptive methods have been followed to explore the modus operandi.

#### **Major Findings:-**

The world that we live in today is without doubt a world of dreams where we can use technology in whichever way we want. We can communicate with anyone anywhere in the planet whenever we want. What we must not forget is

that how we came to this era and who bought us to this era.

Human intelligence in the creator of Artificial Intelligence and we must not let Artificial Intelligence overpower Human Intelligence. The struggle between man and machine is time immemorial and with each technological advance there are benefits and costs, whether it's jobs or the loss of privacy.

#### **Implications:-**

At a more basic level, the use of artificial intelligence in everyday tasks might produce laziness on the part of humans. Mentality might become; "if the computer can do it why should I waste my time trying it myself?" Humans have an extraordinary ability to think, analyze, and use judgment. If artificial intelligence is used for interpreting, then the human mind and its capabilities might go to waste. Another issue that might stir conflict is the need to restructure the legal system. If artificial intelligence is as planned, a thinking human-like robot with feelings and emotions, then the laws would need to be altered encompassing the roles of robots in society. Would they be responsible for their actions? Will they have the same rights as humans?

#### **Results:-**

After looking at these differences between AI and Human Intelligence we can accumulate that

both have their own space in this world, however we cannot ignore the fact that AI are our future. What one must be careful is to not let them overpower our economies and societies.

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