

# Balancing Innovation and Risk: Navigating the Societal Impacts of Artificial Intelligence (Part III of III)

Phillip D. Clingan

Pierce College, Criminal Justice Department, Washington State, U.S.

\*Corresponding author details: Dr. Phillip D. Clingan; [Dr.phillipclingan@gmail.com](mailto:Dr.phillipclingan@gmail.com)

## ABSTRACT

The paper titled "Balancing Innovation and Risk: In this article, the author of "Societal Impacts of Artificial Intelligence: A Comprehensive Analysis" enquires about A.I.'s many influences on people, like the way it can change everything and how the associated moral issues complicate. It is used to solve social injustice to favor equity and replicate or end the biases in this world and the impact on jobs through automation, which could make some positions redundant. Nonetheless, some jobs were also created from the process. Consequently, moral dilemmas like algorithmic prejudice, privacy infringement, and the threats of these systems escaping human control are discussed. This end-to-end analysis shows that achieving equilibrium for A.I. development can bring out only good for us and control the risks ethically and within the power structure. The paper suggests that future research adopts a profound social impact study, brings the transparency of A.I. algorithms into the limelight, and develops ethical reasoning systems capable of coming up with responsible decisions that benefit people. This will lead to A.I.'s adherence to human values and, consequently, its beneficial contribution to society.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence; societal impacts; ethical dilemmas; innovation and risk

## INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) being used increasingly in society entails further investigation of A.I.'s repercussions on society's structure. This article aims to reveal unnoticed sought after, while downplayed, A.I.'s effects on crucial sectors, such as social justice, jobs, and ethical barriers. To have a clear picture, this research paper will focus on the unforeseen effects of A.I., such as augmentation of the bias phenomenon, influence on the job landscape, and invasion of privacy norms. It pinpoints the call for the balanced development of A.I., which means that although the government should take advantage of its opportunities, the risks should also be managed. In this manner, the paper would like to enter the debate about a scientifically and socially sound future by researching primary materials such as given books (Clingan, 2023a; Clingan, 2023b).

## HOW ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IS USED IN SOCIAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS

A.I. is gradually becoming the next game changer in designing and running some social justice programs, providing mechanisms for predictive policing and decision-making of bail, which some advocates term as more reliable and unbiased. However, then comes the criticism of these programs, alleging that they perpetuate and reinforce discrimination. Such AI systems in predictive policing employ historical crime statistics to establish future crime location predictions. Critics, on the other hand, think that this might not only deepen racial prejudices but also that the services use past policing data rather than objective risk assessments when they choose the communities to target (Tomašev et al., 2020).

Risk assessment algorithms for bail that are AI-based and AI-assisted automated sentencing systems aim to determine the risk of releasing suspects before court proceedings. Through these tools, one can better understand the offenders' probability of re-offending or not appearing in court to help judges deal with the issue. However, the studies found that this discrimination is only mirrored and projected by the community, showing prejudice towards minority populations.

These cases underscore a critical ethical conundrum: The fact that A.I. prides itself as a processor that renders justice in a fair and novel way also worsens systemic injustices through its dependent design mechanism. Therefore, the argument is no longer about the hardware but the data and the decisions made by humans, which determine the technology's design and specific uses. Thus, for the correct use of A.I. in the process of social justice struggle, one should carefully examine and eliminate any bias in the data. Maintaining transparency and accountability while implementing an AI-based system is also essential. This dialogue is fundamental for amplifying A.I.'s functions meaningfully, keeping them as tools to facilitate social justice instead of being weapons for deepening inequalities.

## JOB DISPLACEMENT

A.I. and automation technologies, as they emerge, are changing the nature of jobs and sectors worldwide, resulting in many being fired. With the help of machine learning, robotics, and natural language processing, A.I. technology increases efficiency, but the workforce demands to be equipped with new skills.

Using this technology mainly affects manufacturing, retail, and administrative industries that depend on implementing technical solutions to their routine tasks. According to some studies, the change the factories would bring is that 47 % of U.S. jobs would be automated within decades. This shift of workers into less productive sectors may increase unemployment and the demand for A.I. and automation knowledge.

Besides, the implication of A.I. on employment is only sometimes detrimental. Automation may steal jobs involving routine chores but will open doors in areas like A.I. maintenance, programming, and data analysis. This is A.I.'s double-edged effect on the employment market, which requires employees to be retrained according to newly emerging roles and the general importance of reskilling and lifelong learning programs.

To face the challenges of the new era, the partnership of policymakers, educators, and business authorities is the key. Plans to reduce the negative consequences of automation on the workforce must focus on adapted skills programs and policies that allow workforce changes; hence, people can know how to succeed in an economy with greater automation. Implementing these actions as an essential part of AI-driven job displacement's social and economic impact will affect many areas, such as income distribution, social mobility, and economic distribution. Hence, with the advent of A.I. technology, its success should be measured in terms of the society's prosperous growth.

#### **ETHICAL CONCERNS: BIAS AND PRIVACY**

Balancing the ethical gray area evoked by the introduction of A.I. in different fields is bound with the questions of algorithmic bias and privacy breaches. A.I. algorithms mostly base their decisions on certain types of data available, which may cause some prejudice if such data is faulty or biased. This shows modalities in facial recognition technology that return more errors for those belonging to minority ethnic groups because they lack a diverse dataset, as reported by (Raso et al., 2018). Conversely, artificial intelligence can pursue comprehensive data analysis that poses twofold harmful consequences, including violating individual privacy territory by non-consented breaching and continuous spread of various privacy issues: consent, ownership, and state surveillance. The General Data Protection Regulation of the European Union is another evidence of the global aim of privacy protection occasioned by the use of A.I. This proves that the use of A.I. as a tool in society should give both the benefits and the ethical implications of A.I. can be given attention (Tomašev et al., 2020).

#### **SECURITY RISKS FROM HACKING**

AI, with the ability to operate in a complex world that is becoming more sophisticated, is vulnerable to cyber criminals and malevolent countries the same way. The highly advanced algorithms that have become popular with A.I. are prone to attacks because they provide hackers with much room for

swindles, which may lead to breaches seen in scenarios where A.I. technology is used in driving. This susceptibility requires robust security frameworks to allow A.I. systems to identify and defy cyber threats autonomously, thus preserving their credibility and authenticity throughout the varying cyber challenges that occasionally occur. Tackling these multidimensional ethical, confidentiality as well as security issues demands partnerships among the policymakers, the software engineers as well and the ethicists to set up the standards, regulations, and ethical guidelines that secure the rights of the individual and the values of society, which in turn make the artificial intelligence to move on indeed and responsibly.

#### **LACK OF HUMAN-LIKE CREATIVITY AND EMPATHY**

Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) solves problems more successfully and efficiently in different spheres of life because of the robust data analysis nowadays. Nevertheless, it still fails to replicate human creativity and empathy — indispensable qualities because(p) they are applied to creating new ideas and understanding emotional nuances. The restriction and ethical judgment deficiencies in A.I., as shown by A.I. use in criminal justice and correctional systems - the article by Clingan (2023a, 2023b) - mirror its inadequate nature in this regard. This highlights the irreplaceable role of human intelligence in quests that do not need machine computations but instead require a deep understanding of complicated human emotions and social nuances. Consequently, it results in a type of A.I.-human interplay wherein the technology supports people rather than replacing their uniquely human abilities.

#### **HELPING OR HURTING SOCIETY**

The discussion on A.I.'s involvement in society is intriguing because of the abundant ethical dilemmas and layered trade-offs. Tomašev et al. (2020) shed some light on the issue, as they believe A.I. to be a practical tool for progress in society. A.I. can inspire innovations that are based on our deepest values and concerns. However, this view of A.I. is somewhat restrained because the introduction of A.I. in day-to-day life encounters many difficulties as well. A.I. is causing the loss of jobs because of industrial automation and invasion of privacy due to the coming of age of great data gathering. Writers hence request responsible usage of A.I. Therefore, one should be aware that A.I. has its tremendous sides and dangers and be prepared to create a healthy technological environment in which A.I. becomes a tool for beneficial transition without any ethical or social issues. Such a multi-angular viewpoint engages the players to complete their digital journey with moderation. This eventually enables the integration of technology development with human values and social issues.

#### **LOSS OF CONTROL**

Achieving Artificial Autonomous Intelligence (A.I.) more or depicting it as equal to human-level intelligence is an inflammatory issue that provides a platform for arguments that can be attributed to control over the system: Raso and co. (2018) arrive

at the central dilemma revolving around A.I., and they do this by analyzing its risks and opportunities, namely, by pointing out the superintelligence, which implies that A.I. at this stage might surpass human cognitions in a complete environment of thinking and problem-solving. Interaction is another rule-making mechanism that requires robust control mechanisms and ethics for A.I. development. A.I. could be on a path of beneficial outcomes or destabilize human interests based on moral standards. Therefore, ethics should be implemented to ensure that A.I. does not choose its value systems and goals in the decision-making process, which opposes human interests and ethics. The outcome of this debate provides us with the strategic and systematic approach that should aim to advance the A.I. field should it also be pursued. However, this will be controlled using human intervention and ethical codes to reduce the risk of A.I.'s development speed and autonomy.

### SUMMARY

This case thus demonstrates that the consequences of A.I. are multifaceted and multidimensional. A.I., on the one hand, helps very much but, at the same time, does not compare with human compassion and creativity and has ethical problems such as biases, privacy, and security, which are the biggest concerns. One of the major concerns is A.I. surpassing human control; therefore, the worries mentioned above also call for cautious and ethics-based A.I. development.

### NEED FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Our further studies encourage more exploration of the different impacts of A.I. on society. Also, we find ways of mitigating or alleviating the negativity and direct A.I. development in conformance with ethics. In this sense, we explore the ethical issues surrounding A.I., increasing the transparency of A.I. algorithms and creating systems capable of distinguishing between ethical judgment and emotional intelligence. There should be a joint effort by researchers, ethics specialists, policymakers, and social scientists to utilize A.I. technology for the betterment of society. However, at the same time, society's worth should be guarded.

### REFERENCES

- [1] Clingan, P. D. (2023). A.I.'s Complex Impact on American Criminal Justice: Promise, Peril, and the Imperative for Safeguards (Part I of III). *International Journal of Scientific Advances*, 4(5), 8. DOI: 10.51542/ijscia.v4i5.8
- [2] Clingan, P. D. (2023). Artificial Intelligence in Correctional Facilities: A Comprehensive Examination (Part II of III). *International Journal of Scientific Advances*, 4(6), 26. DOI: 10.51542/ijscia.v4i6.26
- [3] Tomašev, N., Cornebise, J., Hutter, F., Mohamed, S., Picciariello, A., Connelly, B., ... & Clopath, C. (2020). *A.I. for social good: unlocking the opportunity for positive impact*. Nature Communications, 11(1), 2468.
- [4] Raso, F. A., Hilligoss, H., Krishnamurthy, V., Bavitz, C., & Kim, L. (2018). *Artificial intelligence & human rights: Opportunities & risks*. Berkman Klein Center Research Publication, (2018-6).
- [5] Kochhar, R. (2023). *Which U.S. Workers Are More Exposed to A.I. on Their Jobs?*
- [6] Muro, M., Whiton, J., & Maxim, R. (2019). *What jobs are affected by A.I.? Better-paid, better-educated workers face the most exposure*.