The Modern Day Worry: How Artificial Intelligence Can Ruin Jobs

We live in a new era. Technology is at our fingertips. One can access technology through a myriad of ways. Artificial intelligence and computer programs are becoming more widespread. "As artificial intelligence becomes more advanced and widespread, there is a growing concern that it may lead to job loss and unemployment in various industries including: writing, art and other creative industries. OpenAI’s chatbot ChatGPT and Google’s Bard are writing bots. Artbots include Dall-E and Stable Diffusion. Artificial intelligences learn faster than humans and are more skilled at solving problems, but it also poses a significant threat to human labor and livelihoods. To be specific, Chatbots can take over customer service jobs, and art bots can take over artistic advertising jobs. This training can be expensive and not cost effective. Therefore, there is a need to regulate and limit the use of AI to protect human interests and prevent a nightmarish future of unemployment and poverty." (ChatGPT) In order to prove what an AI's problems stem from, one will explore how an AI model learns from images alongside its current uses to show why human skills are still needed within the arts and writing. All to be committed to a fair future. The main industries affected by open source bot artificial intelligence will be the written form with chatbots, the artistic form with art bots, and navigation with global positioning systems and ride share services. While these bots lead to millions being able to work that they could not do before, upskilling individuals, there is an intense struggle with job loss resulting from their use. This work applies to internet writing, image creation, navigation in the real world, automation of industries like manual labor and low wage blue collar jobs. Artificial intelligence should be banned for skilled jobs and limited for other forms of labor to prevent a nightmarish future where humans are unemployed and unhappy.

There are three current large artificial intelligence systems being developed: global positioning systems, chat forms, and art creations. For the sake of brevity, will be referring to these as chatbots, and artbots.

What is artificial intelligence? “Neural network, a [**computer program**](https://academic-eb-com.proxy.library.stonybrook.edu/levels/collegiate/article/computer-program/25053) that operates in a manner inspired by the natural neural network in the [**brain**](https://academic-eb-com.proxy.library.stonybrook.edu/levels/collegiate/article/brain/16178). The objective of such artificial neural networks is to perform such cognitive functions as problem solving and machine learning.” (neural networks, britannica)

Art generated by artificial intelligence can include pictures of women with four breasts, pictures of women with 15 fingers, people grasping each other with eight wrists and too many hands. You might be thinking to yourself, this sounds like that squirrel from The Simpsons movie, you know, the effects of pollution. Or maybe it could be from the mind of a human animator, but it’s not. All of these images are drawn in real artificial intelligence by studying uncountable (above 1000) images and then copying the most common lines of the drawing. The problem emerges when artificial intelligence is used to replace real artists. Using artificial intelligence to create art which is meant to be sold in place of a human is not proper form. As published by Buzzfeed, without a hyper specific prompt, a machine cannot draw two people shaking hands. What a mess.

Machine learning, in [**artificial intelligence**](https://academic-eb-com.proxy.library.stonybrook.edu/levels/collegiate/article/artificial-intelligence/9711) (a subject within [**computer science**](https://academic-eb-com.proxy.library.stonybrook.edu/levels/collegiate/article/computer-science/109626)), discipline concerned with the implementation of computer [**software**](https://academic-eb-com.proxy.library.stonybrook.edu/levels/collegiate/article/software/2206) that can learn autonomously (machine learning, encyclopedia britannica). This leads into the machine’s accuracy. A machine may answer a question completely incorrectly, and this is because it is faulty. The ([The way we train AI is fundamentally flawed | MIT Technology Review](https://www.technologyreview.com/2020/11/18/1012234/training-machine-learning-broken-real-world-heath-nlp-computer-vision/#:~:text=It%E2%80%99s%20no%20secret%20that%20machine-learning%20models%20tuned%20and,the%20world%2C%20a%20problem%20known%20as%20data%20shift.)) agrees— senior MIT editor William Douglas Heaven affirms the artificial intelligence is not being trained right.

An artificial intelligence trains itself in a topic by running thousands of simulations until it finds the best or most optimal route from point a to point b. This is fine for games like chess with determined outcomes and win-lose conditions. The artificial intelligence is almost impossible to beat because it can predict every move with more precision than any human player has dedicated to the game. However, it is important to remember chess is only a game. However, artificial intelligence is used to find solutions for problems with less clear definitions. For instance, a machine can train itself on the wrong image. It can misinterpret or incorrectly read an image. Within “Deep learning for visual understanding: A review,” the final segment “Trends and Challenges” has an important section stating how we don’t fully understand how artificial intelligences learn. Artificial intelligence’s fuzzy searches can result in looking for signs and symptoms which aren’t what humans are diagnosing patients with. Our world has many more serious consequences than the outcome of a game. People may be hurt or become worse because of a faulty system.

The artificial intelligence can train itself on the wrong idea, which is a problem inherent to machine learning. It cannot think for itself, a computer is not truly sentient. It cannot distinguish what items are important to itself— sometimes it cannot even recognize what an image is. (Ping Pong balls or eggs). This artificial intelligence does not know what a refrigerator or egg is, so it assumes a refrigerator full of eggs are ping pong balls. This is due to lack of proper training.

To hammer in the point about ai not being creative, mathematician Ada Lovelace said, “computers can’t create anything. For creation requires, minimally, originating something. But, computers originate nothing. They merely do that which we order them, via programs, to do.”[(arxiv.org)](https://arxiv.org/pdf/2011.05794.pdf) There are many ways for an artificial intelligence to be found lacking. Having an artificial intelligence to do manual labor can go wrong. All artificial intelligences cannot come up with an original solution. That is why they are programmed or otherwise learn from human mistakes. An AI can only know the solution to a problem it has studied. It cannot handle novel problems— someone may have a heart defect. A machine may be meant to take out and replace a valve but a screen or table blocks the way. The AI cannot complete the surgery because the table blocks its robot arm and the patient dies. Let’s say there is a self-driving car. If there is a block in a road, an artificial intelligence cannot plan a way around it. It will simply continue until it hits a stopping point– a fatal consequence for a pedestrian. Artificial intelligence can be fatal.

As for jobs and industry, be afraid. Artificial intelligence is causing disruptions to the field of art. Three writers from the Harvard Business Review explain how artificial intelligence has brought humans to a new set of jobs yet also challenges . Flawed human reasoning leaves the job sector ripe for robots to take over and the job market is negatively affected. Chatgpt will be replacing skills people were trained for. To combat these issues, there needs to be legal protections for workers or overall bans on artificial intelligence in the workplace. Lawmakers can rule in favor of protections for workers. Having a group of people without jobs after being automated is negative when considering societal happiness and global wellbeing. We should prevent this fate by banning artificial intelligence.

How do we continue to make it possible to bring people into a new future, driven by information, without losing our livelihoods to artificial intelligence? One can look to the past and automation to understand more.

There’s some confusing parts with art technology because people who are traditional artists are being a part of the force to add laws against or limiting artificially generated art from professional art places. This Twitter user who works as an art firm was like “people are including clauses against art in the professional world from artificial intelligence.” This is like a good thing to do and I think some professionals could learn from him. What we can do is ban computer generated images from being used in the workplace. Within her conclusion, Chen states, “along with the accelerated development of artificial intelligence technology, designers in the traditional design field will be gradually outlawed by intelligent machines if they do not review the situation, transform, and improve themselves in time.” Her statement indicates she is sure, “people are bound to lose to the machine.”

Human intelligence is going to be negatively impacted from using these machines. Without some form of rigor, people won’t practice skills such as essay drafting, drawing and composing art, or even harder practical skills with tools. <student> rigged up a pen to a homework

An ai’s training is not equipped to answer a simple problem. Twitter poster [Hurt CoPain](https://twitter.com/SaeedDiCaprio) asked the Bard chatbot, “[if] I’m going 8 miles/hour how many hours will it take for me to go 8 miles.” The bot replied, “12.5 miles.” The conclusion is simple: the chatbot cannot do math. However, Twitter poster [B.](https://twitter.com/thealtoking) ran the distance calculation and discovered, “12.5miles clocks in at 58.7 minutes.” Twitter poster B. found the Bard AI is less accurate than the correct answer (one hour, 60 minutes), but acknowledges “[they’re] not far off but still wrong”. Although the sources might seem unimportant, social media is crucial to determining what the creators of artificial intelligence puts their development into. According to Unilad reporter Claire Reid, chatbot Bard cost Google eight percent of its stock in February for citing a space image incorrectly. Within the blink of an eye, Google started testing for the accuracy of its good artificial robot. Money itself has a large amount to do with this technology as well. Microsoft writer Ryan Browne titles, “Microsoft Reportedly Plans to Invest $10 Billion in Creator of Buzzy A.I. Tool Chatgpt.” One might be inclined to say that Microsoft invests large sums of money into an artificial intelligence chatbot. This money is not going to the human writers who made the sentences and writing which the machine will be learning from. Money is a significant portion of the problem. Money goes into tool development. But sometimes it goes to waste.

In our world, a computer does not truly benefit the average person. It takes money, time, and skills to develop a working machine. It is something most people will not be able to afford— hence Google's attempt to make Bard less expensive than chatgpt($10 for bard vs $30 for chatgpt). It is important to remember this is a monthly cost for an average consumer.

These are some serious flaws with this technology. It is prone to error and the errors are costly. One may consider the money which goes into artificial intelligence as enough to say we can do better than working with a machine.

One can see that artificial intelligence is not perfect. In fact, sometimes it can fail in hilarious and unexpected ways. Hilarious AI fails go beyond what one can think of. Peter Yang proves the chat bot cannot do math. After he asked a chatbot a simple question on how to calculate age, it responded with a very incorrect answer. This is funny but also worrying. We truly are going to depend on these robots for answering questions and solving modern problems, yet they cannot even do basic math correctly. Why is this the case? It has to do with how the bots are trained.

There is some . They say, ‘one death is a tragedy, a million deaths is a statistic,’ now imagine “[2.3 Billion Images Used to Train Stable Diffusion's Image Generator](https://waxy.org/2022/08/exploring-12-million-of-the-images-used-to-train-stable-diffusions-image-generator/).” There are many pieces being used to train a computer. It puts our lack of care for an artist’s plight into frame. Suddenly it becomes clear! Why would one care about the artwork being used? There is so much art is put out into the world anyway. There is no care if one man’s ([Greg Rutkowski](https://www.artstation.com/rutkowski)’s) work is targeted. We don’t care about the famous and wealthy work (Hanzo Miyazaki), we simply don’t care. Dall-E’s tip page even goes as far as to say that you can steal from another artist’s work. There is no regard for whose art is used for what or for how new art is made. The only time we do care is when a multi billion dollar machine suddenly loses money from a single wrong answer. Sometimes the only change is from what the shareholders care about. There is no regard for the right of artists or whose work is being used and uploaded.

Computers cannot think for themselves. They are not truly sentient. They are not always bound to protect human lives and interests. Now with the purpose of computers established, where is the problem? Computers do not have moral guidelines that living beings have. It is easy to trick an AI into giving wrong answers, false information, even to have it spread malice among users. There are topics banned from ChatGPT, but those bans are easily circumvented. In fact, ChatGPT gives free, illegal downloads for art programs like Adobe Animate. For this, one should be cautious before giving an ai sensitive data.

There are several theories on how AI can be developed. Yudkowsky wrote in "Friendly AI Is Needed to Protect Humans from Unethical Super-Robots.” , “[what] we need to do is create a mind within the humane pathway, what I have called a Friendly AI. That is not a trivial thing to attempt. It's not a matter of a few injunctions added or a module bolted onto existing code. It is not a simple thing to simultaneously move a morality from one place to another, while also renormalizing through the transfer, but still making sure that you can backtrack on any mistakes.” So far, friendly ai exist within some social media apps— Snapchat recently released an ai robot which users can talk to. Hopefully there will be more to come.

Open AI uses computers to carry out commands given by ai such as ChatGPT. They follow laws but do not protect human creators– they encourage art theft. These laws do not cover what sources a computer can use. They may use information as long as it is fed to them, including the works of artists who did not agree to their use. How to steal an artist’s work? See famous artist Hayano Miazaki. He heads Studio Ghibli, a movie company. His art is uploaded to a platform like Pintrist, to be shared as a gif, and then the work from Pintrist is uploaded to, say the OPENAI bot. The work of Miyazki is used to train a drawing robot. The drawing robot only draws Miyazki inspired artworks. It infringes on Miyazaki’s intellectual property. Studio Ghibli's work is used to create hundreds of art for users. His copyright has been successfully ignored and his work pilfered. This is true for all the artists whose art is being used in databases. Melissa Heikkilä (MIT Technology Review) reports artist [Greg Rutkowski](https://www.artstation.com/rutkowski)’s art is being used by Stable Diffusion to create art generated prompts. Only Rutkowshi is protesting his art in Stable Difussion’s database. Who can stop the proliferation of illegal art? In my eyes, the onus falls onto companies to stop unwilling artwork from reaching their databases, but this seems unlikely to happen. Actually, it’s quite the opposite. Dall-e actively encourages users to prompt its art engine with an artist’s name (Dall-e prompt). The site actively encourages users to create art from notable artists and franchises, even though it is amoral. The website could hire a trained artist who is familiar with common works on Deviantart, Pinterest and other sharing platforms to sort which artworks are legal or not, before training another robot to do that work. At the very least, the company could measure how many pictures are from certain artists and decide to pay respects to said artists. Now this wouldn’t be an issue if the artists were uploading their own art to the databases, but oftentimes it is fans who dearly love a set of work (and want to see it continue to grow) that upload the art to databases.

All is not lost. Others say computers can [(businessinsider.com)](https://www.businessinsider.com/these-trippy-images-show-how-googles-ai-sees-the-world-2015-6#engineers-trained-the-network-by-showing-it-millions-of-training-examples-and-gradually-adjusting-the-network-parametersaccording-to-googles-research-blog-the-image-below-was-produced-by-a-network-that-was-taught-to-look-for-animals-1) create too, that the tools are important and should be given time to become better, the glitches we see will not always be there, and that the artificial intelligence is so impressive that we should just allow it to work.

Then the question emerges– what is the role of a computer in human life? It seems to be another collaborator. M[echanization -- Britannica Academic (stonybrook.edu)](https://academic-eb-com.proxy.library.stonybrook.edu/levels/collegiate/article/mechanization/472848), “Use of machines, either wholly or in part, to replace human… labor. Unlike automation, which may not depend at all on a human operator, mechanization requires human participation to provide information or instruction. Mechanization began with human-operated machines to replace the handwork of craftspeople; today computers are frequently used to control mechanized processes.” James Vincent reported on Adobe’s drawing program which filled in details of a Japanese Hilltop– a detail which was too tiresome to do alone. Artist collaboration with an artificial intelligence is possible and is highly sought after. Within the topic of intelligence collaborating with a person, it is much simpler to ask a computer to contribute to a drawing and pulls upon a deep history of spreading out labor between artists. Yet there is a deep issue within this tool. Put simply, it replaces a human artist with an AI. There is a strong culture of other artists finishing and creating art for each other— Japanese Hilltop is an example of a human doing it with an AI tool. We use artificial intelligence to create art and make our lives easier. Humans work with AI to create art pieces and, “artificially generated art can be used in place of human artists.” (Tobin) Chen agrees. “The key to the integration of artificial intelligence technology and the art of combining digital and multimedia is to obtain new methods of art created with the help of artificial intelligence technology, so as to better enrich the means of the art design, so the core of the integration of the two depends on people’s values and cognitive ability of artificial intelligence.” People and artbots must work together.

Of course, artificial intelligence is not the only way people upskill themselves.The AI is run on Hardware made by the Open AI development team. There is some distinction between the difference between a robot and an Artificial IntelligenceI. There’s people and economists saying that there are no worries. Things will work themselves out. This is not true. According to blogger Chris Kolmar. He estimates, “AI could take the jobs of as many as one billion people globally and make 375 million jobs obsolete over the next decade.” Forbes career writer Jack Kelly says, “60 million jobs could be lost to the machines.” Another writer says 1⁄5 of current jobs can be automated. It’s not enough to say there will only be an adjustment period. I think people will hurt from these changes and just saying there is an economic adjustment period is like something too privileged or not aware of current issues. There has to be something more for people who will be losing their incomes based on automation and information technology.

Much to Chatgpt and OpenAI’s credit, they encourage users to test out abstract discussions and ideas and are open to being tested by users in every which way. There are some upsides. As published by the BBC, artificial intelligence brings value and trading into the art world. Artificial intelligence mobilizes and upskills people to create novel, interesting, hilarious, intentionally funny and wildly interesting artworks and other intelligent writing. Companies such as Uber, Lyft, Doordash and many other services made it possible for people to use a GPS to become drivers, thereby increasing the rideshare system from just one guy with a $300,000 taxi license to now millions of people (3.5 in the Continental United States) becoming ride sharers. This is a tremendous boon. We have yet to see the potential within writing bots and art bots, but it seems like there is still much more on the horizon to be faced. There is also the matter of offloading labor. Though it is only a brief snippet of her life, Elizabeth Spires father does incredibly backbreaking labor. He would, no doubt, benefit greatly from an artificial intelligence and a manual labor bot to take over his job when he retires. There is nothing wrong with mechanizing strenuous jobs. People with jobs should be using artificial intelligence to control computers who can then do strenuous tasks.

In closing, while artificial intelligences are positive, current trends in computing point to a not-so-distant-future where automation takes over much of the current working life. There have been significant problems with human rights from the ai. This leads to the question: where does this leave people? There are two futures-- a good future where we have friendly, cooperative AI who will help us do our work, or a nightmarish hellscape where we don’t have jobs, live in poverty because of unemployment and are generally more bitter and worse off where we started from. The future is up to us. As the academics and future leaders of our world, we can choose to protect human interests or suffer from the end of collaboration. Artificial intelligence has infiltrated all parts of life. Support banning artificial intelligence or limiting its use to protect human interests from a negative future.

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