

COLLABORATIVE DISCUSSION 2: LEGAL AND ETHICAL VIEWS ON ANN APPLICATIONS

Initial Post

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INITIAL POST

The fast-improving AI-powered writing tools, such as GPT-3, have generated debates on their benefits and risks, especially in shifting from administrative tasks to creative writing, as discussed by Hutson (2021). Large AI writers promise significant efficiency and scalability but face serious ethical, social, and technical problems.

Benefits of AI Writers

AI writers are effective at automating repetitive writing tasks like emails, reports, and technical manuals, thus improving efficiency in administrative roles. These systems can manage high volumes of text generation, making tasks like customer service responses and summarizing legal documents more manageable.

They reduce workload by freeing human workers to undertake more complex and strategic tasks (Vaswani et al., 2017). Moreover, businesses can use AI to generate personalized content, especially useful in marketing and customer engagement (Chung et al., 2020).

While AI cannot replicate human creativity, it is an effective collaborator in creative writing. GPT-3 has demonstrated the ability to generate poetry, fiction, and scripts, which can serve as inspiration or starting points for human writers (Elgammal et al., 2017). For instance, GPT-3 has generated short stories from prompts like "Write a story about a scientist who discovers a new species of animal in a remote jungle." This can help writers generate ideas, overcome writer's block, or explore new directions in their work.

AI writers also contribute to scaling content creation. News agencies, for example, use AI to generate reports such as sports updates or financial summaries quickly and efficiently without compromising quality (Liu et al., 2020).

Risks of AI Writers

Considering their impressive capabilities, things such as GPT-3 fundamentally have no understanding of their actual text generation and could produce many errors and nonsensical content. For example, the GPT-3 may produce harmful health misinformation (Hutson, 2021). AI models also tend to create misinformation resulting from societal biases in the information they were usually trained (Binns, 2018).

Other concerns include job displacement. In journalism, marketing, and technical fields, AI-generated content may reduce the need for human workers (Brynjolfsson & McAfee, 2014). Ethical issues relating to authorship and accountability are significant in creative industries dependent on originality and intellectual property (O'Neil, 2016).

Lastly, AI models struggle with common-sense reasoning. GPT-3's strange responses to simple questions, like "How many rainbows does it take to jump from Hawaii to seventeen?" illustrate the limitations of AI (Hutson, 2021).

Balancing Risks and Benefits

While AI writers can increase efficiency and scalability, there are considerable risks in quality, ethics, job displacements, and misuse. By using AI responsibly, with ethical guidelines and safeguards against bias, these technologies can be used as complementary and not substitutes.

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