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Artifical Intelligence Used In Everyday Life – A Survey Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence (AI) is concerned with construction of intelligent devices capable of performing functions that usually requires human intelligence. These devices are controlled by machine learning, deep learning and set of rules."AI is likely to be either the best or Worst thing to happen to humanity" – Stephen hawking Artificial intelligence has its boon and bane in our life. AI has impacted our lives in one way or another in daily basis with its boon. Some of the examples are usage of smart phones, surfing the internet, buying product online, navigation to finding directions, mobile banking and transportations like ola and uber etc. That is why it is necessary to make a study on the effect of artificial intelligence used in everyday life. The main aim of research is to study about people's involvement in usage of artificial intelligence and to analyse different preferences of users with respect to gender, age and occupation. Thus, the study is related to primary and secondary data collection. The study includes descriptive research, simple random sampling method is used to collect the data from 100 respondent by distributing the questionnaire in google form in primary data. The secondary data includes various sources like internet journals, articles, books etc. The percentage analysis and chi-square test are the statistical tools used for data analysis. This study will be effective for the academics, where the analysis of the study will serve as a reference and provide guidance for the future researchers, when the study is related to the same topic with references to different location.

Key words: Artificial intelligence, Intelligent devices, Human intelligence, Machine learning, Deep learning

1. INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence is the application of scientific knowledge named for the growth of devices, which are invented by artificial method and can show behaviour's similar to a person. Artificial intelligence products have the characteristics of person and do an action on object such as an emotional state, forecast and make conclusions, in general terms named as robots. Mathison Turing on inquiry "Can machines be considered?" Is one of the most essential components in the presence of various military article innovations during the hour of World War II. Machine Intelligence noticeable with various code set of rules to be followed in computations and certainties analysed unveil that all the innovative machine made from the primary PCs to the present advanced mobile phones are created based on individuals. The artificial intelligence, which was grown gradually in the old-time frames however so significant strides as the everyday, uncovers how much progress has been made and also makes our daily life simple and assisted by AI in every step. McCulloch and Pitts presented robots to allocate different capacities by using artificial intelligence learning. This leaded, the initial steps of the one-arm robot laborers in the production line. In 1956,

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Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

McCarthy, Minsky, Shannon and Rochester conducted the artificial intelligence learning, and named McCarthy, as the dad of artificial intelligence.

2. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This paper will help the reader to understand the extent the artificial intelligence is involved in our daily life. It also tells that whether knowing or unknowingly all have experienced the artificial intelligence in one way or the other. This investigation will be helpful for the academics, where the present study could fill in as a source of perspective and may give some direction to the future researchers who might want to learn about a similar point.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To know about artificial intelligence used in our daily life.
2. To study about people's involvement in usage of surfing of internet, navigations for direction from google maps, online payments and alert reminders received from the banks, online shopping and availability of p interest lens tool and transportations like ola and uber.
3. To analyse different preferences of users of artificial intelligence with respect to age, gender and occupation.

4. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Maad M. Mijwel (2015) Artificial intelligence is finding its way into regular issues. The latest fierceness is AI chips and related applications on the wireless. Regardless, development began as on schedule as the 1950s with the Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence at Dartmouth College, USA. The beginnings go fundamentally further back to create by Alan Turing, which comes back to the eminent Turing test - Allen Newell and Herbert A. Simon. Deep Blue was a chess playing computer developed by IBM, which prevailing in 1996 as the primary machine to beat the legitimate chess player on the planet. Garry Kasparov in a match, the man-made thinking made sense of how to get into the point of convergence of the world open. In server focuses and on incorporated PCs, AI calculations have been used for quite a while.

Ajay Agrawal**,** Joshua Gans**,** Avi Goldfarb **(2016)** Interpreting the ascent of device knowledge as a drop in the expense of expectation doesn't offer a response to each particular inquiry of how the innovation will play out. It yields two key ramifications: 1) an extended job of expectation as a contribution to more products and ventures, and 2) an adjustment in the estimation of different sources of info, driven by the degree to which they are supplements to or substitutes for forecast. The speed and degree to which directors ought to put resources into judgment-related abilities will rely upon the how quick the progressions show up.

Margaret A. Boden (1998) Inventiveness is a significant segment of human knowledge, and a test for AI. Artificial intelligence systems can be used to make new contemplations in three distinct ways: by conveying novel blends of unmistakable idea, by examining the capacity of determined spaces, and by making changes that engage the time of heretofore inconceivable considerations. Artificial intelligence will have less trouble in demonstrating the age of new thoughts than in computerizing their assessment.

ISSN:0971-1260

Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

T.J.M.Bench-Capon, Paul E Dunne (2007) We start by showing a concise outline of the issues of enthusiasm inside the old style investigation of argumentation. specifically, its relationship regarding the two similarities and important differences to conventional ideas of legitimate thinking and scientific evidence. We continue by plotting how different principal duties gave the reason to the meaning of argumentation models and their progression in AI related settings and different new subjects that have ascended starting late, an enormous number of which give the essential purposes of the investigation showed in this volume.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Study area: Respondents were chosen from central Chennai. To study about respondent involvement in usage of AI in daily life in one of the main cities.
2. Sampling procedure: The study includes descriptive research; simple random sampling method is used to collect the data from 100 respondent. The respondents were picked from different occupational, age and gender.
3. Instruments: The instrument of the study is survey. The survey pointed to collect details about respondent's demographic background, usage of artificial intelligence in daily life. Therefore, the questionnaire was used to access the importance of artificial intelligence and its major influence in every individual's life.
4. Pilot test: Pilot test was done before the genuine research. This pilot test included 10 respondents so as to guarantee that the inquiries are justifiable by the real respondents. Convenience sampling technique is used for pilot test.
5. Data Collection and Data Analyse: The study is based on qualitative research. The structured questionnaires were distributed through google form. A survey was conducted to 100 respondents. The questionnaire consisted of open-ended questions. The statistical tools used were percentage analysis and chi-square analysis.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION
THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERS OF THE RESPONDENTS.

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURE	VARIANCE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Gender	Male	54	54
	Female	46	46
	Total	100	100
Age	Up to 25	24	24
	26-35	26	26
	36-45	36	36
	46-55	12	12
	56-65	2	2
	66 and above	0	0
	Total	100	100
	Single	42	42

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Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

Marital status	Married	58	58
	Total	100	100
Occupation	Govt employee	0	0
	Private employee	34	34
	Self employed	22	22
	Student	24	24
	Scholar	4	4
	Other	16	16
	Total	100	100

TABLE NO 1

6. HYPOTHESIS TESTING

Chi-square test was performed in order to analyse the above-mentioned objective

Question1:

H0: "Gender" and "Awareness of p interest lens tool" are independent.

H1: "Gender" and "Awareness of p interest lens tool" are not independent

GENDER/ P INTEREST TOOL	AWARE, NOT USED	AWARE, USED	NOT AWARE	GRAND TOTAL
Female	14	20	12	46
Male	24	20	10	54
Grand Total	**38**	**40**	**22**	**100**

P= **0.334975** > 0.05

TABLE NO 2

Thus, the conclusion is drawn from the table. Therefore, null hypothesis is accepted. So, "Gender" and "Awareness of p interest lens tool" are independent.

QUESTION 2

H0: "Age" and "Receiving of alert reminders, while making financial transactions" are independent.

H1: "Age" and "Receiving of alert reminders, while making financial transactions" are not independent.

AGE/ ALERT REMINDERS	FREQUENTLY	SOMETIMES	GRAND TOTAL
26-35	16	10	26

ISSN:0971-1260

Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

36-45	26	10	36
46-55	0	12	12
56-65	0	2	2
up to 25	18	6	24
Grand Total	**60**	**40**	**100**

P= 0.001835 < 0.05
TABLE NO 3

Thus, the conclusion is drawn from the table. Therefore, null hypothesis is rejected. "Age" and "Receiving of alert reminders, while making financial transactions" are not independent.

QUESTION 3

H0: "Occupation" and "Usage of navigation for direction from google maps" are independent.
H1: "Occupation" and "Usage of navigation for direction from google maps" are not independent.

P= 0.058169 > 0.05

Thus, the conclusion is drawn from the table. Therefore, null hypothesis is accepted. "Occupation" and "Usage of navigation for direction from google maps" are independent.

Question 4:

H0: "Age" and "Usage of transportations like ola and uber" are independent.
H1: "Age" and "Usage of transportations like ola and uber" are not independent.

P=0.014946588 < 0.05

Thus, the conclusion is drawn from the table. Therefore, null hypothesis is rejected. "Age" and "Usage of transportations like ola and uber" are not independent.

7. FINDINGS

1. Respondents of users of AI: male 54% compared to female 46%
2. 36% of respondent is between 36-45years of age, 26% of respondent is between 26-35and only 2% of respondent is between 56-65 years of age.
3. 34% of respondents from private employees and it also includes self-employed, student, scholar, other category respondents.

ISSN:0971-1260

Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

4. Null hypothesis is accepted. So, "Gender" and "Awareness of p interest lens tool" are independent. **P = 0.334975**
5. Null hypothesis is rejected. So, "Age" and "Receiving of alert reminders, while making financial transactions" are not independent. **P = 0.001835**
6. Null hypothesis is accepted. So, "Occupation" and "Usage of navigation for direction from google maps" are independent. **P = 0.058169**
7. Null hypothesis is rejected. So, "Age" and "Usage of transportations like ola and uber" are not independent. **P = 0.014946588**

8. RECOMMENDATION

Thus, study has found a way to think about the job of artificial intelligence in a day by day life of an ordinary person. In spite of this study has advantage, it has certain impediments as well. The research has examined few elements, artificial intelligence used in our daily life, people's involvement in usage of surfing of internet, navigations for direction from google maps, online payments and alert reminders received from the banks, online shopping and availability of p interest lens tool, utilisation of transportation companies like uber, ola and preferences of users of artificial intelligence with respect to age, gender and occupation. The study explained that lot of people are unaware of the new innovations that make our life easy. Smart phones are the small package which provides all the facilities of AI and it is one of artificial intelligence device used in everyday life and it covers all the function. Even though, most of the people use smart phones they are not using it in optimum due to unawareness of all the available benefit in it. The manufacturer of the smart phone companies must not only focus on the people up to the age of 45 but also aim on higher age group people. Any new innovative devices of AI introduce must also reach all age group people. So awareness must be created in social and media networking sites.

9. CONCLUSION

There are few reasons why investigating on role of artificial intelligence in a daily life is important. Today machine intelligence has over taken the human intelligence in health centres, huge manufacturing sectors and an individual's life. As most of the research works are focused on AI in health centres and huge manufacturing sectors. It becomes necessary to gives a knowledge of AI in individuals life. From the result, we can know AI's importance, experience and the unawareness of certain things related to AI which can make our life easy in one way or the other. Introduction of smart phones has increased the users of AI in large number with it, we can cover all benefit of AI in a single device. This research can create awareness among the individual that artificial intelligence is becoming an important and latest technology in the society. At last, the study will be effective for the academics, where the analysis of the study will serve as a reference and provide guidance for the future researchers, when the study is related to the same topic with references to different location.

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ISSN:0971-1260

Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

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