Review of: "A Perspective for Economic and Social Unfoldings of AI"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The present paper discusses a very current and far-reaching topic: the implementation of AI solutions in different fields of activity. The author focuses especially on the influence of AI application on economic and social elements.
In the content of his work, the author addresses areas that AI implementation influences, such as human society, AI legislation, or the costs and time allocated. Even the name Artificial Intelligence is questioned, the author (along with others) proposes the name "Artificial Inference", as a more realistic and precise name.
The author focuses more on a branch of AI - fuzzy logic as an alternative to machine learning (ML) or deep learning (DL) for specific domains (engineering, for example).

The work is the author's own perspective on the ways of applying AI and its branches.
I think that some key elements are missing, which, although they are found in the contents of the presented bibliography, are not emphasized enough. AI and artificial neural networks are found, in certain areas of their structure, in the form of black boxes, which gives us the impossibility of controlling them, but also the possibility of self-organization, thus self-improvements.

Fuzzy logic (FL) is much more "fuzzy" than the other branches of AI (ANN, genetic algorithms) and requires much more user control (thus time consumption), through conditioning during training. FL can be much more restrictive in scope than other AIs.

For certain types of AI, C/C++ is outranked by other code programs (Python, JVA, Rust, etc.) and the huge number of platforms that provide modules, libraries, processing power in the cloud, etc. must be emphasized. in the form of open-source, which makes the construction of AI available to anyone, with possible applications personally or in large companies. This also influences the way AI investments are made, both at national level (companies, governments) and geographically (Asia - China massively assisted by the government, Europe - supported by companies, USA - mainly assisted by companies and the government), but with the involvement of anyone who wants.

Regarding the author's concern regarding "incorrect or incomplete information", a well-known "law" of AI construction and implementation says "garbage in, garbage out". This is a continuous discussion, especially for today's LLMs, yet the serious users know it and work in accordance with it.

I do not believe that the conclusions formulated by the author are supported by the content of the work. Themes defined in the Conclusions, such as "some possible alternatives of investment were discussed", "it was necessary to address

educational, academic, industrial and economic issues, relatively to several geographic scales" were not sufficiently analyzed and supported.

It is quite difficult to be able to demonstrate something in a paper in which you talk about FL, DL, big data, data science and not prove any conclusion with concrete numerical data.