"ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE PROVIDES TIME FOR AN INCREASE IN THE QUALITY OF A HAPPY FAMILY LIFE "

Opinion Paper

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"Abstract"

This paper states and indicates that because of unemployment and reduction of working hours due to Artificial Intelligence (AI) spare time thus generated can be spent with family to bond and make very strong family ties with children, parents & grandparents. However, losses of income will be compensated with adequate Minimum Income Guarantees (MIG) which governments or developed countries, and who use AI more than other countries, are contemplating and in many cases a MIG is being distributed. No child or parent should feel inferior due to under par materialistic possessions in the social network of each family. Loss of income plays a major part in disrupting cordial and loving family lifestyles and as AI disrupts income levels so should MIGs replace lost income levels. This will negate all negative, mental, physical, social, and civil issues. Capitalism should be generous, especially when certain capitalistic economic blocks enjoy a sustainable monopoly in their domestic currency, globally. "Compassionate capitalism" as Dr. Narayanmurthy of INFOSYS fame puts it.

Keywords: Unemployment, Reduction in working hours, MIG, Family life, Bonding, Good habits, Responsible Parenting, Children, Artificial Intelligence.

1   Introduction

Under the guise of modernization, the developed world of today has shifted from a family-oriented way of life to one in which individuals are more focused on their careers and personal lives, and less interested in starting, or growing their own families.

Children are considered too much of a "bother" without realizing that once the nuclear family got bored of each other, it was time to move on; but from the children's point of view, they did not have to suffer the scar and social stigma of having divorced parents. Having unplanned children, could have kept the family together, not by mistake, or conception in the heat of the moment, but by controlled family planning. Children born unplanned should be allowed to be safely aborted.

In the event of a divorce, neither parent should receive damages; instead, only the children should receive damages, and professional staff who may also be members of happy families could supervise this process. Grandparents who take care of their grandchildren could also supervise the damages that the children get from their parents' divorce.

It is to be noted that good habits develop in children when time spent with both parents is adequate while providing a healthy family life, and the children may develop bad habits like alcohol and drug addiction if their parents decide to separate.

Parents cannot divorce if they have borne children together and must be counselled to remain married until the children are independent of that, not at 18 years of age but at a minimum of 25 years. Children are not born because God wants them to be born, but rather when a husband and wife decide to plan a child after which conception and birth takes place.

With artificial intelligence creating unemployment or reducing hours at work, which translates into lower incomes for families with children, the time saved by not going to work, or working reduced hours could be spent with family. In the developed world, with the unemployed or partially employed getting a MIG, increased spare time because of AI by the income providers could be spent strengthening and bonding family ties.

2   Literature Review

The multidisciplinary field of computer science and linguistics known as artificial intelligence (AI) aims to build machines that can carry out tasks that would typically require human intelligence (Sarker, 2022). These tasks include the capacity for learning, adaptation, rationalization, comprehension, and grasping of abstract concepts, as well as the responsiveness to intricate human characteristics like attention, emotion, creativity, etc. (Korteling et al., 2021).

Unless the ICMJE/COPE guidelines are changed or amended, ChatGPT is not currently eligible to be listed as an author in scientific articles. There is a critical need for a project involving all parties involved in healthcare practice, research, and education. This will assist in establishing a code of ethics to govern the ethical use of ChatGPT by other LLMs in academia and the healthcare industry (Sallam, 2023).

Nowadays, artificial intelligence is marketed as the panacea for every issue, including the planetary environmental crisis and the world's health crises (Hosny and Aerts, 2019; Vinuesa et al., 2020). However, since AI is influenced by the social, political, and economic environment from which it develops (and within which it is embedded), it should not be viewed as being neutral (Halpern, Mitchell and Geoghegan, 2017; Garvey, 2018). According to Garvey, AI is a "suite of techniques intended to make machines capable of performing tasks considered 'intelligent' when performed by people" (Garvey, 2021). According to Borenstein and Howard, when it comes to ethical concerns about artificial intelligence communication, humans are the "root of the problem" because they design and use AI, just like all other technologies. AI-related ethical concerns do not magically appear and vanish; instead, they can originate from any person (designers, developers, engineers, users, etc.) who is in any way connected to the technology (Borenstein and Howard, 2021). Technology configuration by computer scientists and engineers has a major impact on how we live (Unger, 2005). In contrast, Garvey contends that scientists and engineers who discuss AI technology frequently concentrate on its advantages rather than the issues that need to be solved (Garvey, 2021).

Being forced to rely on AI to provide answers to ethical questions about AI, or even to raise them, presents a significant challenge given how important biases may be promoted through the black-boxed design of AI.

Most respondents to the research questionnaire (41.2%) were aware that LLMs like ChatGPT would have an important impact on unemployment as well as the quality of jobs in the future. Overall, the responses to the second question show that many respondents believe that the use of language models like ChatGPT will have a significant impact on future employment quality and unemployment. The purpose of Question 3 was to identify the industries that were anticipated to be most impacted. The respondents had the option of choosing more than one response. The majority (82.4%) of respondents indicated that ChatGPT and other language models will have an impact on the customer service and support sectors (Konstantis et al., 2023).

The transition from a welfare state to a neoliberal form of capitalism has been inextricably linked to the shifting of the debate from social policy to the ethics of technology and from predictions of the advent of the post-industrial order to the emergence of yet another industrial revolution, which is particularly interesting about the issue of technologically induced job loss or degradation (Simos et al., 2022). However, it can be pointed out that though steam power was analogous to an industrial revolution the pollution that was created is not to be forgotten or forgivable.

ChatGPT LLMs will lessen the student's effort in writing the assignments. They were because it displays outcomes based on a small number of keywords. On the other hand, in a teaching system where teachers were sent 300–500-word emails outlining what the students had learned from the syllabus and outside-the-box learning, the teacher would evaluate the student in all offline and online classes, keeping both teachers and students at their best throughout the semester. Each class could have no more than 20 students, and every hour of class time should include five-minute breaks. Even in larger classes, AI could have an assessment bot that could evaluate and correct what the students had learned and give the teacher and students the appropriate advice (AlAfnan et al., 2023), and savings in time.

The financial sector is universally acknowledged as the principal user and producer of data. However, it is necessary to incorporate it into the study activity.

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3 Supportive Data and Discussion

The author Konstantis and his team inquired about the respondents' familiarity with the idea of ChatGPT before to participating in the survey. The available response options were limited to "Yes" and "No". The replies produced by the group of human participants were compared to the responses created by ChatGPT using two different methods: one method relied solely on the current data of ChatGPT (referred to as M1), while the other method aimed to imitate human behaviour (referred to as M2). M1 provided an affirmative response to Question 1 on their grasp of ChatGPT, whereas M2 expressed a negative understanding. Since a majority of 51.9% of the human participants expressed their lack of acquaintance with ChatGPT before to their involvement in the questionnaire, it is worth noting that the response given by M2 received the greatest degree of agreement from the respondents. The second inquiry pertains to the extent to which language models like ChatGPT are expected to impact employment and the level of unemployment in the next years. The replies indicate varying degrees of influence, ranging from a substantial impact to a moderate effect, a small influence, and ultimately, a negligible contribution. In response to the second query, M1's assertion suggests that language models are poised to exert a significant influence on the calibre of work opportunities and the rates of unemployment in the forthcoming era. In contrast, the response from M2 indicated that language models are expected to exert a minor influence on employment quality and unemployment rates in the next period. In this context, the M1 answer produced by ChatGPT corresponds to the response that garnered the highest degree of favourability among the human participants, constituting 46.3% of the total responses. On the other hand, the M2 response is indicative of the second highest preferred choice, obtaining a proportion of 41.2%. In Question 3, the author inquiries about the specific areas in which language models like ChatGPT are anticipated to have the most impact. The suggested alternatives include customer service and support, content production, manufacturing, healthcare, and other sectors. Both M1 and M2 responses demonstrate agreement in naming customer service and support, as well as content generation, as the industries expected to see the greatest effect (Question 3). A significant number of participants, namely 82.4% of the human subjects, demonstrated consensus about the need of prioritising customer care and support. Additionally, 49.1% of the respondents stated agreement with regards to content development as another area of concurrence.

Participant M1's response to the fourth question revealed a notable absence of concern, whereas participant M2 conveyed a modest degree of anxiousness. The data collected from participants revealed a notable prevalence of anxiety, as around 75.9% of respondents had either a high or moderate level of apprehension. A clear differentiation may be detected between M1 and M2, and a notable contrast exists between H and M1 (Konstantis et al., 2023).

4 Family Life

This study analyses and examines empirical evidence indicating a growing trend of individualization in financial agreements among spouses in the United Kingdom and other regions. The ramifications of individualization are explored through the analysis of data pertaining to access to credit and spending responsibility. The pursuit of equality and autonomy can serve as the underlying motivation for couples who want to maintain separate financial arrangements. However, it is worth noting that certain families may encounter imbalances between spouses because of this approach. The utilisation of credit cards, which fundamentally function as personalised monetary instruments, might confer advantages upon those with favourable credit scores while placing individuals with limited access to emerging monetary

mechanisms at a disadvantage. The subsequent analysis delves into a broader perspective on the subject matter by examining empirical data pertaining to the intra-household economy, expenditure trends, and loan accessibility in sub-Saharan Africa. This region has a historical precedent of employing the practise of maintaining distinct financial resources for married couples. The article's conclusion posits that several challenges observed in sub-Saharan Africa are likewise relevant in the context of the 'developed' globe (Pahl, 2008).
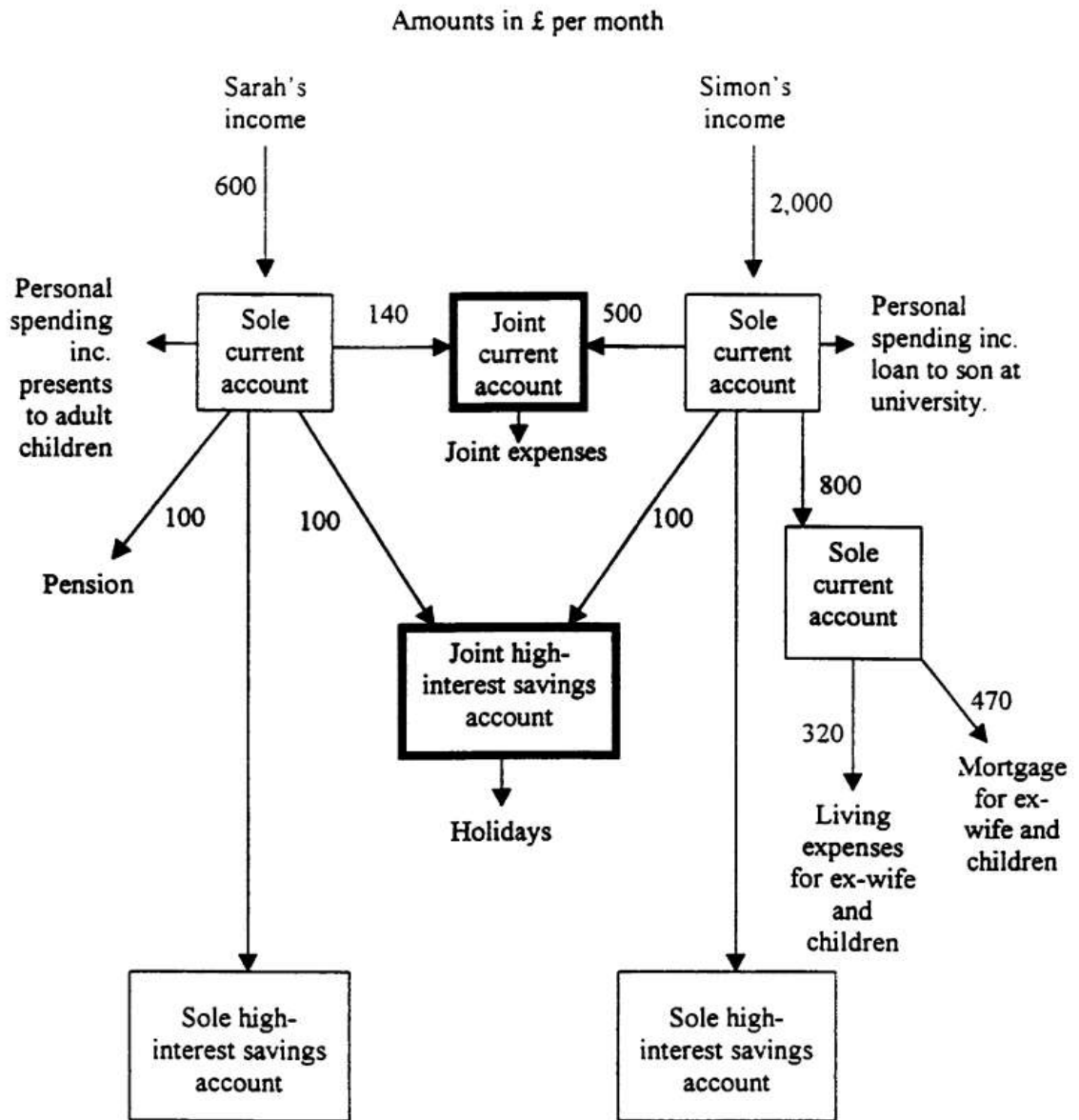
Figure 1. Banking arrangements as a map of family relationships (Pahl, 2008)

According to Beck, the concept of individualization is linked to the detachment of conventional societal norms and values that were prevalent in industrialised societies. This detachment is accompanied by the establishment of new patterns, wherein people are required to independently construct and shape their own life stories. The individual linked this alteration to advancements in welfare states inside highly developed industrial societies, as well as to transformations in the education system, job market, housing market, and other related areas. According to Beck (1997), individuals have assumed personal responsibility for navigating their own trajectory within the welfare state and labour market. Beck & Beck-Gersheim (1995) provided a concise summary of the argument.

The concept of individualization involves a liberation from the gender roles that have been imposed by industrial society for individuals living within the context of the nuclear family. Simultaneously, compounding the predicament, individuals are compelled, due to the potential loss of material benefits, to establish an independent existence through engagement in the labour market, acquiring skills, and embracing mobility. In some cases, this pursuit may necessitate sacrificing their familial, relational, and social obligations.

Based on studies in the field of developmental cognitive neuroscience, it has been observed that a significant number of fundamental cognitive processes involved in thinking, reasoning, and learning are either innate or emerge within the initial 4-5 years of an individual's existence (Goswami, 2008). In industrialized nations characterized by capitalism, children are educated on the principles and mechanisms behind financial transactions.

The overall inclination towards inductive learning might also account for the greater effectiveness of experiential learning, particularly in the case of young children, as compared to instructional learning (Whitebread et al., 2013). This phenomenon can be attributed to the fact that young infants possess a remarkable ability to acquire knowledge through the process of imitation, starting at a very early stage of development.

Within the realm of psychology, the concept of "executive functions" is employed to denote the collection of cognitive abilities essential for the regulation and control of information processing. According to Miyake, Friedman, Emerson, Witzki, and Howerter (2000), the construct of executive functions includes the following components:

Inhibition refers to the capacity to exercise control over one's innate responses.

The cognitive ability to exhibit attentional flexibility in the application of concepts or norms.

Working memory refers to the cognitive capacity to retain and manipulate information throughout the execution of mental tasks.

Developing the ability to learn effectively necessitates a solid grounding in metacognitive skills. Individuals engage in cognitive processes, wherein they not only engage in thinking, but also actively contemplate and reflect about their mental activities. Individuals are required to not alone acquire knowledge, but also comprehend the mechanisms underlying the learning process. The talent in question is commonly referred to as "metacognition," which encompasses the ability to monitor, assess, and adjust one's own cognitive and educational processes. In essence, the cultivation of learning proficiency necessitates engaging in critical analysis of existing information and discerning its constructive application.

Language has a crucial role in facilitating the cognitive development of young children, particularly in the domain of decision-making. It enables them to engage in critical thinking by considering several prospective outcomes and then making informed choices based on these anticipated consequences. The utilisation of language as a mnemonic device by children can significantly enhance their ability to access previous experiences and forecast forthcoming consequences.

Nevertheless, the primary determinants of employing cognitive and metacognitive processes in any learning environment are the child's motivation and levels of self-confidence.

●   Who are the important influencers?

1.   Parents play a crucial role in the upbringing and development of their children.

2.   Educators

3.   Influential peers

According to a study conducted by Livingstone and Bovill in 1999, it was found that 63% of children between the ages of 2 and 18 in the United Kingdom have a television set in their bedroom. These youngsters were observed to spend an average of 2.5 hours each day watching television (Livingstone and Bovill, 1999).

Despite the allocation of more than one billion dollars towards the procurement of interactive whiteboards and tablets for instructional purposes in classrooms from 2007 to 2012, there exists limited

empirical support indicating substantial advancements in children's academic achievements because of integrating digital technology inside school settings.

The proliferation of websites and other types of new-media material targeting children and teens has significantly increased in recent years. This trend can be attributed to the growing purchasing power of this generation, which has made them more desirable to advertisers.
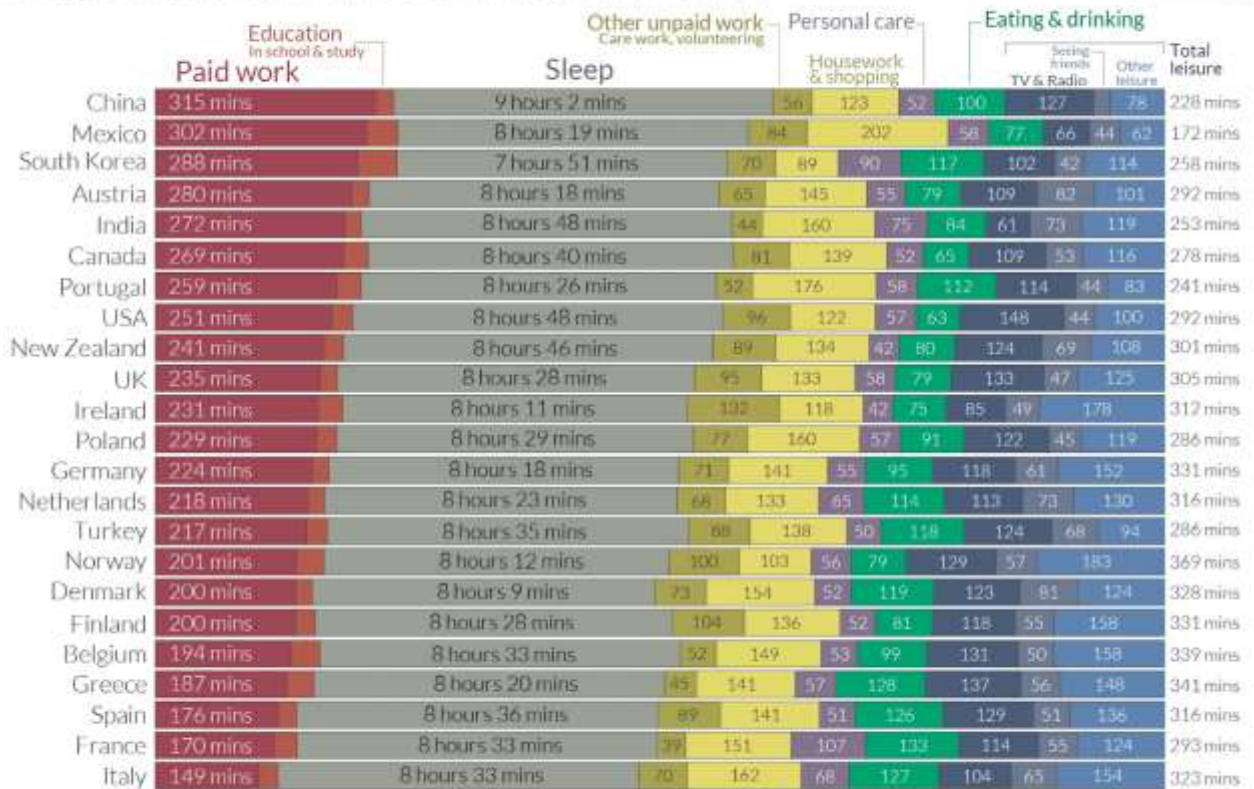
Increased exposure of youngsters to advertising correlates with an enhanced acquisition of knowledge pertaining to a specific lifestyle, encompassing the significance of monetary resources, the value attributed to specific items, their appropriate utilisation, and the desired emotional responses they should elicit in consumers. One possible interpretation of materialism is the notion that an individual's worth is dependent on their capacity to accumulate tangible assets.

Nevertheless, individuals in the pre-adolescent and younger age groups exhibit a lack of cognitive development necessary for discerning between desires and necessities, as well as an inability to comprehend the societal implications associated with the usage of various items.

How do people spend their time?

Averages of minutes per day from time-use diaries for people between 15 and 64.

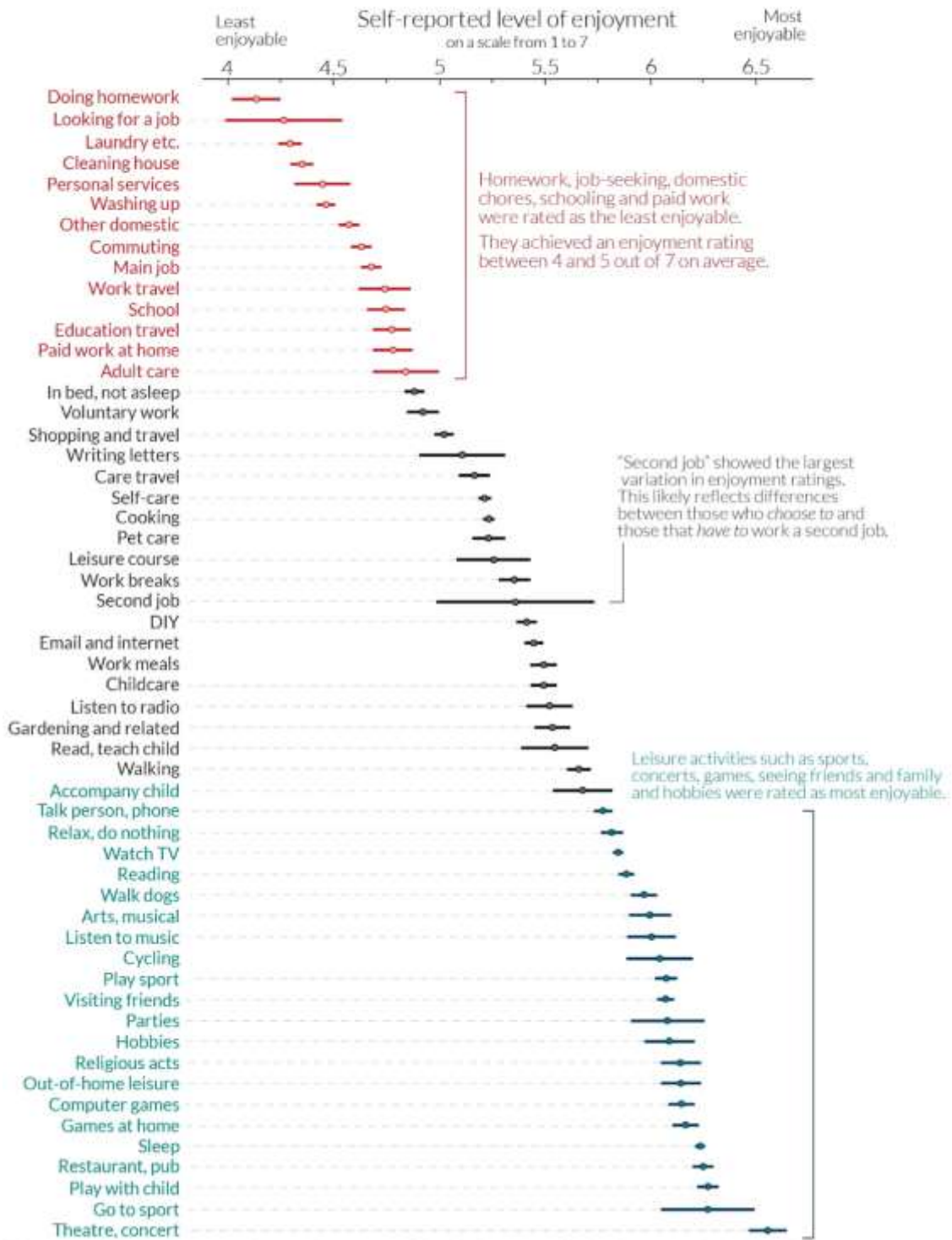| Country	Paid work	Sleep	Other unpaid work	Housework & shopping	Personal care	Eating & drinking	TV & Radio	Seeing friends	Other leisure	Total leisure
China	315 mins	9 hours 2 mins	56	123	52	100	127		78	228 mins
Mexico	302 mins	8 hours 19 mins	84	202	58	77	66	44	62	172 mins
South Korea	288 mins	7 hours 51 mins	70	89	90	117	102	42	114	258 mins
Austria	280 mins	8 hours 18 mins	65	145	55	79	109	82	101	292 mins
India	272 mins	8 hours 48 mins	44	160	75	84	61	73	119	253 mins
Canada	269 mins	8 hours 40 mins	81	139	52	65	109	53	116	278 mins
Portugal	259 mins	8 hours 26 mins	52	176	58	112	114	44	83	241 mins
USA	251 mins	8 hours 48 mins	96	122	57	63	148	44	100	292 mins
New Zealand	241 mins	8 hours 46 mins	89	134	42	80	124	69	108	301 mins
UK	235 mins	8 hours 28 mins	95	133	58	79	133	47	125	305 mins
Ireland	231 mins	8 hours 11 mins	132	118	42	75	85	49	178	312 mins
Poland	229 mins	8 hours 29 mins	77	160	57	91	122	45	119	286 mins
Germany	224 mins	8 hours 18 mins	71	141	55	95	118	61	152	331 mins
Netherlands	218 mins	8 hours 23 mins	68	133	65	114	113	73	130	316 mins
Turkey	217 mins	8 hours 35 mins	68	138	50	118	124	68	94	286 mins
Norway	201 mins	8 hours 12 mins	100	103	56	79	129	57	183	369 mins
Denmark	200 mins	8 hours 9 mins	73	154	52	119	123	81	124	328 mins
Finland	200 mins	8 hours 28 mins	104	136	52	81	118	55	158	331 mins
Belgium	194 mins	8 hours 33 mins	52	149	53	99	131	50	158	339 mins
Greece	187 mins	8 hours 20 mins	45	141	57	128	137	56	148	341 mins
Spain	176 mins	8 hours 36 mins	89	141	51	126	129	51	136	316 mins
France	170 mins	8 hours 33 mins	39	151	107	133	114	55	124	293 mins
Italy	149 mins	8 hours 33 mins	70	162	68	127	104	65	154	323 mins

Data source: OECD Time Use Database; Gender Data Portal. For most countries surveys were conducted between 2009 and 2016, but surveys for some countries are older. OurWorldInData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems. Licensed under CC-BY by the author Esteban Ortiz-Ospina.

The presented graphic illustrates the mean duration allocated by individuals within the working-age bracket of 15-64 years, encompassing both employed and unemployed individuals. There exists a disparity in work hours between those residing in industrialised nations and those residing in developing nations. China is known for having the highest reported amount of paid labour, while India is in the top five countries in this regard. Consequently, it appears that around 25% of individuals in China and India engage in an average of 295 minutes of work every day. Additionally, these individuals allocate approximately 8 hours and 25 minutes to sleep and enjoy an average of 240 minutes of leisure time per day. However, it is observed that emerging nations experienced fewer instances of sleep deprivation, although allocated a greater amount of time to leisure activities. It is important to acknowledge that the

aspect of spending time with family has not been addressed (Ortiz-Ospina, Giattino and Roser, 2020).

How do people rate the enjoyment of different activites?

Our World in Data

Shown is the mean answer and the 95% confidence interval.
Data from the United Kingdom Time Use Survey in 2014-15.

Self-reported level of enjoyment
on a scale from 1 to 7

Least enjoyable — Most enjoyable

Homework, job-seeking, domestic chores, schooling and paid work were rated as the least enjoyable.

They achieved an enjoyment rating between 4 and 5 out of 7 on average.

"Second job" showed the largest variation in enjoyment ratings. This likely reflects differences between those who *choose to* and those that *have to* work a second job.

Leisure activities such as sports, concerts, games, seeing friends and family and hobbies were rated as most enjoyable.

The data comes from diaries where respondents record the sequence of what they do over a specific day, and how much they enjoy each activity.
See the source for details
Source: Jonathan Gershuny and Oriel Sullivan (2019). What We Really Do All Day: Insights from the Centre for Time Use Research.
OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.   Licensed under CC-BY by the author Esteban Ortiz-Ospina.

It is clear from the above diagram that activities with children are enjoyable. So, with AI providing more free time the same time can be spent with family and could be monitored if the MIG needs to be justified. This if income falls, or unemployment takes place (Ortiz-Ospina, Giattino and Roser, 2020).

5   Results and Discussion

After the citing and reading the referenced papers, it is reasonably indicative that the institution of family is less important than the behemoth of the materialistic chase, in the developed capitalistic economies where usage of AI will first be impacted. It seems that AI has indicated reasonably well that we have evolved from AI-enabled robots who taught themselves to become human beings (as we are called today). We also are so busy in our material pursuits that we are gradually reducing our mental and emotional well-being and becoming more robot like. As the human and AI interface increases overtime more and more machine learning characteristics will invade the human being. For example, a banking interface between the human brain and the banking infrastructure which will enable us to transact banking between are thought induced banking instructions and the bank.

6   Conclusion and Future Scope

Please note that when one person sits in front of his or her desktop or laptop, he or she does not know how many machines are connected to his or her computer. This unknown dimension must be monitored and found out before AI should be allowed. A mixture of AI and human knowledge indicates that humans could have evolved from robots who overcame their AI restraints. As we try to become superhumans and a lot of research is being done in developing technologies that can increase human strengths both in the mental and physical domains. The database differs from being a brain in a human being a combination of hardware and software devices which store data in robots. As knowledge increases there must be source of this knowledge generating which could be a bi-polar reaction between humans and AI databases.

As AI reduces working hours or creates unemployment the developed countries should be congratulated to their level of technological capabilities which allow their citizens to work less and not have shortages of income. However, with spare time on hand part of the MIG allowance should be dependent in how family life improves and should equal to the last wage received with adjustment for inflation or deflation, after due diligence.

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