International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR)



E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: <u>www.ijfmr.com</u> • Email: editor@ijfmr.com

Sustainability in Technological Advancements

Akash Arya¹, Lokesh Kumar Sahu²

^{1,2}Department of Metallurgical Engineering and Materials Science, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai, MH 400076, India

Abstract

The rapid proliferation of technology has ushered in an era of remarkable efficiency, greatly enhancing the ease and affordability of human life. Across diverse domains, ranging from agriculture to space exploration, manufacturing, marketing, research, and education, substantial changes and rapid advancements have become the norm. Scientific innovation has been instrumental in addressing pressing global challenges, encompassing climate change, water purification, E-waste management, global warming, and healthcare, all of which contribute significantly to human well-being. However, the exponential growth of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning presents profound concerns about the future of human existence. Beyond the risks of data privacy breaches, there is a growing apprehension that our reliance on these technologies may stifle human creativity, leading to a deficiency in originality and authenticity, particularly as AI-generated content becomes pervasive. These ethical and privacy quandaries underscore the pressing need to cultivate sustainable technology solutions that not only prioritize human welfare but also safeguard data and privacy while encouraging creativity and proactive engagement in our endeavors rather than inducing passivity.

Keyword: Sustainable Technologies, Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning, Creativity Loss

Introduction

Recent technological advancements have wielded substantial influence over human existence, reshaping our cognition and reliance patterns. Over the past two decades, technological innovation has emerged as a pivotal force, unraveling solutions to myriad previously unsolved challenges while rendering human existence more convenient and streamlined. The inception and proliferation of artificial intelligence (AI) are poised to usher in transformative changes of unprecedented magnitude[1]. This paradigm shift encompasses not only the way we live but also how we perceive and interact with the world, signifying a profound evolution in the human experience[2].

The primary objective within the framework of sustainable development is the eradication of poverty, an endeavor that confronts significant challenges. The application of artificial intelligence (AI) in robotics, while promoting progress, presents a consequential drawback: the displacement of human labor, thereby heightening the risk of unemployment[3][4]. AI-driven automation finds its utility particularly in tasks characterized by routine, repetitiveness, or perilousness. However, this technological advancement may precipitate workforce reductions in sectors such as manufacturing, transportation, and customer service[5]. Furthermore, within workplaces, robots adeptly execute systematic tasks in considerably less time, rendering human labor comparatively inefficient.



E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: <u>www.ijfmr.com</u> • Email: editor@ijfmr.com

Another cause for alarm pertains to the unethical exploitation of AI, which represents a notable menace to the privacy and data security of individuals. Its potential misuse encompasses the unauthorized acquisition of personal identities, thus facilitating surveillance and cyber intrusions[6][7][8]. In the absence of stringent ethical frameworks and resilient cybersecurity protocols, AI's capabilities can be readily leveraged to undermine the privacy and data security of unassuming individuals. This underscores the pressing need for conscientious AI development and regulatory measures.

The issue of creativity and originality in work currently presents a substantial challenge globally[9].Data breaches and manipulations have the potential to jeopardize individual privacy and autonomy. There is a pressing requirement for a comprehensive and precise comprehension of ethical principles and guidelines in this context[10]. Authentic endeavors hold intrinsic value as they provide meaningful insights into real-world scenarios and offer pragmatic resolutions to various issues, thereby fostering progress. AI, characterized by its limited knowledge and constrained creativity, diminishes its overall utility in facilitating genuine advancement and organizational development[11][12].

The healthcare sector has undeniably experienced substantial advantages through the integration of AI technologies, fundamentally transforming diagnostic processes, treatment modalities, and patient care. Nonetheless, notable disadvantages are associated with AI implementation in healthcare, encompassing apprehensions pertaining to data privacy, the potential introduction of biases within algorithms, and the heightened energy consumption inherent to AI infrastructure. AI systems have shown the potential to improve diagnostic accuracy[13]. The implementation of sustainability measures can serve as a pivotal strategy to ameliorate these drawbacks[14]. Through the adoption of sustainable practices throughout the phases of AI development and implementation, healthcare systems can effectively curtail their environmental impact, mitigate energy consumption, and ensure the ethical handling of patient data[15]. Sustainable AI not only addresses these concerns but also contributes to the establishment of a more ethical and equitable healthcare landscape, thereby culminating in a healthier and more inclusive future for all[16] [17].

The misuse of advanced technology in the agriculture industry can harm food security, sustainability, and ethical practices[18]. One alarming form of misuse involves applying advanced technology-driven tools and algorithms primarily for profit, often at the expense of sustainable agricultural methods[19]. Excessive reliance on automated farming systems driven by advanced technology, without considering their long-term ecological consequences, can result in soil degradation and biodiversity loss. Moreover, misusing data generated by advanced technology in the agricultural supply chain can undermine fair pricing for farmers and sustain exploitative practices. Preventing such misuse requires the promotion of ethical guidelines, stringent regulations, and responsible adoption of advanced technology to ensure it enhances agriculture without compromising sustainability and ethical standards[20].

Moreover, excessive utilization of cutting-edge technology in the defense, space, and government sectors can pose significant risks and potential harm. Beyond a certain threshold, it may compromise the confidentiality of classified projects, strategic plans, and scientific breakthroughs, thus endangering national security[21]. If space initiatives and collaborative efforts are compromised through theft or espionage, it could severely impede a nation's progress and development, making it exceedingly



E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: <u>www.ijfmr.com</u> • Email: editor@ijfmr.com

challenging to recover. Therefore, it is advisable to employ dependable technology solutions that mitigate cyber threats, safeguard against data breaches, and protect privacy, fostering a more united and secure national progress[22].

AI faces hurdles in its widespread adoption due to drawbacks like reliability and trust issues[23]. Reliability is compromised by biases and errors, with potential repercussions in sectors like healthcare and finance[24]. Trust is undermined when intricate AI algorithms lack transparency, particularly in vital domains like autonomous vehicles and medical diagnosis. Addressing these issues requires ongoing research to improve reliability, transparency, and interpretability[25]. Focus areas include reducing bias, enhancing explainability, and implementing rigorous testing to instill trust in AI and ensure its responsible use. Additionally, the ethical and emotionless nature of AI contributes to its challenges in reliability and trustworthiness[26].

Sustainability can play a crucial role in addressing these challenges associated with technology and AI. By adopting sustainable practices, we can mitigate the negative impacts on employment, data privacy, and creativity[27]. Sustainable AI development can prioritize responsible job displacement by retraining and upskilling workers affected by automation[28]. It can also ensure data privacy and ethics through robust regulations and transparent AI algorithms. Moreover, sustainability can encourage a balance between AI efficiency and human creativity, promoting originality and innovation in tandem with technological advancement[29]. In agriculture and other sectors, sustainable technology adoption can safeguard against misuse and prioritize long-term ecological and ethical considerations[30]. Ultimately, sustainability measures can help harness the benefits of technology while minimizing its potential drawbacks.

Conclusions

In conclusion, recent technological advancements, particularly in artificial intelligence, have brought about transformative changes in various sectors, reshaping our lives and perceptions. While these innovations have the potential to enhance efficiency and solve complex challenges, they also pose ethical, privacy, and job displacement concerns. Sustainable development practices can help mitigate these issues by fostering responsible technology adoption, ensuring data privacy, addressing workforce disruptions, and promoting creativity alongside technological progress. Sustainable technology not only benefits human well-being but also safeguards the environment and ethical principles, leading to a more inclusive and equitable future.

References

- 1. Kai, J., & Zhang, N. (2021). Categorization and eccentricity of AI risks: A comparative study of the global AI guidelines. Electronic Markets.
- 2. Mirbabaie, M., Brünker, F., Möllmann (Frick), N. R. J., & Stieglitz, S. (2021). The rise of artificial intelligence Understanding the AI identity threat at the workplace. Electronic Markets, 2021.
- 3. Mhlanga D (2021) Artificial intelligence in the industry 4.0, and its impact on poverty, innovation, infrastructure development, and the sustainable development goals: lessons from emerging economies? Sustainability 13(11):57–88.
- 4. Boyd, M., & Wilson, N. (2017). Rapid developments in artificial intelligence: How might the New Zealand government respond? Policy Quarterly, 13(4), 36–44.



- 5. Levin K (2018) Artificial intelligence & human rights: opportunities & risks. Berkman Klein Center for Internet & Society Research Publication.
- 6. Grewal, D., Guha, A., Satornino, C. B., & Schweiger, E. B. (2021). Artificial intelligence: The light and the darkness. Journal of Business Research, 136, 229–236.
- 7. Dibeklioğlu, H., Alnajar, F., Salah, A. A., & Gevers, T. (2015). Combining facial dynamics with appearance for age estimation. IEEE Transactions on Image Processing, 24(6), 1928–1943.
- Li J., Zhao H., Hussain S., Ming J., & Wu J. (2021). The Dark Side of Personalization Recommendation in Short-Form Video Applications: An Integrated Model from Information Perspective. In: Toeppe K., Yan H., Chu S.K.W. (eds) Diversity, Divergence, Dialogue. iConference 2021. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol 12646. Springer.
- 9. Petousi V, Sifaki E (2020) Contextualizing harm in the framework of research misconduct. Findings from discourse analysis of scientific publications. Int J Sustain Dev 23(3-4):149–174.
- 10. Fjelland R (2020) Why general artificial intelligence will not be realized. Humanit Soc Sci Commun 7(10):1–9.
- 11. Noema (2021) AI makes us less intelligent and more artificial. https://www.noemamag.com/Ai-Makes-Us-Less-Intelligent-And-More-Artificial/
- 12. Sarwat (2018) Is AI making humans lazy? Here's what UAE residents say. Khaleej Times. https://www.khaleejtimes.com/nation/dubai/Is-AI-making-humans-lazy-Here-what-UAE-residents-say
- McKinney, S. M., Sieniek, M., Godbole, V., Godwin, J., Antropova, N., Ashrafian, H., Back, T., Chesus, M., Corrado, G. C., Darzi, A., Etemadi, M., Garcia-Vicente, F., Gilbert, F. J., Halling-Brown, M., Hassabis, D., Jansen, S., Karthikesalingam, A., Kelly, C. J., King, D., ... Shetty, S. (2020). International evaluation of an AI system for breast cancer screening. Nature, 577(7788), 89–94.
- 14. Ploug, T., & Holm, S. (2020). The four dimensions of contestable AI diagnostics A patient–centric approach to explainable AI. Artificial Intelligence in Medicine, 107, 101901.
- 15. Liu, Y., Yan, W., & Hu, B. (2021). Resistance to facial recognition payment in China: The influence of privacy–related factors. Telecommunications Policy, 45(5), 1021155.
- Chattopadhyay, A., Lam, K. Y., & Tavva, Y. (2020) Autonomous Vehicle: Security by Design. IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems, 1–15.
- 17. Mak RH, Endres MG, Paik JH, Sergeev RA, Aerts H, Williams CL, Lakhani KR, Guinan EC. Use of Crowd Innovation to Develop an Artificial Intelligence-Based Solution for Radiation Therapy Targeting. JAMA Oncol. 2019 May 1;5(5):654-661.
- Krakauer D (2016) Will AI harm us? Better to ask how we'll reckon with our hybrid nature. Nautilus. http://nautil.us/blog/will-ai-harm-us-better-to-ask-how-well-reckon-withour-hybrid-nature. Accessed 17 September 2023
- 19. Shamshiri R, Weltzien C, Hameed IA, Yule I, Grift T, Balasundram SK, Pitonakova L, Ahmad D, Chowdhary G (2018) Research and development in agricultural robotics: a perspective of digital farming.
- 20. Rose DC, Chilvers J (2018) Agriculture 4.0: Broadening responsible innovation in an era of smart farming. Front. Sustain. Food Syst. 2:87
- 21. Venema L (2021) Defining a role for AI ethics in national security. Nat Mach Intell 3:370–371.
- 22. Sutton S, Arnold V, Holt M (2018) How much automation is too much? Keeping the human relevant in knowledge work. J Emerg Technol Account 15(2).



- 23. Aiken R, Epstein R (2000) Ethical guidelines for AI in education: starting a conversation. Int J Artif Intell Educ 11:163–176
- 24. Wirtz, B. W., Weyerer, J. C., & Sturm, B. J. (2020). The dark sides of artificial intelligence: An integrated AI governance framework for public administration. International Journal of Public Administration, 43(9), 818–829.
- 25. Okada, Y., Mertens, M., Liu, N., Lam, S. S. W., & Ong, M. E. H. (2023). AI and machine learning in resuscitation: Ongoing research, new concepts, and key challenges. Resuscitation Plus, 15, 100435.
- 26. Li, J., Bonn, M. A., & Ye, B. H. (2019). Hotel employee's artificial intelligence and robotics awareness and its impact on turnover intention: The moderating roles of perceived organizational support and competitive psychological climate. Tourism Management, 73, 172–181.
- 27. Nishant, R., Kennedy, M., & Corbett, J. (2020). Artificial intelligence for sustainability: Challenges, opportunities, and a research agenda. International Journal of Information Management, 53, 102104.
- 28. Li, L. (2022). Reskilling and Upskilling the Future-ready Workforce for Industry 4.0 and Beyond. Information Systems Frontiers.
- 29. Zhao, J., & Gómez Fariñas, B. (2023). Artificial Intelligence and Sustainable Decisions. European Business Organization Law Review, 24(1), 1–39.
- Galaz, V., Centeno, M. A., Callahan, P. W., Causevic, A., Patterson, T., Brass, I., Baum, S., Farber, D., Fischer, J., Garcia, D., McPhearson, T., Jimenez, D., King, B., Larcey, P., & Levy, K. (2021). Artificial intelligence, systemic risks, and sustainability. Technology in Society, 67, 101741.