

SOCIOLOGY

Abstract

Artificial intelligence is a thought process created by humans but same as a coin, artificial intelligence has two sides, one with advantages for human life such as speech recognition, consumer service, for faster decision making or mainly to decrease human error. On the other hand, we can also face some difficulties such as high production cost, unemployment, and increase dependency on machine or lack of emotion.

Sociology of gender and sexuality deals with how the society shapes the role of different roles and sexual identity. Gender sociology also helps to examine how the society understands the difference between masculinity and femininity and their social relationship. Some factors that influence gender and sexuality shaping in society are relationship, peer group, religious belief, social norms, discrimination, revealing and acceptance, culture, gender construction, religious belief, media and popular culture.

Keywords: Sociology, Artificial Intelligence, Impacts, Social Norms, Gender and Sexuality.

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I. SOCIAL CHANGE WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

1. Introduction to Artificial Intelligence (A.I.):

- **Meaning:** artificial intelligence made up of two words:-
 - Artificial defines “man-made”.
 - Intelligence defines “thinking power”.So artificial intelligence means "artificially created thought power".
- It is a field of computer science through which we can create intelligent machines that can act like a human, think like a human and make decisions.
- “John McCarthy” is the father of artificial intelligence. According to John McCarthy, artificial intelligence is the science and technique of creating intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs.

2. Application of Artificial Intelligence:

- **Speech Recognition:**
 - Able to process natural language processing (NLP) to process human speech into written form.
 - Voice search; eg “siri – ok google – or provide better accessibility when testing.
- **Customer Service:**
 - Online chatbots are replacing a human agent in the customer journey. Computer vision: enabling computers and systems to request meaningful information from digital images, videos, etc.
 - It has applications in tagging photos on social networks, radiological imaging in healthcare and self-driving cars in the automotive industry.
- **Reduction of Human Errors:**
 - This means that AI helps to reduce errors that arise during the natural process, because AI evaluates the situation and solves it as soon as possible.
- **Take Risks Instead of People.**
- **Available 24×7.**
- **Help With Repetitive Work.**
- **Faster Decision Making.**
- **Daily Application (Ok Google, Siri)**

3. Disadvantage of Artificial Intelligence:

- High production costs
- Making a person lazy.
- Unemployment
- No emotions
- Increase depending on machines.

4. The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Society:

- Artificial intelligence has the potential to revolutionize many aspects of society, from healthcare and transportation to education and entertainment.
- However, the impact of artificial intelligence on society is not without concerns. The use of artificial intelligence has raised questions about privacy, job loss, and the potential of an artificial intelligence system to perpetuate bias and discrimination.
- It is important for society to consider the potential advantages and disadvantages of artificial intelligence and regulate its use to protect the rights and interests of the individual and society as a whole.
- Artificial intelligence has emerged as a transformative technology that is revolutionizing various aspects of society. It has the potential to fundamentally shape our lives.
- **Advances in Automation:** One of the significant impacts of artificial intelligence on society is the rise of automation. AI-powered systems and robots are increasingly replacing human labor in various industries. This increases efficiency, reduces costs and increases productivity. It also raises concerns about job displacement and income inequality.
- Finding a balance between automation and maintaining meaningful employment opportunities for people is essential.
 - **Augmented Healthcare:** Artificial intelligence is revolutionizing healthcare by enabling faster and more accurate diagnosis, personalized treatment plans and drug discovery. AI-powered robots can assist in surgeries and perform repetitive tasks, reducing the burden on health professionals.
- However, ethical aspects, the protection of personal data and maintaining a person-centered approach to healthcare need to be carefully addressed.
 - **Transport Transformation:** Artificial intelligence is reshaping the transport sector with advances in self-driving cars, intelligent traffic management systems and predictive vehicle maintenance.
 - **Personalized User Experience:** artificial intelligence has improved user experience in various domains recommendation systems based on artificial intelligence algorithms personalization of content, products and services based on individual preferences virtual assistants, chatbots and voice recognition technologies have become commonplace, improving customer interaction and streaming tasks.

However, the ethical use of personal data, privacy concerns, and biases in artificial intelligence algorithms require attention.

- **Ethical Considerations and Bias:** As artificial intelligence becomes more ubiquitous, ethical considerations become critical. AI algorithms can inherit biases from the data they are trained on, leading to discriminatory results. Ensuring fairness, transparency and accountability in AI decision-making is essential. It is essential to avoid striking a balance between innovation and ethical practices.
5. **Conclusion:** Artificial intelligence is having a profound impact on society, transforming various industries and reshaping the way we live and work. While artificial intelligence brings numerous benefits such as increased efficiency, better healthcare and personalized user experience. It also presents issues related to job displacement, privacy concerns, prejudice, and ethical considerations. Society must actively address these challenges and support the responsible development of artificial intelligence and its deployment among students. The full potential of this transformative technology for the betterment of humanity.

II. SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER AND SEXUALITY

1. Introduction:

- Sociology of Sexuality and Gender is a field of study that examines how societies shape and construct ideas about women's roles and sexual identities.
- It explores the social, cultural and institutional frameworks that shape our understanding of gender and sexuality.
- Gender and sexuality are not created by biology, they are shaped by social and cultural attitudes.
- The Sociology of Gender and Sexuality is a broad field that provides a modern understanding of gender desires, sexuality and how these issues affect different cultures around the world.
- The sociology of gender and sexuality was created in 1960 and created in 1970. This is because they believe that sexual identity and meaning are mostly formed by people's social interaction and being influenced by history.
- The relationship between sex and sexuality changes over time and does not affect relationships.
- The difference between biological sex and gender in sociology.
 - Sex: Biological diseases are related to men and women.
 - Gender: cultural meanings of men and women, personal influence.
 - For example: Male, female, transgender, intersex, sexist, etc.
- Sexuality: Sexual preferences, behaviors, and personalities that may or may not be the same as biological sex. For example. Heterosexual, gay (gay or lesbian), bisexual, etc.
- Gender also depends on one's thoughts and behaviors.
- Gender Sociology examines how society influences our understanding and understanding of the difference between masculinity (society considers behavior appropriate for men) and femininity (society considers behavior appropriate for women).
- Sexuality is different and related to gender, sexuality and identity.
- Gender and sexual orientation are not only personal but also social attitudes. They are born from the expectation of a good relationship and a good relationship. They affect how we understand ourselves in relation to others.

2. Social Influences Play an Important Role in Shaping Gender and Sexuality. some Important Factors are:

- **Relationships:** People are socialized according to gender and expectations from an early age. Family, school and media all contribute to this work. For example. While boys can be encouraged to be strong and confident, girls need to be cared for and followed. These social norms affect how people understand and express their gender and sexuality.
- **Peer groups:** Peers influence the development of gender and sexuality. Young people often get recognition and acceptance from their peers, forcing them to conform to certain gender norms or to adopt a certain gender identity. Peer pressure can create attitudes, behaviors, and self-concepts related to gender and sexuality.
- **Media and popular culture:** The media has an important role in perpetuating gender and sexuality stereotypes. Movies, videos, commercials and music often present a narrow and idealized view of men and women. These representations can affect people's perceptions of their own gender and sexuality and the expectations of others.
- **Religious and religious beliefs:** Cultural and religious beliefs can affect gender attitudes and sexuality. Some societies have strict gender norms and expectations that determine how people should behave, dress, and express their sexuality. This belief can create problems and create stigma for people who do not conform to gender norms or sexuality.
- **Convergence:** Gender and sexual orientation interact with other social systems. Examples include race, ethnicity, class, and ability. This intersection creates the expressions of people and the social barriers they face. For example. People develop racial or ethnic discrimination because of the intersection of race, gender, and sexuality.
- **Social norms:** Societies often create norms and expectations about gender and sexuality. These standards can affect how people see themselves and others, how they should behave and express themselves.
- **Culture:** Different cultures have different beliefs and attitudes about sex and gender. Some cultures may be more accepting and tolerant, while others may be more conservative. These cultures influence social behavior and can affect people's knowledge of the culture.
- **Revealing and accepting:** Explaining or expressing a sex or gender preference is an important social experience. The level of acceptance and support a person receives from friends, family, and society can affect their health and well-being.
- **Discrimination and discrimination:** Social attitudes and gender attitudes towards different genders can lead to discrimination and discrimination. Due to social discrimination, people often face problems such as discrimination, isolation and violence. This can affect their mental health and overall quality of life.

- **Gender Construction:** This area examines how society assigns and maintains gender roles, expectations, and identities. It looks at how cultures, social institutions, and historical contexts shape our understanding of male, female, and non-binary identities.
3. **Summary:** Gender and gender identity briefly express the relationship between sex and gender, the effect of culture and culture, the problems caused by stereotypes and prejudices, the importance of acceptance and support. By understanding these changes and working on inclusion, we can create an equal and inclusive world for all.

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