

Will Artificial Intelligence (AI) Overpower Human Intelligence (HI)? A Peep into Future Business and Education

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Abstract:

In the Digital era, Artificial intelligence (AI) has garnered considerable attention as a key growth driver in both industrialised as well as developing nations. It emphasises on the development of new Artificial intelligence information communication technology (ICT) and robot technologies (RT). COVID-19 pandemic in particular has led the humans closer to new technology revealing its significance, grabbing advantages and also feeling consequences. A person could find a number of machines in their daily routine, but in particular if we talk about general purpose computers programmed to run according to a specific command and doing activities that may be considered intellectually significant. A few machines may be playing certain games and occasionally outsmarting their creators. This is enough to justify the threshold of an era which witnesses that technology will strongly influence the intellect of human being. However, few researches exclaim it as weak AI that is designed to perform a specific task which could be face recognition, driverless cars, and many more. While weak AI may surpass humans in a specialised skill, such as chess or problem solving, general AI would outperform humans in practically every cognitive endeavour. The current paper is qualitative in nature and uses rigorous study to prospect the relationship between Human intelligence and Artificial intelligence specifically in business and education sector and also provides a conceptual framework regarding Artificial intelligence and human intelligence, and investigates the emergence of their application. The paper specifically dwells upon the perceived overpowering of human intelligence by Artificial intelligence with particular focus on business and education sector. Both the general users and the computer professional will benefit from this interesting piece as to what extent it will overpower in the sectors has been discussed in the paper.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Digital Technology, Human Intelligence, Business, Education

Introduction:

The pursuit of "Artificial intelligence" is at the heart of computer research, design, and application and the field is still in its growing phase, with diverse and separate endeavours. The studies focus on the type of activities in which a general-purpose computer with a library of basic programmes is further programmed to undertake operations that lead to

higher-level information processing capabilities like learning and problem solving. But our goal isn't to speculate on what the future could hold; rather, it's to define and explain what appear to be our initial steps toward building "Artificial intelligence". In certain ways, computer run according to the command given, even if we are not available with the solution of any particular problem, we can

programme a computer to search through a large number of potential solutions. Unfortunately, when we construct a simple programme to perform such a search, we frequently discover that the process is quite inefficient. By confining the machine's usage of its methods to the kind of efforts for which they are acceptable, efficiency may be considerably enhanced using Pattern Recognition techniques.

As computers continue to surpass humans on a growing range of activities, it's only logical to wonder what makes human intellect so special. This is a question that has been raised in the past in comparison of human being to other creatures. The traditional response (as espoused by Aristotle and the Scholastics) is to regard human beings as "rational animals" - creatures that understand (Goodey, 1996). Recent studies of human individuality emphasise the "cognitive niche" that humans fill, in which they capable of using their minds to surpass their competitors' physiological defences (Pinker, 2010), or contrast this with the "social niche" of being able to build up expertise over people and generations in a way that allows individuals to survive in an exceptionally varied range of circumstances (Boyd, et al. 2011, Henrich, 2017, Heyes, 2018). I contend that the structure of these issues is derived from three fundamental human limitations: restricted time, restricted computation, and restricted transmission. Numerous types of characteristics we identify with human intelligence, like quick learning, capable to part down the issues into components, and the ability for accumulative cultural change, can be derived from these limits. In this paper, I suggest that there will always be a flavour of intellect that is distinctly human, even as we produce potentially superhuman computers. To comprehend the essence of human intelligence, we must first comprehend the kind of analytical glitches that must be solved by human minds. Marr, (1982), Shepard, (1987), and Anderson, (1990) all agreed on a useful policy for understanding specific aspects of human reasoning make an attempt to comprehend the abstract computational issue that underpins that element of cognition, and use the optimal solution to

obtain understanding of why individuals do what they do. This was the "computational level" of study for Marr, a means to effort to discover cognition universal laws for Shepard, and an element of "rational analysis" for Anderson.

Artificial Intelligence has advanced at a breakneck pace during the last few decades. On a number of levels, AI has infiltrated people's daily lives, including smart homes, custom-made healthcare, security arrangements, self-service businesses, and virtual shopping. AlphaGo, a computer programme in 2016, has beaten World Go Champion Mr. Lee Sedol, which was an important AI accomplishment. Artificial intelligence research's recent advances have sparked a debate about how contemporary AI systems differ from human intellect. The capacity to learn from tiny quantities of input and the usage of organized descriptions has been noted as major differences (Lake, et al., 2017).

Methodology & Concept Development:

In this study, preliminary searches of the literature to find the definitions for Human Intelligence and Artificial Intelligence to consider their advantages and disadvantages, the applications in various fields to consolidate and summarise findings on whether AI will eventually overpower HI.

Artificial Intelligence: An Overview

Artificial intelligence is a subfield of computing, concerned with the transfer of humanistic cognition and thought to machines that can assist humans in a number of ways. John McCarthy coined the phrase "Artificial intelligence" in 1956. AI has gradually emerged and become stronger in a variety of domains, including engineering, mathematics, physics, and technology, resulting in the present massive change in this sector that we are experiencing (Benko & Lányi, 2009). This is a theory that claims machines can acquire intelligence. It comprises topics like machines that can learn themselves, adapt to a given condition, and also

self-correct their errors on their own, i.e., without being programmed, equipment may reason for itself (Bhbosale, et al., 2020).

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a subdivision of science and engineering concerned with the creation of intellectual devices and computer systems. The concept of Artificial intelligence is based on human intellect, with the exception that AI is not constrained by physiologically detectable constraints (Bhbosale, et al., 2020). The relationship with neuroscience, conceptual holism, and non-rationalism throughout history and it is both a historical and a philosophical idea. Conceptual atomism, rationalism, and formal logic are all associated with Artificial Intelligence. Both historically and logically, Artificial intelligence is deceptive (Buchanan, 2005). Artificial intelligence (AI) is described as a machine's capacity to simulate intelligent human behaviour or an agent's ability to attain goals in a variety of situations. Artificial intelligence might be used in the production of common goods and services, thereby altering financial development and income distribution (Chan & Zary, 2019). Given the numerous modifications and different lines of development and implementation, it is difficult to describe AI in a way that encompasses all of the developments that have occurred since the 1980s (Luckin, et al. 2016). As a starting point, many definitions include two dimensions: (a) human-like reasoning and (b) reasonable behaviour (Russell and Norvig 2009). In essence, AI refers to machines (computers) that can mimic human cognitive processes like learning and problem solving, or that can cope with complexity as well as human specialists.

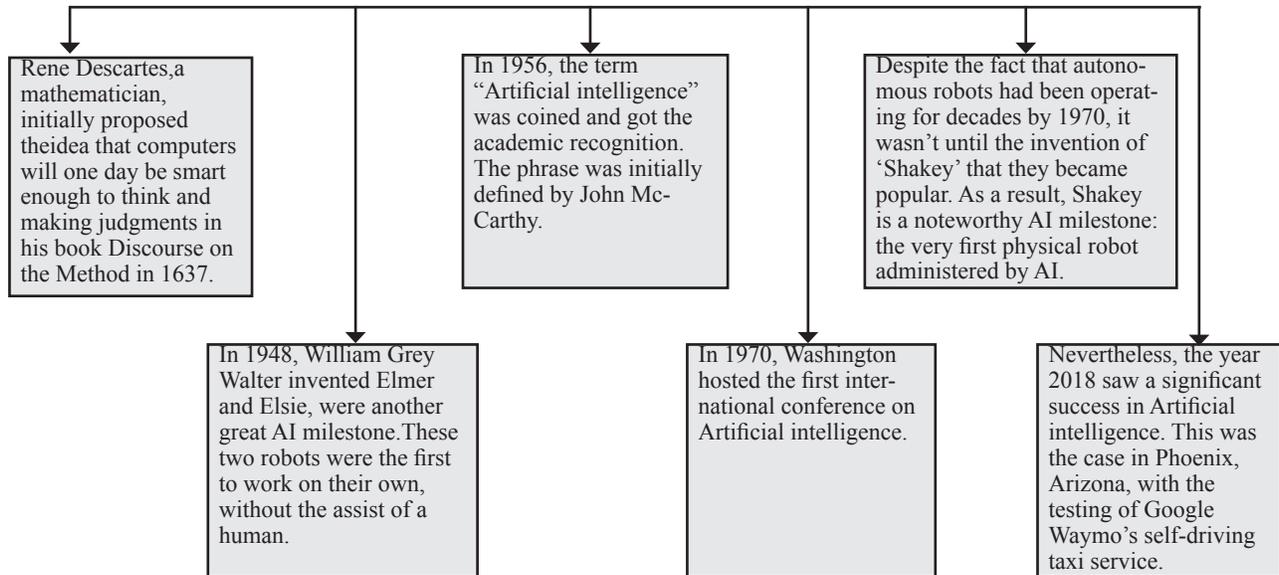
In current years, the United States administration has backed fundamental AI investigation concentrating on robotics and pattern recognition (voice, images, etc.). Real-time translation robots and novel picture recognition technology have been unveiled by Microsoft (Microsoft Translator Speech API). Amazon

incorporates Artificial intelligence in their delivery systems for autonomous robots (Amazon Prime Air). Face recognition system based on Artificial intelligence dubbed "DeepFace" has also been developed by Facebook (Taigman, et al., 2014). In the United States, universities are aggressively researching robots and Artificial intelligence. Innovative technologies are gaining momentum, acting as company collaboration and deep learning. The Stanford University Artificial Intelligence Laboratory's robot automobile has posted a quicker time than an active racer (Stanford Artificial Intelligence Laboratory). The Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory have built a cleaning robot and a four-foot walking robot (MIT BigDog).

Milestones and Growth in Artificial Intelligence

These rapid advancements apply to AI as well as robotics, sensors, and the digitalization that links them all. These advancements have already started to show up in a variety of applications, such as AI outsmarting humans in perplexing important games, the advancement of chatbots and remote assistants such as Alexa and Siri, and Amazon's innovative clerkless and cashless essential stores. This has aroused both optimism about technology's potential to stimulate economic growth and fear about the future of human labour in a world where automated algorithms can accomplish many of the duties that humans can. Some have taken a more extreme approach. "Man-made intelligence poses a core risk to the existence of human civilisation," Elon Musk has warned. The diverse stages of growth and development of Artificial Intelligence have been presented in the Figure-1.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: Milestones



Artificial Intelligence: A Boon or Bane

Artificial Intelligence has an extensive range of benefits, which has increased its pervasiveness and implementations in a variety of industries. AI applications are used on smartphones and computers, which are a requirement for certain people who necessitate sending and accumulating information in AI-controlled devices (Mohammad, 2020). Information is disseminated in a more transparent manner. When a fake mentality is created for anything, it tends to be easily copied to others, saving time spent in any event supplying knowledge to other individuals via preparation (Nadikattu, 2017).

- Artificial intelligence has several advantages, one of which is that its conclusions are based on facts despite human sentiments. Instead of our finest efforts, it is a well-known truth which our emotions always have a detrimental influence on our decisions (Rong, et al., 2020).
- The equipment can be reformed to operate for enlarged span of time without being weary or exhausted. Unlike humans, Artificial intelligent

machines do not need sleep, removing the basic flaw of human exhaustion.

- Sharing of knowledge is much easier.
- When a computer mind has been trained in some way, other computers can easily copy it, saving time that might otherwise be spent training other humans.
- They are faster as compared to humans.
- They function limitlessly and make less mistakes and flaws.
- Is capable of performing difficult and complex activities that people may find tough or impossible (Strong, A. I., 2016).
- Daily applications like Apple's Siri, Microsoft's Cortana, and Google's OK Google are being habitually used on a customary basis, whether it's for scouting a region, taking a selfie, finalizing location, reverting to a letter, or a number of other tasks.

Because of its well-known advantages and efficacies, to simulate Human Intelligence, Artificial Intelligence (AI) algorithms are used so that issues can be solved and for ease in decision making. AI perks include uniformity, reliability, and cost-efficacy, as well as cryptic and pace in either solving a problem or making a decision.

Current Artificial intelligence is a specific sort of AI that acts cognitively in a so-called individual field. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) or Deep Residual Learning (ResNet) for image recognition, Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN) or Deep Neural Networks (DNN) for audio recognition, and Represent Learning (RL) for conversation comprehension are some examples. All of these are a part of the cognitive activity executed by each section of the human brain; nonetheless, they are simply a replacement for the human brain's activities and do not do all of them. To put it another way, Self-awareness, self-control, self-awareness, and self-motivation are all whole-brain functions that AI hasn't been able to operate with. Artificial intelligence presently relies on enormous amounts of data and can only draw conclusions based on numerical values, but it lacks the association function that the human brain has, and no one portion of the brain can be as smart as the entire brain. We can't really afford to sit and relax on our couches for too long in this age of accountability. We will require a vision that is both interesting and ambitious in the future. Fortunately for us, any large example of smart applications is exciting (Zawacki-Richter, et al., 2019). There's no denying that machines are clearly superior to humans when we compare it on working productivity context, but they can't substitute the human connection that grips the group altogether. Machines are not able to create human-like connections, which is an significant characteristic when it comes to Team Management. People are becoming sluggish as a result of its programmes, which are automating the majority of the labour. People will frequently empower individuals to get snared into these developments, which may cause people to be dragged in the future

(Wright & Bourne, 1988).

- People are adversely affected due to joblessness
- Rise in technological reliance and the lack of personal touch.
- Kids and younger generations are prone to laziness, which necessitates a significant amount of time and resources and also creativity depends on programmers.
- In terms of both money and time, constructing and maintaining a structure may be quite costly. Robotic repair could help humans fix things in less time, but it would require more money and resources (Voskoglou, 2019).
- Machines may swiftly cause havoc if they fall into the wrong hands.
- As AI substitutes robots for most repetitive occupations and other duties, human interaction becomes less required, which might be a massive issue in terms of utilisation requirements. Every business wants to replace operational level labour with AI robots that can perform comparable tasks faster.
- The gadgets are difficult to maintain, and the hardware is costly. Machines can perform the tasks for which they were designed or programmed; anything else causes them to fail or create irrelevant outputs, and can be harmful. (Paton & Kobayashi, 2019).
- Artificial intelligence is hampered by a plethora of data issues that disrupt its applications. Artificial intelligence also has security vulnerabilities that put internet users at danger. Security entanglements include extortion, data loss, deception, and hacking. (Borana, 2016).

After billions of years of waiting, nature has finally developed intrinsic intelligence! We can certainly

wait a century, if not a millennium, for a conscious intelligence to appear. We can make substantial advancements in science of Artificial Intelligence if we are able to overcome these AI challenges. As a result, mankind will be better served.

Synoptic View on Applications of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence plays a significant role in numerous fields including the formal and informal life of a person with the world's fastest-growing frameworks. AI is applied to ensure comfort and enthusiasm in sectors like smart homes, gaming, transportation etc for general living and also for the professionals in their specific zone as in language processing, business, education, healthcare, etc. Personalised as well as well-connected homes are of immense use in Artificial Intelligence that is being observed in our daily life which has transformed the traditional homes. The facilities provided in hi-fi homes made include watering of plants, control over lighting, temperature, opening and closing of doors and also optimum security check against burglary and much more via various advanced technologies like sensors, wireless connections, and algorithms (Guo, et al., 2019). AI analyse millions and billions of moves in one go which is ready to lend a hand in gaming sector also. Gaming is emerging as one of the fastest arena using AI. It is used widely by Microsoft Xbox to detect body movements and respond to gamers in a more interesting way. However, since the computers are not as intelligent as human, hence AI cannot ensure defeat or victory in a chess game. We are witnessing Himalayan gains in this business, but the fact is that it is yet attempting to take small steps (Davenport & Kalakota, 2019). Comprehension and converting the written documents, and retrieving linguistic information are some of the areas in the mentioned field (Chowdhury & Sadek, 2012).

In the field of business of transportation AI is particularly successful in the construction and administration of transportation networks wherein intelligent transportation systems, real-time sensing,

diagnosis, response, and control are critical, and AI are widely applied effectively in all of these applications. In day to day increasing traffic jam issues, real-time traffic management and control system is the way of the future. Distributed sensor networks, are made up of many layers of intelligent sensor networks which will automatically identify and respond to problems to run the highway network as needed. Similarly an intelligent sensor network technology can help in the development of the coming generation traffic control system thus having predicting a broader use of AI technologies in transportation business (Reddy, 1988). In educations sectors, hardly there is any sector which can be deprived of AI applications however, health business is rising day by day feeding to necessities of mankind while using AI. Deep learning algorithms examines data obtained from wearable watches, Artificial pacemakers and various monitoring sensors installed in a body of an individual in several disciplines of medicine. Medical practitioners of the day can provide a more individualised remedy to their needy patients due to augmented medicine technologies. Disorders like epilepsy, hypoglycemia, and a trial fibrillation, are also being assisted by AI applications. Due to particular focus on cancer detection and treatment, Watson, IBM's precision medicine platform, has received a lot of concentration which is the collection of 'intellectual administrations' delivered through user programming interfaces, including voice and language, vision, and data analysis programmes powered by AI (Holmes, et al., 2019). Thus as on date, there is hardly any field of business or education reaming untouched from the AI applications yet with adequate support from HI.

Artificial Intelligence in India

India's use of AI is inefficient and lags behind advanced industrialized countries such as the United States, England, France, and Japan. Because of India's linguistic diversity, AI has been restricted to language interpretation applications only, with no consideration for other fields (Chan & Zary, 2019).

According to Khemani, an educator at IIT Madras' Department of Computer Science and Engineering, incredibly refined laboratories in numerous publicly supported notable universities such as IIT and IISc are extremely constrained because to the Indian government's minimal distribution of cash. Among the ideas they are working on is the creation of a robotic army to patrol the borders in order to reduce the number of people killed in wars, terrorist attacks, and oppressor assaults. In order to boost the digital economy, which is fuelled by improved education and globalisation, the Indian customer is unknowingly the country's biggest beneficiary of recent AI advances. Whether they like it or not, shoppers are quickly drawn in with the expansion of AI in India, from using various applications controlled by computerised reasoning to utilising a variety of online administrations, such as Amazon Marketplace and Netflix, that profit from customer web-based behaviour to make intelligent item and administration suggestions (Balamurugan, et al., 2019).

Artificial Intelligence in Business and Education Sector

Business Sector

Artificial Intelligence plays a significant influence in our daily lives. Robots, in particular, play an increasingly important role as Artificial intelligence improves the manufacturing and productivity sectors, posing new challenges to the global economy (Guo, 2020). We may construct Artificial Intelligence for manufacturing from several workshops. For integrated software systems, we may manage scheduling and controlling, design and planning, and production integration. Problem resolution in production planning, alternative scheduling methodologies, and industrial robot control systems (Guo, 2020), Manufacturing 4.0 is transforming the industry. The emergence of manufacturing 4.0, as well as AI and machine learning, has caused production processes to be replicated. It has ushered in a revolution in manufacturing enterprises across a

variety of industries. IoT, AI, cyber-physical systems, machine learning, and cognitive computing are all terms used to describe the Smart sensors (Guo, 2020).

In order to function, today's current and coordinating frameworks rely on ever inescapable and fantastic figure organisations. Sensors, machines, frameworks, smart devices, and individuals within these firms are constantly creating vast amounts of data. Because of increasing PC capabilities, large data is being reviewed quicker, more broadly, and more profoundly than at any prior time. The use of advanced intellectual processing and deep learning breakthroughs in the development of frameworks for computerised visual evaluations, issue identification, and help has begun. Material taking care of frameworks and creative planning are successfully applied with support learning techniques. Businesses looking to turn continual data into meaningful choices are looking for methods to combine AI concepts with traditional Operational Research techniques (Kalyanakrishnan, et al., 2018).

The AI market and business are rapidly changing. Apart from speculation and increased media attention, a slew of start-ups and Internet behemoths are scrambling to acquire AI technology as part of their commercial initiatives. Narrative Science Survey says, 38 per cent of businesses used AI in 2016, and that number will jump to 62 per cent in 2018. According to Forrester Research, AI investment would increase by more than 300 per cent in 2017 compared to 2016. According to IDC, the AI industry will rise from \$ 8 billion in 2016 to \$ 47 billion in 2020 because to present Artificial intelligence shortages.

Education Sector

We can forecast performance of students with precision and accuracy thanks to Artificial intelligence. We have the option of enrolling a student in a school or a company. We can create a curriculum that will allow pupils to excel in their chosen field (Nadimpalli, 2017). Artificial intelligence may assist in the more precise construction of

study modules targeted at teaching students how to clinically treat various disorders, ensuring that medical education achieves its pinnacle. As a result, humanity's requirements are being met admirably (Osoba & Welser, 2017). To assist medical students, Artificial Neural Networks and Support Vector Machines are two often employed functionalities in the context of AI. These two strategies aid in the improvement of the present AI network, guaranteeing that the flaws in current AI technology are rectified. Natural language processing is multifaceted and asymmetrical, and Artificial Intelligence can help make it easier. Many researches, however, have disputed this concept, demonstrating that only teachable agents can help to the reduction of linguistic barriers.

For decades, the use of Artificial intelligence in education has been a topic of discussion. Efforts are being made in this manner, even if individualised learning isn't officially involved. For example, utilising a virtual environment for creating and testing higher order inquiry abilities (Ketelhut et al. 2010), or leveraging AI technology to inspire critical thinking (Zhu, 2015). Another interesting use of AI to enhance the development of HI is the development of computational thinking through robots (Angeli & Valanides 2019).

AIED is the ideal example of how students may use modern technology to further their education. It is a technology that allows students to access assistance whenever and wherever they need it. The area of AIED is expanding every day since a student's eagerness and the information he or she may obtain have no bounds (Johnson, 2019). Artificial intelligence is made up of two words: Artificial and intelligence. Artificial implies man-made, and intelligence indicates the ability to think, hence Artificial intelligence may be defined as a field of computer science. It is an area of research concerned with adapting computers to discover human-like answers to complicated issues. It has the ability to do activities often associated with intelligent creatures, like a computer or computer-controlled robot

(Marda, 2018). Artificial intelligence technology has brought considerable advancements in the realm of teaching and instruction in recent years (McCarthy, 2007).

Reflections on Human Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a subset of Human Intelligence (HI); in other words, AI is a technology that is developed to assist humans. Unlike many other instruments designed to enhance or replace human physiological functions, AI is based on human intelligence and is used to solve problems through routine and repeated activities as well as intelligence-level behaviour. Before delving into the link between AI and HI, it's critical to provide a complete definition of human intelligence so that the resulting relationship may be logical and complete. Following will answer the questions related to Human Intelligence which describe it thoroughly.

Evolution of Human Intelligence (HI)

The evolution of HI is a long-term process that occurs in tandem with human growth. Human cognition, according to Firth (2012), is the source of human culture since it allows us to communicate knowledge, which is why we say that human cognition is the consequence of human community evolution. Culture and social environment, according to Tomasello (1999), are what distinguish human cognition. Furthermore, even within the same social setting, social variables such as race, language, social status, and education can all lead to radically distinct cognition. Meanwhile, HI skills are important for social growth. The ability of humans to communicate and learn serves as a basis for the development and modification of a wide range of social and cultural structures, including the early stages of language development (Carpenter, et al., 1998). This is a reciprocal cycle in which the human society is also a result of HI, and HI evolution has been driven by a mix of human academic abilities and environmental acceptability.

Natural characteristics such as gender, colour, and parental intelligence, according to some experts, have a significant impact on human intellect. Other academics, on the other hand, argue that, even if natural variables have a role in intelligence, disparities in intelligence are mostly due to social inequalities, which are likely generated by natural differences rather than directly controlled by natural causes. Caplan, et al., (1997), for example, suggested that gender can diversify cognition because gender produces uneven position and power in social systems. Lupyan (2016) also talked on how various languages' logic leads to a different model of cognition. In the framework, critical thinking begins with a simple experience such as noticing a difference, then moves on to the stage of inquiry. However, inquiry does not always lead to critical thinking unless the student moves on to a higher level of thinking or reasoning loops including re-examining, reasoning, and reflection (3R's). It takes time and effort to become a desirable rational thinker (or an expert).

Artificial Intelligence Overpowering Human Intelligence V/S Human Intelligence Overpowering Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence v/s Human Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been applied to all elements of contemporary life as a popular topic, and there is a variety of current research concentrating on its different features. However, the progress of AI in many domains is highly unbalanced. Many researchers believe that AI will eventually surpass Human Intelligence (HI), yet there is no unanimity among them. Furthermore, the contentious topic of how to correctly define AI and HI has made answering this question challenging. Try multiplying the numbers 2468 and 3579 the next time you're in the shower. (I recommend doing it in the shower so you aren't compelled to use paper and pencil to help you.) You'll probably agree that the work is difficult when you've attempted it. It's

possible that you won't obtain the correct answer (can you recall it long enough to double-check?). You'll have spent many minutes on the assignment if you succeed. You can accomplish it in thirty seconds with paper and pencil, and around six seconds using a pocket calculator. The very severe limit of the capacity of human short-term memory (STM), you are escaping by using the artefacts of paper and pencil or calculator is the very severe limit of the natural constraint. Stephen Hawking, a prominent theoretical physicist, warned that AI may wipe out humanity, the technology he used to interact incorporated a fundamental kind of AI (Cellan-Jones 2014). This case exemplifies one of AI's fundamental dilemmas: what are the overall advantages of AI v/s its possible negatives, and how should we proceed in light of its fast development? People are clearly not terrified about simple or manageable AI technology. Strong AI and weak AI were defined by Spector et al. (1993). Strong AI refers to software that is designed to take over an activity formerly performed by a competent person, whereas weak AI refers to software that is designed to allow some less knowledgeable person to function at a much greater height.

Although the implications of singularity and their possible advantages or harm to humanity have been hotly contested, yet one undisputed truth is that AI is capable of recursive self-improvement. With the advancement of this skill, more intelligent AI generations will emerge quickly. HI, on the other hand, has its own set of constraints, and its advancement necessitates on-going work and commitment from generation after generation. Humans mostly utilise education to develop and enhance their HI. Given the enormous growing disparity between AI and HI, AI will eventually overtake HI. That is not, however, an excuse to ignore HI's growth and advancement. Furthermore, in contrary to the modest rate of development of HI, funding support for AI has increased. The scientific and social growth was greatly influenced by the two industrial revolutions. Prior to the industrial revolution, scientific research findings were rarely

used in industrial production. Following that, incorporating automation into the manufacturing process resulted in a significant improvement in industrial productivity. The features of automation were outlined by Brady (1961). He advocated in his book that automation should really be able to automatically repair faults during the process. This explanation exemplified automation's most fundamental benefit: the likelihood of an automatic system committing an error is substantially lower than that of a person.

Human Intelligence v/s Artificial Intelligence

The victories of AlphaGo over human opponents were viewed as a contrast of Artificial and human intellect. One worry is that AI has already outperformed HI; others are that AI will eventually replace humans in some situations or that AI could become unpredictable (Epstein 2016; Fang et al. 2018). Scholars are concerned that AI technology might spark the singularity (Good 1966), a hypothetical future in which technological advancement becomes unmanageable and irrevocable, leading to unimaginable consequences to human civilisation (Vinge 1993). McCarthy (1998) believes that the human psyche has numerous quirks, and that understanding human knowledge requires new basic principles. As a result, it is necessary to define the word "human intellect." Will Artificial intelligence exceed human intellect in the future, given that computers begin by emulating humans? There aren't enough research out there that precisely define how to determine whether a machine can "surpass" a person. In certain domains, such as chess and poker games, AI can already perform jobs more effectively than humans. Does this imply that Artificial intelligence has already overtaken humans? It will contribute to the improvement of AI and HI conceptual frameworks to understand the relationship of human and machines.

Along with the growing focus on Artificial intelligence (AI), there is a renewed focus or study on

human intelligence (HI) in a variety of venues and at various levels. Critical thinking is one of the focuses. Communication, teamwork, critical thinking, and creativity are the four essential 21st-century talents. Despite the fact that most individuals understand the need of critical thinking, it is not emphasised in school curriculum. This investigation concludes that more attention should be placed on improving human intellect, particularly in early children, with the assistance of Artificial intelligence. While Artificial intelligence receives a lot of investment and support, this should not come at the price of human intellect.

Summation and Futuristic Outlook:

From the above discussion, it can safely be said that HI and AI are complementary to each other instead of being mutually exclusive. It is true that COVID-19 pandemic has affected almost every field of life including business and education. It simultaneously has also opened new vistas of operations with abundant use of AI. In spite of that the strength of HI can never be undermined as AI is programmed part of human brain only. If we discuss about the business and education, COVID experience has made us wiser in wider usage of technology. Artificial Intelligence is a cutting-edge technology that can aid in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemics and the like, and the same may be used to properly assess, track, and anticipate present and future needy. Similarly COVID-19 has also affected human life on education and spiritual fronts, where people experienced newer ways of class room delivery and also people coming close to spirituality.

Hence it need to be understood that both the extreme situations have their own pros and cons yet HI development should be prioritised rather than cutting AI spending. The examination of advances in Artificial and human intelligence suggests that a greater emphasis on leveraging diverse AI approaches and technologies to improve HI on a wide and long-term scale would be appropriate. Most researchers would probably agree that AI

techniques or the circumstances aren't quite ready to enable such a large-scale development. However, ignoring HI development might be harmful (Spector 2019). Finally, being complementary, a combo of both is bound to present newer avenues for business in the form of remote-working and online working etc., and blended mode teaching learning situations in the education field. We cannot conclude that robots have outperformed people since their cognitive talents, such as emotion detection and creativity, are still far below human capabilities. In certain specialised domains, however, we may confidently declare that AI has overpowered humans. Finally, when super intelligence rises from the realm of speculation to actuality, Artificial intelligence will undoubtedly overtake mankind in every way, however a balance growth of both is all the more important for social and human development.

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