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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIETY

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Annotation

This article analyzes the impact of artificial intelligence technologies on the development of society, the economy, and the labor market. The main stages of the development of artificial intelligence, including the concepts of narrow-angle artificial intelligence and powerful artificial intelligence, are theoretically illuminated. Also, the influence of generative artificial intelligence on production processes and the labor market is studied based on international research and statistical data. According to forecasts from the World Economic Forum, the development of artificial intelligence technologies in the coming years, along with the creation of new jobs, may also lead to the reduction of certain professions. The research results will serve to scientifically explain the impact of artificial intelligence on socio-economic processes.

Keywords

artificial intelligence, generative artificial intelligence, labor market, powerful artificial intelligence, digital economy, technological transformation.

Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalarining jamiyat, iqtisodiyot va mehnat bozori rivojlanishiga ko‘rsatayotgan ta’siri tahlil qilinadi. Sun’iy intellekt rivojlanishining asosiy bosqichlari, jumladan tor doirali sun’iy intellekt, kuchli sun’iy intellekt konsepsiyalari nazariy jihatdan yoritiladi. Shuningdek, generativ sun’iy intellektning ishlab chiqarish jarayonlari va mehnat bozoriga ta’siri xalqaro tadqiqotlar hamda statistik ma’lumotlar asosida o‘rganiladi. Jahon iqtisodiyoti forumining prognozlariga ko‘ra, yaqin yillarda sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi yangi ish o‘rinlarining yaratilishi bilan bir qatorda ayrim kasblarning qisqarishiga ham olib kelishi mumkinligi ko‘rsatib beriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari sun’iy intellektning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jarayonlarga ta’sirini ilmiy asosda tushuntirishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar

sun’iy intellekt, generativ sun’iy intellekt, mehnat bozori, kuchli sun’iy intellekt, raqamli iqtisodiyot, texnologik transformatsiya.

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Аннотация. В данной статье анализируется влияние технологий искусственного интеллекта на развитие общества, экономики и рынка труда. Рассматриваются основные этапы развития искусственного интеллекта, включая узкоспециализированный искусственный интеллект и концепцию сильного искусственного интеллекта. Кроме того, на основе международных исследований и статистических данных изучается влияние генеративного искусственного интеллекта на производственные процессы и рынок труда. Согласно прогнозам Всемирного экономического форума, в ближайшие годы развитие технологий искусственного интеллекта может привести как к созданию новых рабочих мест, так и к сокращению некоторых профессий. Результаты исследования способствуют научному осмыслению влияния искусственного интеллекта на социально-экономические процессы.

Ключевые слова: *искусственный интеллект, генеративный искусственный интеллект, рынок труда, сильный искусственный интеллект, цифровая экономика, технологическая трансформация.*

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

Artificial intelligence has rapidly entered our lives. The article puts forward hypotheses about how this will affect society. The article analyzes the scientific literature of several scientists. In particular, R. Kurzweil in his popular monograph "The Singularity Is Near: When Humans Transcend Biology" puts forward several hypotheses about how artificial intelligence will continue to develop in the future. R.Vadisetty *"Issues related to artificial intelligence and privacy in data security" (AI and Privacy Concerns in Data Security)* analyzes aspects related to data security and privacy from artificial intelligence. In the article "Sociology of Artificial Intelligence for Social Sustainability in the Digital Age" (Sociology of Artificial Intelligence for Social Sustainability in the Digital Age), written by S. Serpa et al., the impact of artificial intelligence on society is analyzed.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

It is no exaggeration to say that artificial intelligence has accelerated the era of globalization, which is already rapidly progressing. If in the near future the consciousness that works in our place seemed like fantasy, now it is shifting towards reality. The concept of artificial intelligence was first introduced to science by English scientist Alan Turing (1912-1954) in his 1950 article "Computing Machinery and Intelligence," which asked the question "Can machines think?" and discussed the test now known as the "Turing procedure" in this article. We encountered this test many times when we registered on the Internet. Thus, Alan Turing laid the foundation for the idea of "artificial intelligence." It was introduced to science by John McCarthy at the 1956 Dortmund Conference.[3] We can call this period the "conceptual era of artificial intelligence." The 1960s and 1980s can be called the "period of expert systems." The reason for this was that during this period, it was believed that machines could replace humans by placing rules in electronic systems. However, by the end of the 1980s, it became clear that there were many errors in the real environment. Since 1990, the era of self-learning programs has begun with data input instead of rules. In 2012, at the ImageNet competition by Krijevsky,

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Sutskever, and Hinton, the AlexNet model practically proved the sharp superiority of deep neural networks over traditional methods.[2,7-9] This marks the beginning of the "deep learning period." In 2017, Ashish Vasvani and others, in their article "Attention all you need," put forward the idea that when using artificial intelligence, there are points that need the most attention. (see: Vaswani et al., 2017; author's summary) According to this idea, when you turn to artificial intelligence, it will be able to give you a quick and quality response by focusing on keywords, not all your words.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Although there is currently no internationally accepted form of periodization of artificial intelligence, today periodization according to the forecast of intellectual capabilities is widely used. They are studied in the following 3 periods:

1- Specialized AI (Narrow-Range Artificial Intelligence) This refers to today's artificial intelligence. Why are artificial intelligence today called weak? The reason is that today's artificial intelligence does not understand like humans and does not have common intelligence;
2- Strong AI (Artificial Intelligence Thinking at the Human Level);
3- Singularity (artificial intelligence that thinks higher than human consciousness);[2, 22-23; 203-205; 283.

According to this periodization, artificial intelligence is periodized not by chronology of years, but specifically by predicting the capabilities of artificial intelligence.

As we study artificial intelligence, I believe it is also appropriate to analyze its impact on society. In the article "Sociology of Artificial Intelligence for Social Sustainability in the Digital Age," written by Sandra Serpa et al., it is stated that "an analysis of the impact of artificial intelligence on society at the macro, meso, and micro levels is a sociologically sound approach, and this model creates an important conceptual framework for understanding the consequences of artificial intelligence in the digital age."[4, 12-15] Accordingly, we can study the impact of artificial intelligence on society as follows.

A) At the micro level (personality) - socialization, identity, degree of influence on everyday behavior.

B) The meso level (group or organization) is the degree to which it influences the development of organizations.

C) Macro level (nation or state) - this level refers to the degree of influence on a particular society, that is, a nation or state.

In addition to the above levels, if we study the impact on humanity as a whole, we can add the impact at the mega level to these levels.

D) Mega level (humanity) - This level is the degree to which artificial intelligence generally affects all of humanity.

In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 14, 2024 No. PP-358 "On Approving the Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence Technologies until 2030," it is planned to increase the volume of products and services based on artificial intelligence to 1.5 billion dollars, increase the provision of services in the field of public services by artificial intelligence to 10% and enter the top 50 in the Government AI Readiness Index. In addition, the use of artificial intelligence in various fields is increasing. In 2024, the share of survey participants who reported the use of artificial intelligence by their organizations increased from 55% in 2023 to 78%. Similarly, the number of respondents reporting the use of

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generative AI in at least one business function has more than doubled - from 33% in 2023 to 71% last year. [5, 22-23, 203-205, 283.] The ILO-NASK Index (2025) indicates that "one in four workers in the world is in professions that are exposed to a certain degree of GenAI exposure," with the highest "risk of exposure" category accounting for 3.3% of global employment, with a higher proportion of women.[1, 37-38, 47]
According to a January 8 statement, global trends in technology, economy, demography, and green transition will change by 2030
It is projected that it will lead to the creation of 170 million new jobs, along with the dismissal of 92 million people.[3] According to data provided by the World Bank Working Paper based on a survey analysis covering 3.5 million people in February 2025, 25 countries, AI is said to be more likely to lose jobs mainly for women, urban workers, and those with higher education. In addition, it was noted that if the probability of job loss for low-income countries is 12 percent, then for middle-income countries it can reach 15 percent.

[8,137]

Although these indicators appear frightening, in reality, these data indicate not the transformation of professions, but the transformation of tasks within professions. Simply put, due to artificial intelligence, it can only lead to a reduction in professions where adaptation to the situation is not necessary within certain rules. But in practice, jobs will increase.

Another issue of artificial intelligence that we must study and improve is the legal regulation of artificial intelligence. There are a number of questions that we need to answer here. Among these, one of the most important questions is finding answers to the question "Who will be responsible if artificial intelligence makes a mistake?" Mainly artificial intelligence users
It comes in 3 different forms. These are the provider-manufacturing company, the operator-user organization or institution, and the individual. According to R.Vadisetti's article "AI and Privacy Concerns in Data Security," personal data sent to artificial intelligence systems are stored on the servers of these systems, processed by algorithms, and in some cases analyzed by operators. Although the data sent to artificial intelligence servers is not accessible to any user, there is a possibility of data leakage through cyberattacks.

As citizens, we need to follow the following rules for entering personal data:

1- Review what information is requested from you by apps, services, or platforms;
2- Carefully review the privacy policy. This section contains information on the purpose of data storage, by whom, and for how long;

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3- Delete unnecessary permissions. That is, permission to access data, audio, camera, etc. on your phone or computer will be deleted;
4- Review links and files obtained through suspicious AI content or do not open them at all;
5- Keep documents and correspondence;

In case of violation of your rights, depending on the severity of the legal consequences, in case of violation of Articles 27-28 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Personal Data" No. ZRU-547 of June 2, 2019, the guilty persons will be held liable under Article 462 of the Code of Administrative Offenses, Articles 985 and 1021 of the Civil Code, and in severe cases - under Article 1412 of the Criminal Code. But what if it's artificial intelligence? Today's artificial intelligence is not recognized by law as a person, and therefore it is practically impossible to punish artificial intelligence. In this case, the main responsibility lies with the organization or manufacturing company that used artificial intelligence. Therefore, any person can request an explanation from operators or providers regarding the error made by artificial intelligence and demand a review of the situation, and if this appeal is not considered, they can appeal to the court. **(see Law "On Personal Data," ZRU-547; Law "On Cybersecurity," LRU-764; PP-358; EU AI Act, 2024/1689 (Art. 5, 15-16); AI Index, 2025; Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, author's abstract)**

CONCLUSION

The following conclusions can be drawn from the article. Artificial intelligence is becoming one of the most important factors in the development of modern society. The article describes the processes of artificial intelligence formation, in particular, bringing this system from a theoretical concept to the level of applied technologies.

The research results show that there are levels of influence of artificial intelligence on society, that is, micro-, meso-, and macro-levels. However, since the macro level is not sufficient to encompass all of humanity, this article also includes the mega level of artificial intelligence for the first time.

It is said that the main point of influence of artificial intelligence on society is the labor market, but we can see in the article that although artificial intelligence leads to the reduction of certain professions in the labor market, in fact this is not a reduction but a transformation of the form of labor. Thus, artificial intelligence is not a threat to the economy of society, but a factor requiring adaptation and qualification requirements.

In general, artificial intelligence remains a factor determining the modernity of society. For the effective use of its capabilities, along with technological development, legal regulation is also of great importance. Therefore, the study of artificial intelligence requires comprehensive scientific research, including not only technological, but also sociological, philosophical, and legal approaches.

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