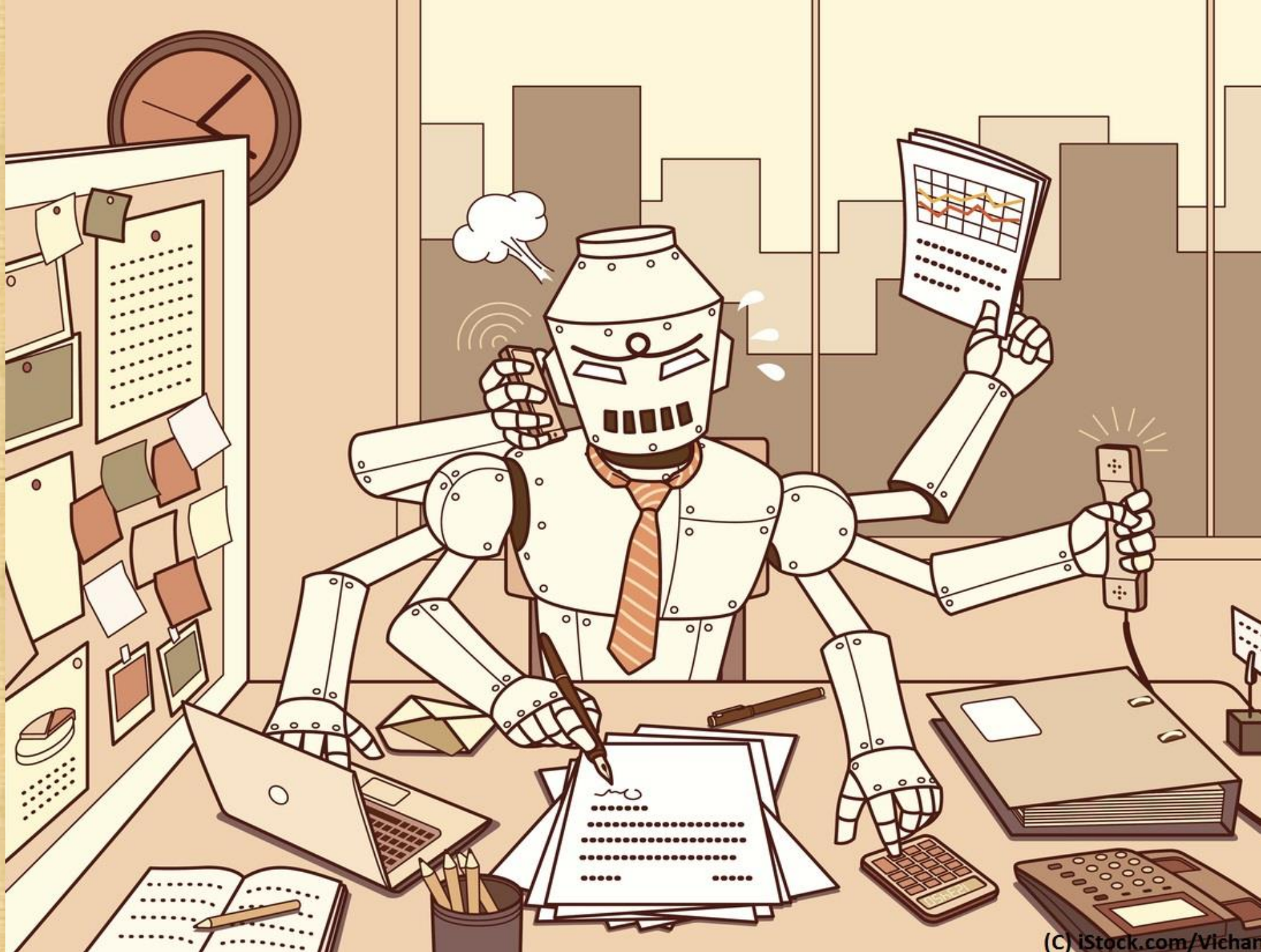
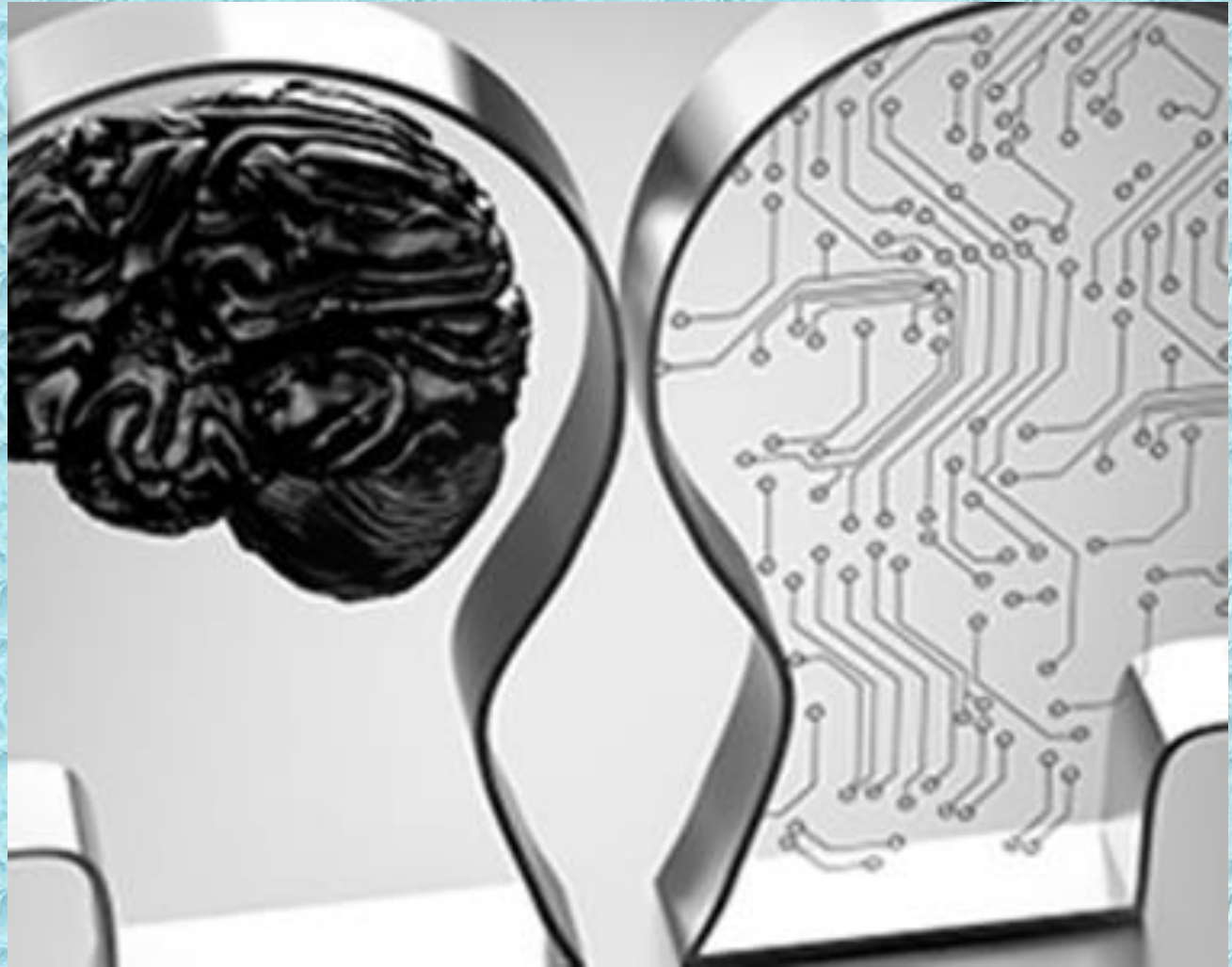


AI



# WHAT IS AI?

➤ **artificial intelligence**



# Summary

*Artificial intelligence (AI) is a wide-ranging tool that enables people to rethink how we integrate information, analyze data, and use the resulting insights to improve decision making—and already it is transforming every walk of life. In this report, Darrell West and John Allen discuss AI's application across a variety of sectors, address issues in its development, and offer recommendations for getting the most out of AI while still protecting important human values.*



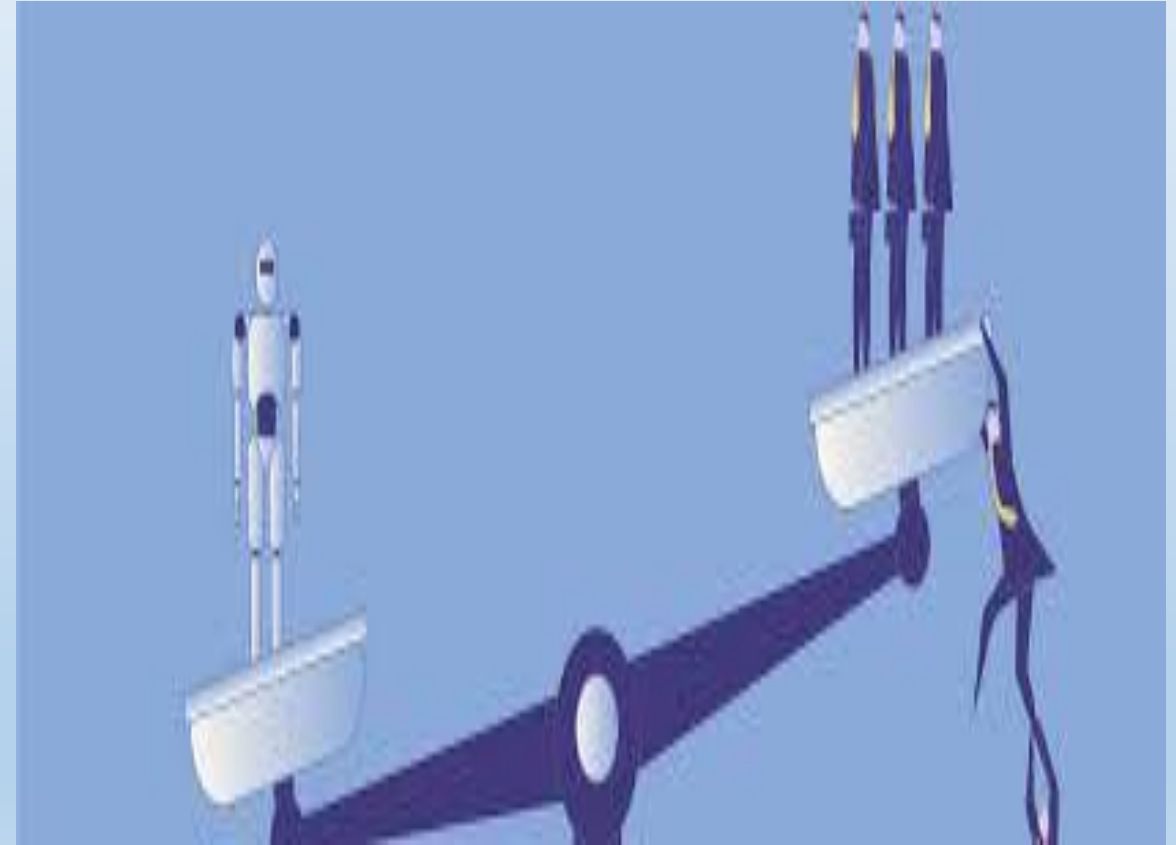
# Will AI Steal Our Jobs?

As artificial intelligence develops and disrupts more industries, more working professionals are becoming increasingly concerned about its implications for the future of work. According to a Pew Research Center survey completed in 2017, 72% of Americans fear AI technology is capable of replacing jobs, with 25% feeling exceptionally worried.



# What will this look like?

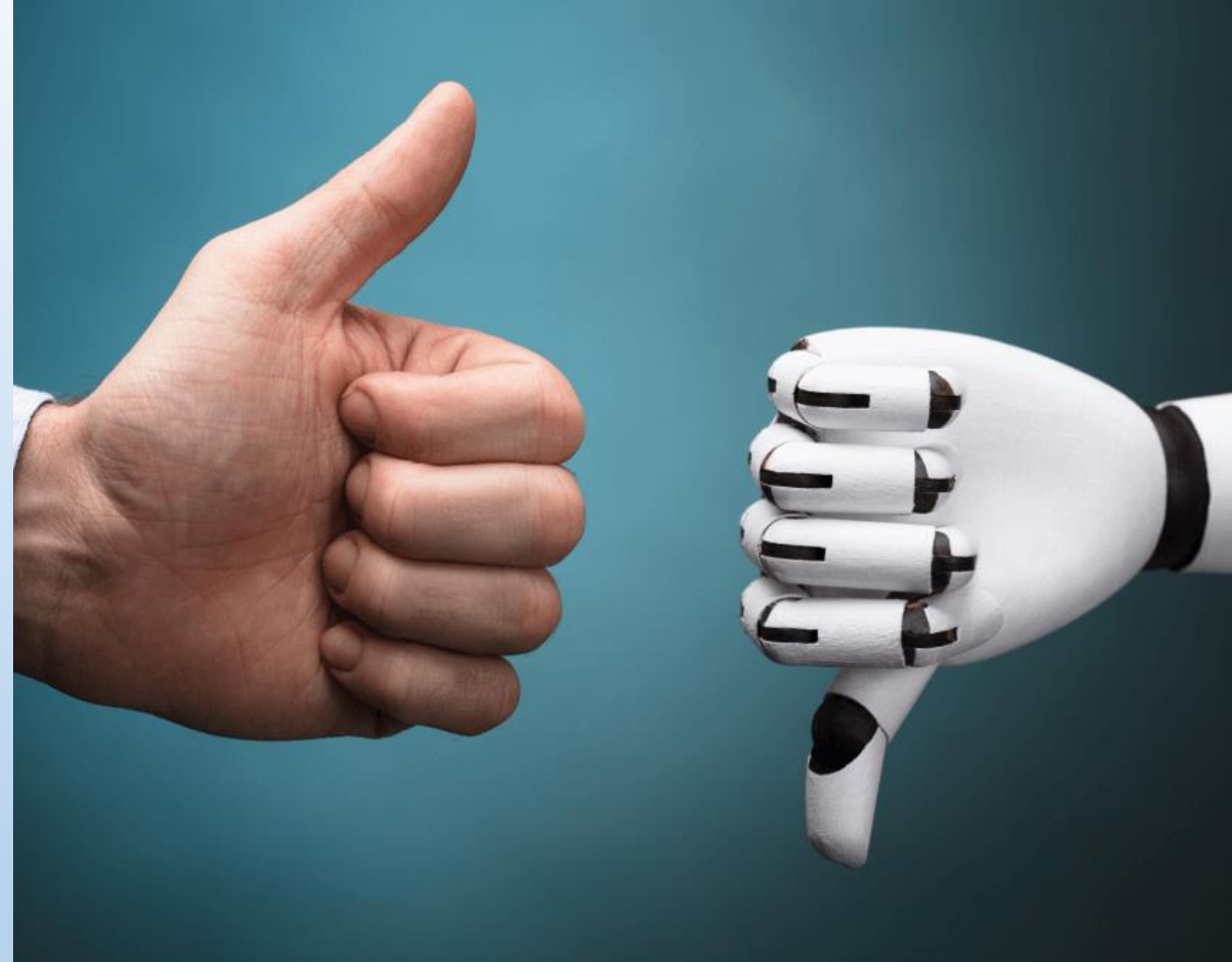
*AI collaboration with humans is already happening. The Harvard Business Review completed research involving 1,500 businesses which revealed companies benefit the most when humans and machines are working together. Humans have certain characteristics machines cannot take on, and vice versa. A simple example is a person making a joke as a response to what someone has said, a natural process for a human being, but difficult for a machine to comprehend, while analysing thousands of gigabytes of data is easy for a machine to do, but virtually impossible for a human.*



# Negative Impacts Of Artificial Intelligence (AI)

## 1. AI Bias

Since AI algorithms are built by humans, they can have [built-in bias](#) by those who either intentionally or inadvertently introduce them into the algorithm. If AI algorithms are built with a bias or the data in the training sets they are given to learn from is biased, they will produce results that are biased. This reality could lead to unintended consequences like the ones we have seen with discriminatory recruiting algorithms and Microsoft's Twitter Chabot that became racist. As companies build AI algorithms, they need to be developed and trained responsibly.



- **2. Loss of Certain Jobs**

- While many jobs will be created by artificial intelligence and many people predict a net increase in jobs or at least anticipate the same amount will be created to replace the ones that are lost thanks to AI technology, there will be jobs people do today that machines will take over. This will require changes to training and education programs to prepare our future workforce as well as helping current workers transition to new positions that will utilize their unique human capabilities.



# The Fourth Industrial Revolution: what it means, how to respond

*We stand on the brink of a technological revolution that will fundamentally alter the way we live, work, and relate to one another. In its scale, scope, and complexity, the transformation will be unlike anything humankind has experienced before. We do not yet know just how it will unfold, but one thing is clear: the response to it must be integrated and comprehensive, involving all stakeholders of the global polity, from the public and private sectors to academia and civil society.*

*There are three reasons why today's transformations represent not merely a prolongation of the Third Industrial Revolution but rather the arrival of a Fourth and distinct one: velocity, scope, and systems impact. The speed of current breakthroughs has no historical precedent. When compared with previous industrial revolutions, the Fourth is evolving at an exponential rather than a linear pace. Moreover, it is disrupting almost every industry in every country. And the breadth and depth of these changes herald the transformation of entire systems of production, management, and governance.*



# Challenges and opportunities of Fourth Industrial Revolution



- Like the revolutions that preceded it, the Fourth Industrial Revolution has the potential to raise global income levels and improve the quality of life for populations around the world. To date, those who have gained the most from it have been consumers able to afford and access the digital world; technology has made possible new products and services that increase the efficiency and pleasure of our personal lives. Ordering a cab, booking a flight, buying a product, making a payment, listening to music, watching a film, or playing a game—any of these can now be done remotely.
- In the future, technological innovation will also lead to a supply-side miracle, with long-term gains in efficiency and productivity. Transportation and communication costs will drop, logistics and global supply chains will become more effective, and the cost of trade will diminish, all of which will open new markets and drive economic growth.

# Could AI turn rogue?

In the movie *Avengers: Age of Ultron*, Tony Stark and Dr Bruce Banner jointly created a powerful artificially intelligent being called Ultron to protect the Earth against all kinds of threats. This was in response to a massive attack on the planet a couple of years previously that left New York City in ruins.

Ultron was built to be super-intelligent and extremely powerful, with enough hi-tech weapons to overthrow a small nation. He, or it, was supposed to be the Earth's ultimate defender.

Unfortunately, things didn't go as planned. After studying the history of the Earth and its current state, Ultron arrived at the logical conclusion that the biggest threat to the Earth's existence was not some outside alien force, but his own creators: the human race.

He saw that throughout history more people were killed by humans than by any other species. Not only that, but the destructive nature of humans extended to other species and to the planet itself.



# Can we blame technology for people's job loss?

- The Amazon Go concept store in Seattle is one of its kind in the world. The store has no cashiers or cash registers. Customers simply walk in, pick their items and walk out.
- How exactly does a business operate if customers don't pay for their goods? Actually, Amazon Go customers do pay for the goods, but not in the traditional way. Amazon Go works like this: to enter the store, you hold up your phone to a scanner, which scans a unique barcode on the Amazon Go app.
- Once inside, you can shop around like you would at any normal store. Except that, when you pick up an item, it is “magically” added to your bill. If you return that item to the shelf, it is removed from your bill.
- When you are done shopping, you simply walk out of the store. Special sensors pick up that you are leaving, and the total is charged to your credit card. No queues, no fuss, super convenient.
- The store is hugely popular, and Amazon is already planning to open more GO stores in other major cities in the US. Other retailers like Walmart are also jumping on the trend.



# CONCLUSION

To summarize, the world is on the cusp of revolutionizing many sectors through artificial intelligence and data analytics. There already are significant deployments in finance, national security, health care, criminal justice, transportation, and smart cities that have altered decision-making, business models, risk mitigation, and system performance. These developments are generating substantial economic and social benefits.

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