

Research Paper



# Transforming human development and well-being: leveraging artificial intelligence for optimizing gains and shaping new social paradigms

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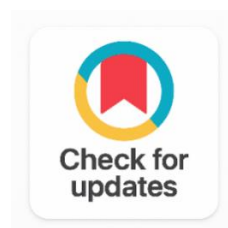
Social Transformation

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Societal Impact

AI Ethics

Data Driven Progress



## ABSTRACT

In this study, we delve into the significant impact of AI, investigating its multifaceted consequences on society. In a rapidly evolving digital landscape, the integration of artificial intelligence has emerged as a transformative force in reshaping human progress and well-being. Drawing from historical perspectives, we trace the evolution of AI and its transformative journey. Our research aims to comprehensively analyze approaches for fostering responsible AI growth while mitigating potential hazards. By illuminating both the promise and perils of AI, this study contributes to informed decision-making in the unfolding AI era. This research explores the innovative utilization of AI technologies to optimize individual and societal gains while concurrently influencing the reconstruction of prevailing social norms. By harnessing the power of AI, we embark on a journey toward a new era, characterized by more efficient problem-solving, enhanced decision-making, and the redefinition of traditional social paradigms. This study investigates the multifaceted impacts of AI on human development, offering insights into its potential to revolutionize our world and foster a future marked by unprecedented advancements in progress, wellness, and social transformation.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The AI system aims to tackle complex problems in similar ways to human logic and reasoning. The market for AI is expected to reach US\$ 7.8 billion by 2025 in India. According to the State of the Education Report (SOER) 2022, AI will grow at a rate of 20.2% compound annual growth rate (CAGR). In recent years, all nations have prioritized strengthening educational standards and student learning results. By 2030, AI in education systems will contribute considerable efforts to achieve sustainable development goals in India and help address issues related to equality, equity, and inclusion in education. AI will complement and supplement human intelligence and enrich the way people live and work. “Artificial intelligence is the science and engineering of making intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs.” John McCarthy, father of AI “Technology gives you power but it does not and cannot tell us how to use that power.” Jonathan Sacks”. This statement will tell us the reality of our current scenario as some of us use technology in a positive and effective way while some individuals use this technology in a negative way which will be demotivating for the current environment and harmful at the same time. If we look at our surrounding globalization take a pike place which also is influenced by Western as well as new innovations It is our ultimate responsibility to take this in a fruitful behaviour for our betterment. Artificial Intelligence (AI) was first discussed in a workshop at Dartmouth College in 1956, guided by John McCarthy and Marvin Minsky. AI entered India through the works of Professor H.N. Mahabala in the 1960s. Knowledge-Based Computing Systems (KBCS) created in 1986 by UNDP also paved the way for India to focus on AI. The USA pioneered AI in the past few decades, but India is making efforts to extend its knowledge and research in AI. AI is an acronym for Artificial Intelligence. It refers to advanced computer systems that are designed to replicate human-like cognitive abilities such as problem-solving, language comprehension, and self-improvement. These intelligent machines can analyze data, learn from patterns, and make informed decisions by mimicking human intelligence. The impact of AI is widespread, fuelling innovations across industries, from autonomous vehicles to personalized medicine, amplifying efficiency, and reshaping how we interact with technology [1], [2].

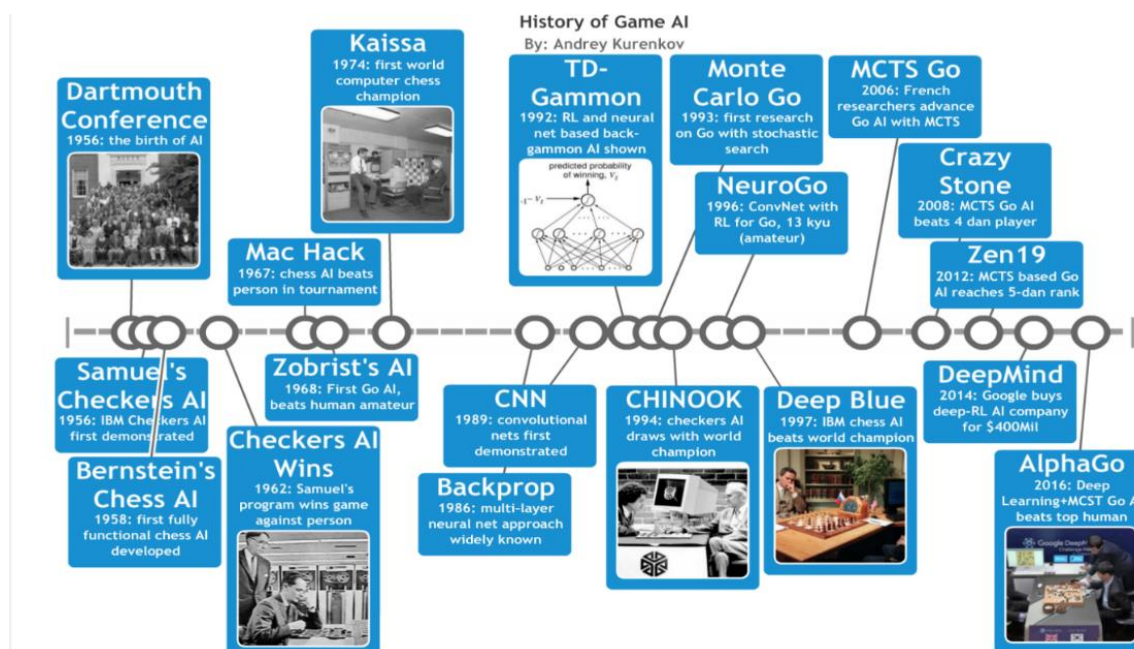


Figure 1. Evolution of Game AI: Key Milestones Timeline (1956–2016)

Alan Turing Published his Work “Computer Machinery and Intelligence” which eventually became the Turing test, which experts used to measure computer intelligence. The term “Artificial Intelligence” was coined and came into popular use. John McCarthy was one of the most influential people in the field. He is known as the “Father of Artificial Intelligence” Because of his fantastic computer science and AI work.

McCarthy coined the term “Artificial Intelligence” in the 1950s. India’s First Experience with Ai entered India through the works of Professor H.N. Mahabala in the 1960s. Knowledge-Based Computing Systems (KBSC) created in 1986 by UNDP also paved the way for India to focus on AI. The USA pioneered AI in the past few decades, but India is making efforts to extend its knowledge and research in AI. AI has been the most revolutionary creation and is expected to have a prominent impact on the evolution of mankind [3]. The global AI market in 2021 was nearly US\$ 59.67 billion and it is projected to grow at a CAGR of 39.4% to reach US\$ 422.37 billion by 2028. The AI market in India is projected to grow at a CAGR of 20.2% to reach US\$ 7.8 billion by 2025 from US\$ 3.1 billion in 2020. The number of AI start-ups increased 14 Times from 2000 till September 2022. Artificial intelligence has been gaining massive traction due to the enormous change in business operations and fast-paced technological advancement. The Trend will only grow further in the coming years. Experts have predicted that, by 2030, there will be a 31.4% increase in jobs related to data science and mathematical science, mostly AI-based. According to Sudipta Ghosh (Partner and Leader, data analytics), PWC India & Anand S Rao, Ph.D. (Partner and global AI and Innovation lead, Data and Analytics), PWC US research paper; their survey noted as a result of 71% of participants believe that AI will help humans solve complex problems and help live more enriched lives. 67% of Participants would prefer AI assistance over humans as office assistants. 43% of Participants agree that the government will apply AI to improve global climate, health, and education. 60% of Participants would prefer AI assistance over humans as financial advisors or tax preparers. Close to 58–74% or more of the participants indicated that the likelihood of AI aiding socioeconomic causes (economic growth, cyber security/privacy, global health and well-being, and global education) and the government taking steps towards their application is high [4].

As of the above research, we can conclude that AI will take a prominent role in our society and lead in the future too. If we talk about the global use of AI, we don't disagree that the USA, Germany, China, Russia, etc. all the developed countries have enjoyed AI since the 90s. But if we look at the Indian perspective, we see that in late 2000, we had a quite low level of idea about AI. At present day, every citizen will tell you about the role of AI in their day-to-day life. Now let us see the comparison between global & Indian Uses of AI with the help of a survey done by PWC India & US.

**Table 1.** A Comparison of the Perception of AI in Solving Problems (India Vs. Global)

Sr. No.	Comparison	Global (%)	India (%)
1	AI could help solve complex problems that plague modern societies	63	56
2	AI's importance in cyber security and privacy	68	73
3	The importance of AI in solving cancer and other diseases	66	49
4	Percentage of business executives who believe AI can provide better 1-1 personalization	63	72
5	Percentage of participants who were unsure if their last customer service interaction was with a human or a chatbot	27	24
6	Percentage of participants who believe AI's potential to boost productivity and inform strategy outweighs employment concerns	55	55

**Table 1,** we can all compare AI status in India at concerning Global Level. AI is the ultimate system that will increase the potential of India as an economic base as well as in social base. If we feel that AI will cure all the problems it will but it also will create some unwanted circumstances that will not be appropriate for our society. As a female, I would recommend female youth to take help from AI tools which will help them in a while with no bar limitation because I'm also using AI tools for my projects, work, and study so on and so far, but a female, our concern is major a safety perspective. Some AI tools will protect and preserve your data & and information in their database but not all AI tools. As I found in my research many more AI

tools are used by criminals as they blackmail the victims through some unshared, inappropriate information. It will be dangerous for those who suffer from this they will be depressed, have suicide cases, and many more [5], [6].

### 1.1 Objective

2. To explore, analyze, and understand the potential impact of AI on human development and well-being.
3. To chart a course for the ethical ascension of AI: navigating benefits, confronting drawbacks, and redefining societal norms.

### 1.2 Navigating the AI Dilemma

In the quest for progress, the role of AI in our society becomes a pivotal question. It hinges on our desire for efficiency and perpetual work versus a more natural, harmonious existence. Throughout history, humans have sought faster, smarter, and more effective ways to achieve their goals, driving technological innovation. Tools have been the catalyst for our progress, making life easier and more leisurely. However, as we advance into the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the warning of Aldous Huxley in 'Brave New World' reminds us that while AI holds immense potential, we must tread carefully to avoid creating a potentially uncontrollable force. The balance between technological advancement and ethical responsibility is the defining challenge of our era.

Cutting-edge AI is revolutionizing healthcare, assisting doctors in diagnosing, performing surgeries, and even predicting life-threatening illnesses. Recent breakthroughs showcase AI's Prowers, with autonomous robots outperforming human surgeons in delicate procedures. Beyond healthcare, AI is seamlessly woven into our daily lives, from autonomous vehicles and virtual assistants to art creation and flight delay predictions. AI has become essential, making our world more convenient and efficient- a technological marvel we can't imagine living without. A human AI is a human social system that would apply and leverage the power of data and the "good magic" of AI, the ability to assign credit and learn from feedback with data as key inputs and outputs, to reward and reinforce decisions and actions that contribute to good results, through and feeding fact-based discussions between its members. In the world of AI research, the possibilities are endless. AI holds great promise in achieving the sustainable development goals. One exciting frontier is in public health, where AI can help detect disease outbreaks, assist with maternal health monitoring, and revolutionize drug discovery. Additionally, AI's reach extends to agriculture, where it can diagnose crop diseases and enhance food security. In education, AI supports teachers, personalizes, learning, breaks language barriers, and improves access for those with disabilities. The future is brimming with opportunities for AI to make a positive impact [7].

## Mahbub ul Haq - The Human Development Paradigm

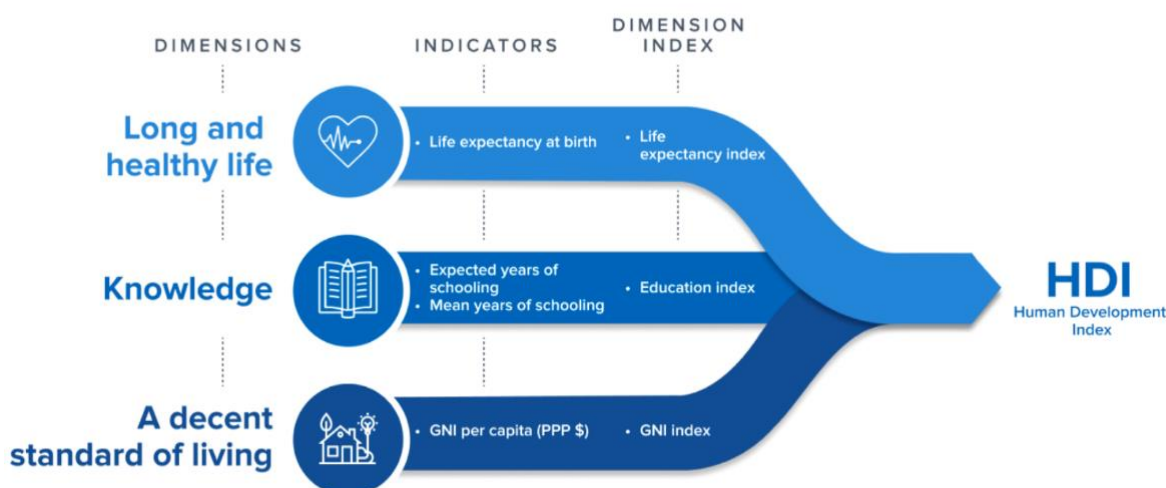


Figure 2. Conceptual Model of Human Development Index

Mahbub ul Haq is known for his contribution to the notion of “Human Development”, which emphasized the human dimension of development policy. He is a renowned economist and one of the pioneers of the Human Development Index (HDI) recognized the profound implications of AI on human development. In this we relate AI with human development, taking the reference of Mahbub Ul Haq's human development concept [8]. As AI technologies continue to advance, they offer unprecedented opportunities to enhance various facets of human life. He envisioned AI as a tool to empower individuals and nations to achieve a higher quality of life. Haq’s vision underscores how AI can augment education, Healthcare, and economic opportunities, particularly in developing regions [9].

In education, AI-powered personalized learning platforms adapt to individual student needs, optimizing learning outcomes. Healthcare benefits from AI-driven diagnostics, revolutionizing disease detection and treatment. Moreover, AI-driven automation may reshape labour markets, necessitating the development of new skills and career paths. However, ethical considerations, such as data privacy and algorithm bias, must be carefully addressed to ensure that AI truly contributes to positive human development. In this rapidly evolving landscape, interdisciplinary collaboration and thoughtful regulation will be essential to harness AI’s potential for the benefit of all. By harnessing AI’s potential to democratize access to knowledge, improve healthcare delivery, and foster economic growth, we can strive to fulfil Haq’s vision of advancing human development and ensuring a more equitable global society [10].

### 1.3 Transforming Education: Empowering Human Development through AI

According to recent data and reports, the integration of AI in education has led to remarkable improvement in access to quality learning, personalization of education, and skill development, particularly in underprivileged regions. AI has played a pivotal role in bringing educational gaps. Through online learning and AI-driven content delivery, students in remote or underserved areas gain access to quality education, which is a key factor in increasing educational attainment and ultimately raising the educational component of HDI scores. As AI helps make education better and fairer, we must make sure everyone gets a fair shot at its benefits. We need to work on fixing the digital gap and unfair computer programs to make sure that AI doesn’t leave some students behind. This way, AI in education can help us create a smarter and more equal world, just like Mahbub Ul Haq wanted [11].

Here are some AI applications which played an important role in the education sector:

#### Personalized Learning Platforms:

- **Description:** Personalized learning platforms use AI algorithms to adapt educational content and pace to individual student needs.
- **Report:** According to a report by EdtechXGlobal and IBIS Capital, personalized learning platforms can increase student engagement by up to 68% and improve test scores by 30%.
- **Example:** Khan Academy’s adaptive learning platform personalizes lessons for students, allowing them to learn at their own pace.

#### AI-enhanced Assessment and Grading:

- **Description:** AI automates assessment and grading tasks, allowing educators to focus on personalized feedback.
- **Report:** The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation reported that AI-driven grading systems can reduce grading time by up to 75% enabling educators to provide more in-depth feedback.
- **Example:** Turnitin’s AI-powered plagiarism detection tool assists educators in maintaining academic integrity by identifying potential instances of plagiarism.

#### Virtual Labs and Simulations:

- **Description:** AI-driven virtual labs and simulations provide hands-on learning experiences.
- **Report:** The National Research Council found that virtual labs can enhance student understanding of complex concepts.
- **Example:** Lobster offers virtual science labs for students to conduct experiments online.

### Gamification and AI:

- **Description:** AI enhances gamified learning experiences, making education more engaging.
- **Report:** The E-learning industry reports that gamification combined with AI can increase student engagement by 60%.
- **Example:** Kahoot! Uses AI to create interactive and competitive learning games for students.

AI has brought important improvements to education but we should also recognize the possible downsides that have come up in education today:

- **Privacy Concerns:** Since AI gathers and looks at a lot of student information, people worry more about keeping this data safe. If it's not handled carefully, or if it gets into the wrong hands, it can be really bad for both students and the school.
- **Teacher Displacement Concern:** Some people are worried that AI technology might cause teachers to lose their jobs because it can do some tasks that teachers do. This could mean fewer teaching jobs available.
- **Loss of Critical Thinking Skills:** AI may encourage passive learning, where students rely on technology to provide answers and solutions rather than developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills.
- **Unintended Consequences:** The rapid adoption of AI in education may result in unforeseen consequences, both in terms of its impact on students and the broader educational landscape.

AI is bringing about significant changes in the field of education. It has the ability to personalize learning for each student, thereby improving their grades. Additionally, AI can create educational materials, such as tests and quizzes, and also make learning more enjoyable through the use of virtual labs. However, there are also concerns associated with AI in education. It requires a lot of data, which can lead to privacy issues. Moreover, it may diminish the personal touch in teaching, such as having conversations with teachers. Biases can also exist in AI, and not everyone has equal access to it. Some educators are concerned that AI might replace their jobs, and an excessive focus on testing can be detrimental. Therefore, we must exercise caution and continue to study the impact of AI in education, while addressing these potential issues [12].

### 1.4 Revolutionizing Healthcare: How AI is Transforming Diagnostics and Disease Detection

It explores the groundbreaking role of AI in reshaping the landscape of healthcare. In this era of technological advancement, AI has emerged as a powerful ally in the field of diagnostics and disease detection, offering unprecedented accuracy, speed, and efficiency. This delves into the ways AI is revolutionizing traditional diagnostic methods, improving the early detection of diseases, and ultimately enhancing patient outcomes [13], [14].

Here's a list of benefits of AI in the healthcare sector-

- **Enhanced Diagnostics and Disease Detection:** AI-powered diagnostic tools can analyze medical images, such as X-rays and MRIs, with remarkable accuracy. For instance, Google's deep mind used AI to analyze retinal scans and detect diabetic retinopathy, achieving a diagnostic accuracy rate of 94%.
- **Remote Patient Monitoring:** AI-enabled wearable devices and sensors allow continuous monitoring of patients' vital signs. This real-time data can alert healthcare providers to potential issues, reducing hospital readmissions. A report by market research future predicts a 19.6% CAGR in remote patient monitoring aided by AI.
- **Streamlined Medical Research:** AI can process and analyze research data at unprecedented speeds. For instance, the AI platform Alpha fold, developed by Deep Mind, significantly accelerates protein folding prediction, aiding drug design and understanding diseases.
- **Efficient Billing and Claims Processing:** AI automates billing and claims processing, reducing errors and fraud. A report by Accenture states that AI can save the healthcare industry up to \$150 billion annually by 2026.
- **Quick Response to Epidemics:** AI models can analyze data from various sources to predict disease outbreaks, as seen during the COVID-19 pandemic. The AI-based platform Blue Dot accurately identified the outbreak in Wuhan days before the official announcement.

While AI holds immense promise in the healthcare sector, it's crucial to acknowledge potential negative impacts that have emerged in the current healthcare landscape

- **Algorithmic Bias and Health Disparities:** AI algorithms used for diagnosis and treatment recommendations can be biased, reflecting historical imbalances in medical data. This bias can result in unequal healthcare outcomes, particularly for underrepresented and minority populations.
- **Rising Healthcare Costs:** While AI has the potential to improve healthcare efficiency, the initial costs of implementing AI solutions and the need for ongoing training and maintenance can contribute to rising healthcare expenditures.
- **Ethical Dilemmas:** AI-driven decisions, especially in life-or-death situations, can raise ethical dilemmas. Determining how much decision-making authority should be given to AI systems and balancing it with human judgment is an ongoing challenge.
- **Regulatory Challenges:** The rapid advancement of AI in healthcare has outpaced regulatory frameworks, creating challenges in ensuring that AI applications meet safety and efficacy standards.
- **Healthcare Inequality:** The accessibility and affordability of AI-driven healthcare services may not be evenly distributed, leading to disparities in healthcare access and outcomes.

Artificial Intelligence has made remarkable progress in healthcare, with benefits including more accurate diagnostics, personalized treatment plans, and reduced hospital readmission rates through AI-driven predictive analytics. For instance, AI-powered tools have achieved a 94% accuracy rate in detecting diabetic retinopathy. AI also accelerates drug discovery, significantly shortening the time required for candidate identification. These advancements promise substantial cost savings, potentially up to \$150 billion annually by 2026. Nonetheless, it's crucial to address potential downsides, such as data privacy concerns, algorithmic bias, diminishing human interaction in patient care, job displacement, increased healthcare costs, ethical dilemmas, reliance on technology, regulatory complexities, and disparities in healthcare access. Careful navigation of AI integration in healthcare is vital to maximizing benefits while mitigating associated challenges [15], [16].

### 1.5 Catalyzing Well-being: How AI is shaping the Future of Welfare Development

Positive impacts of AI in the welfare development sector demonstrate its potential to optimize resource allocation, improve accessibility to services, enhance eligibility determination, prevent fraud, provide tailored support, enable data-driven decision-making, and increase the efficiency of welfare programs, ultimately contributing to the well-being of vulnerable populations [17], [18].

Here are some of the positive impacts of AI in the welfare development sector:

- **Efficient Resource Allocation:** AI algorithms analyze big data to distribute welfare resources efficiently, reaching those in need for greater impact and less waste. The World Food Programme, for instance, employs AI to predict and allocate resources to combat food shortages effectively.
- **Fraud Detection and Prevention:** AI algorithms can detect fraudulent activities within welfare programs by analyzing patterns and anomalies in data. This safeguards the integrity of these programs and ensures that resources are used for their intended purpose. A report by Deloitte notes that AI can help reduce fraud in social benefit programs.
- **Enhanced Accountability and Transparency:** AI can provide transparency in welfare program operations by tracking and reporting on the allocation and utilization of resources. This accountability reduces the potential for corruption and mismanagement.
- **Cost Savings:** By automating routine tasks and streamlining processes, AI can reduce administrative costs associated with welfare programs. This allows a higher proportion of funds to be directed toward beneficiary support.

Here are some negative impacts of AI in welfare development:

- **Inaccurate Eligibility Determination:** When AI is the main way of deciding who gets help from welfare programs, it can make mistakes. Sometimes, people who should get help are told they can't, and sometimes people who shouldn't get help are told they can. This causes problems and isn't fair.

- **Dependency on Technology:** An overreliance on AI and automation can leave welfare systems vulnerable to technological failures and outages, disrupting the delivery of essential services to those in need.
- **Job Displacement:** The implementation of AI in welfare administration can lead to job displacement among human caseworkers and administrative staff. This not only impacts employment but also raises concerns about the human element and empathy in delivering welfare services.
- **Regulatory and Ethical Challenges:** The use of AI in welfare development presents regulatory and ethical challenges related to accountability, fairness, and decision-making transparency. Establishing clear guidelines and standards is crucial to navigate these complexities.

AI brings good and bad to welfare. It is great for giving help where it is needed most, stopping fraud, and saving money. However, it can make mistakes, disrupt services when tech fails, and even replace human workers, affecting how kindly we help others. Rules and guidelines are a must to make AI work well in welfare. AI works well in welfare. We need to balance the good and not so good to make welfare better for all [19].

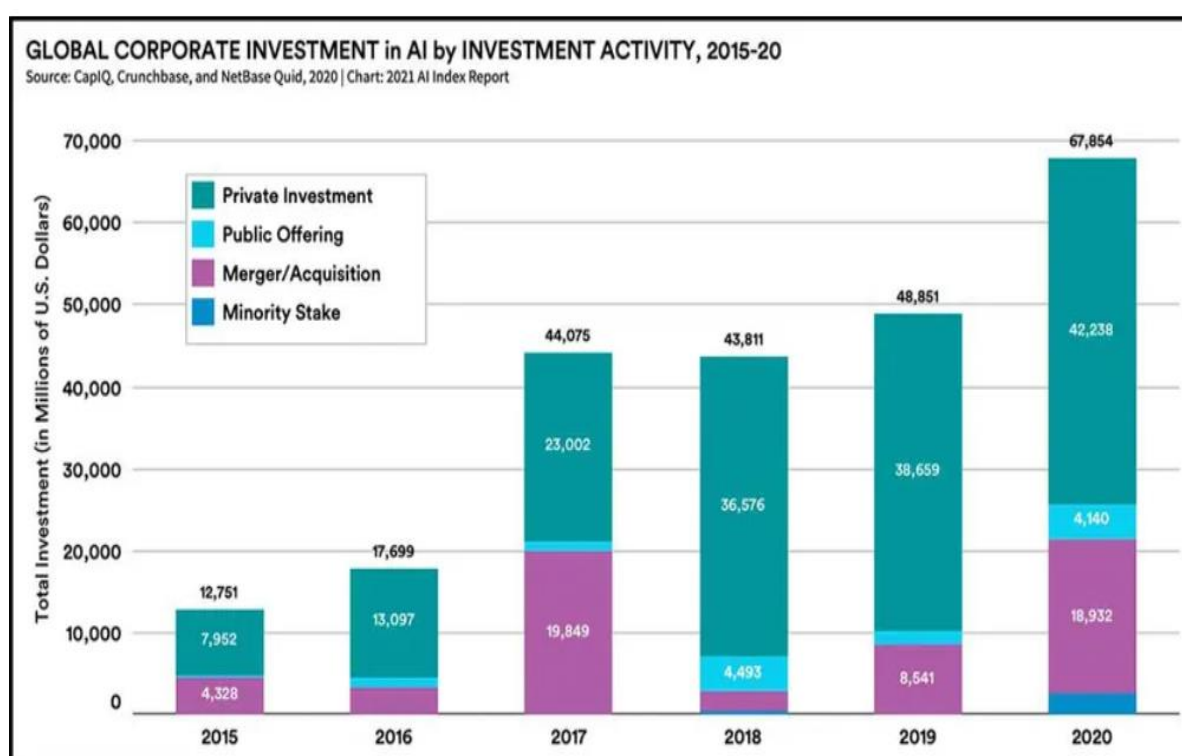


Figure 3. Global Corporate Investment in AI by Activity (2015–2020)

## 1.6 Recommendations

2. In order to harness the full potential of the AI revolution, India needs to strategically implement policies that promote AI innovation, adoption, and expansion across sectors beyond consumer goods and information technology services.
3. Policymakers have a great opportunity to integrate AI into key initiatives like Make in India, Skill India, and Digital India. This can be achieved by giving benefits to manufacturers, forming innovation hubs for manufacturing technology with universities and startups, using market, methods to identify future job skills, and enhancing India's cloud infrastructure capabilities.
4. The national education policy must make radical recommendations on alternative models of education that would be better suited to an AI-powered economy of the future.
5. The government should identify public sector applications like detecting tax fraud, preventing subsidy leakage, and targeting beneficiaries, where current advances in AI could make a significant impact.

6. India must view machine intelligence as a critical element of its national security strategy and evaluate models of defense research in collaboration with the private sector and universities.

## 2. CONCLUSION

In today's world AI technology is a big deal. It has the power to change a lot of things, like how we get healthcare, learn in school, and get help when we need it. Some smart people like Mahbub ul Haq thought AI could help make life better for everyone. In our society, everything depends on technology, so we must establish a positive relationship with technology and promote its advancement. Our future lies in technology.

The way humans evolve in their comfort zone, machines and technology may dominate us. However, if we use them wisely, we can stay in control. In schools, AI can make learning more personal, but it also needs to be careful with our information and not take away teacher's job. In healthcare, AI can help doctors find out what's wrong with us, but we need to be sure it's fair and doesn't cost too much. When it comes to helping people who need support, AI can be good at making sure the right help goes to the right people, but it might make some mistakes and take away human jobs.

So, we need to make rules and be careful when using AI. We want to use its good parts to make our lives better while making sure it doesn't cause problems like invading our privacy, being unfair, or taking away jobs. Balancing the good and the not-so-good of AI is super important for our future.

Nowadays, human development has become a significant topic of discussion. Scientists are constantly figuring out problems and providing perfect solutions for them. However, it ultimately depends on how we use these solutions. If we use machines and technology negatively, it will have a detrimental impact on us. On the other hand, if we use them in a positive and effective way, it will lead to our personal development, societal growth, and a better future.

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### Author Contributions Statement

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Sweta		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓			✓		✓
Dr. Sarita Verma	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	
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C: Conceptualization

M: Methodology

So: Software

Va: Validation

Fo: Formal analysis

I: Investigation

R: Resources

D: Data Curation

O: Writing- Original Draft

E: Writing- Review & Editing

Vi: Visualization

Su: Supervision

P: Project administration

Fu: Funding acquisition

### Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

### Informed Consent

All participants were informed about the purpose of the study, and their voluntary consent was obtained prior to data collection.

### Ethical Approval

The study was conducted in compliance with the ethical principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki and approved by the relevant institutional authorities.

### Data Availability




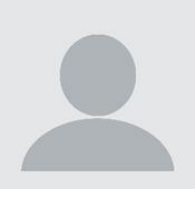
The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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