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AI:10

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INDUSTRY FOCUS

THE FUTURE OF WORK IN THE AGE OF AUTOMATION

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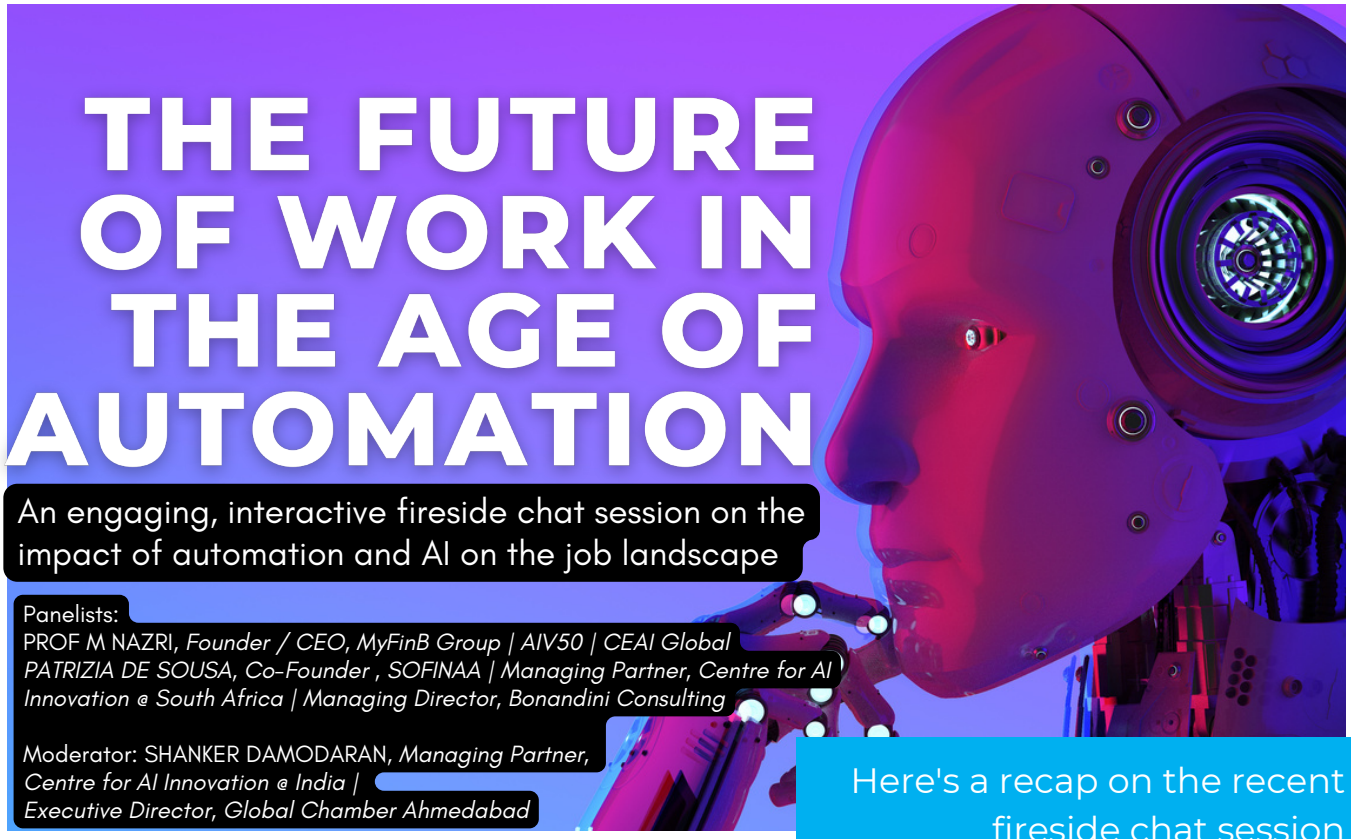


Here's a recap on the recent fireside chat session organized by CEAI

On Wed, 5 April 2023, Centre for AI Innovation (CEAI) organized a fireside chat entitled "The Future of Work in the Age of Automation" which discussed the impact of automation and AI on the job landscape and how education and training systems can keep up with the pace of technological change. A recap of the fireside chat can be read by the audience and attendees below;

Moderator Shanker: Welcome back to our Fireside chat on the future of work in the age of automation. We have with us today Patrizia, a management consultant and speaker on youth development, and Prof. M Nazri, an AI expert and futurist. Let's continue the discussion with some new points.

1. Patrizia, what do you think about the potential impact of automation on marginalized communities, and how can we ensure that they are not left behind?

Patrizia: That's a great question, Shanker. It's important to acknowledge that certain communities, such as those with limited access to education or technology, may be more vulnerable to job displacement caused by automation. To address this, we need to invest in education and training programs that specifically target these communities. We also need to ensure that these programs are accessible and affordable. We must also prioritize the development of skills that are less likely to be automated, such as creativity, critical thinking, and emotional intelligence. Additionally, policies such as a basic income or a living wage can help to provide a safety net for those who may be impacted by automation.

Prof. Nazri, do you have anything to add on this point from a technological perspective?

Prof Nazri: I believe that automation has the potential to exacerbate existing inequalities and leave marginalized communities behind. To address this, we need to ensure that these communities have access to training and education to develop the skills needed for new roles in the automated workplace. Additionally, we need to ensure that automated systems are designed with inclusivity and diversity in mind, and that they do not perpetuate biases or discrimination. For example:

- In the hiring process, AI-powered tools should be designed to eliminate bias in job postings and candidate selection, to ensure that everyone has an equal chance to be considered for a role.
- Automated systems used in healthcare should be designed to ensure that marginalized communities, such as those with lower incomes or limited access to healthcare, are not overlooked or underserved.
- In financial services, automated systems should be designed to ensure that everyone has equal access to financial products and services, regardless of their background or socioeconomic status.

2. Shanker: That's a great point. Speaking of equality, what impact do you think automation will have on the gender divide in the workforce, and how can we ensure that women are not disproportionately impacted?

Patrizia: Automation has the potential to impact women differently, especially in industries where they are already under-represented. We need to ensure that women are included in the development and implementation of automation systems, and that we address any potential biases in these systems. We also need to invest in education and training programs that specifically target women, and ensure that they have equal access to these opportunities.

We should encourage more women to pursue careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields to increase their representation in these industries. The CSW67 summit Commission on the Status of Women took place March of this year to assist with gender equality. This is a great example of how we can bring together leaders and stakeholders to address gender inequality in the workforce. By working together, we can create a more equitable and inclusive future for all.

Prof. Nazri, what is your take on this issue from a technological perspective?

Prof. Nazri: I believe that automation has the potential to impact the gender divide in the workforce in both positive and negative ways. On one hand, automation can help to eliminate gender bias in the hiring process and reduce the gender pay gap. On the other hand, it could also lead to the displacement of women from certain jobs.

For example, women make up a significant portion of jobs in the retail and customer service industries, which are at risk of being automated. Without proper retraining and support, this could disproportionately affect women and widen the gender gap in the workforce.

To ensure that women are not disproportionately impacted, we must focus on creating inclusive and diverse training programs that allow women to acquire new skills in emerging fields. Additionally, we must encourage the development of AI systems that are designed with diversity and inclusion in mind. Examples include using natural language processing to detect and eliminate gender-biased language in job postings, providing AI-powered mentorship programs, and using AI to detect and address workplace harassment.

Here are three examples of how automation can help reduce the gender divide in the workforce:

- **Eliminating gender bias in hiring:** By using AI-powered recruitment tools, companies can eliminate unconscious bias in the hiring process, ensuring that candidates are evaluated solely on their skills and qualifications.

- **Enabling flexible work arrangements:** Automation can enable more flexible work arrangements, such as remote work, which can benefit women who often bear a greater burden of caring for children and elderly relatives.

- **Providing opportunities for upskilling:** As automation changes the nature of work, it is important to provide opportunities for workers, especially women, to develop new skills that will be in demand in the future.

Automation can help by providing personalized training programs that are tailored to individual needs and learning styles.

3. Shanker: Those are great insights. Let's move on to another topic. How do you think automation will impact the traditional employer-employee relationship, and what does this mean for the future of work?

Prof. Nazri: From my perspective, automation will fundamentally change the traditional employer-employee relationship. On one hand, automation will enable companies to achieve greater efficiency and productivity by automating routine tasks, allowing employees to focus on more creative and strategic work. On the other hand, automation will also lead to the displacement of workers in certain industries, and will require workers to develop new skills to remain relevant in the workforce.

Examples of this impact can be seen in industries such as manufacturing, where robots are increasingly used to perform tasks that were previously done by human workers. Similarly, in the service industry, chatbots and virtual assistants are replacing some human customer service roles. Finally, automation is also impacting the gig economy, with platforms such as Uber and Lyft developing autonomous vehicles that could eventually replace human drivers.

To address these challenges, it will be important to provide education and training to workers to help them develop new skills and transition to new roles. It will also be necessary to explore new models of work and employment, such as flexible work arrangements and alternative compensation structures.

Ultimately, I believe that automation will create new opportunities for workers and businesses alike, but it will require a collaborative effort between industry, government, and education to ensure that the benefits of automation are shared fairly across society.

Here are three examples of how automation could impact the traditional employer-employee relationship:

- **Gig work and the rise of the "gig economy":** As automation makes certain tasks and jobs more easily automated, some workers may transition to freelance or contract work, rather than traditional full-time employment.

- **Decentralized workforces:** As more companies adopt remote work policies and use digital collaboration tools, traditional office structures and hierarchies may become less important. This could lead to more autonomous work and more emphasis on productivity and results rather than strict supervision.

- **Upskilling and reskilling:** As certain jobs become automated, workers may need to learn new skills or transition to new roles in order to stay relevant in the workforce. Employers may need to invest in upskilling and reskilling programs to help employees transition to new roles and avoid job displacement.

Patrizia, do you have any thoughts on this issue from a management perspective?

Patrizia: Yes, I think that businesses have a responsibility to adapt to these changes and think creatively about how they can support their employees in a more automated workforce. This could involve investing in retraining programs or flexible work arrangements. It's so important that we prioritize the well-being of workers over profit margins, and ensure that workers are not left behind as automation advances.

Businesses need to be transparent and open in their communication with employees about the impact of automation on their jobs, and work collaboratively with them to find solutions. By doing so, we can create a more sustainable and equitable future of work for everyone involved, good example is CEO of Canva, Melanie Perkins, chose to retrain and reskill her employees instead of resorting to layoffs.

4. Shanker: Great points. Let's move on to our next question. What role do businesses have in addressing the impact of automation on the workforce, and how can they be incentivized to prioritize the well-being of workers over profit margins?

Patrizia: I think that businesses have a huge role to play in ensuring that their workers are equipped with the skills they need to succeed in an automated workforce. This could involve investing in training and education programs, as well as offering upskilling and reskilling opportunities for employees. Additionally, companies can work with policymakers to develop policies that support workers in the transition to an automated economy. Businesses can also engage in responsible automation by prioritizing ethical considerations, such as preventing bias and ensuring transparency in decision-making processes. By doing so, they can build trust with their employees and customers and create a more sustainable and equitable future of work for all.

Shanker: That's a great point, Patrizia. Professor Nazri, do you have any thoughts on how technology can be used to support workers in the age of automation?

Prof Nazri: I believe that businesses have a crucial role to play in addressing the impact of automation on the workforce. While automation can bring significant benefits, it also poses challenges to workers, particularly in terms of job displacement and the need for new skills. It is the responsibility of businesses to prioritize the well-being of workers over profit margins and to invest in their training and development.

Incentivizing businesses to prioritize worker well-being can be achieved through various means, such as government policies and regulations, public pressure, and market competition. For example, companies that prioritize worker training and development may attract more skilled workers and have higher retention rates, leading to better business performance.

Technology can also play a role in supporting workers in the age of automation. For instance, AI can be used to provide personalized training and upskilling programs for workers based on their individual needs and learning styles. According to research by McKinsey, up to 375 million workers may need to switch occupations or learn new skills by 2030 due to automation, and AI-powered training solutions can help to address this challenge.

Furthermore, AI can also be used to monitor worker well-being and identify areas for improvement, such as workplace safety and job satisfaction. This can help businesses to make data-driven decisions that prioritize worker well-being.

Overall, businesses have a responsibility to consider the impact of automation on the workforce and to prioritize worker well-being. By using technology to support worker training and well-being, businesses can ensure that the benefits of automation are shared more equitably among workers, leading to a more sustainable and prosperous future.

5. Shanker: Those are interesting examples, Professor Nazri. Patrizia, do you have any thoughts on how we can ensure that workers are not left behind in the age of automation?

Patrizia: Yes, I think that one key approach is to focus on lifelong learning. Workers need to be equipped with the skills they need to adapt to changing job requirements throughout their careers. This could involve creating a culture of continuous learning within companies and offering workers opportunities to upskill and reskill throughout their careers. We need to prioritize the accessibility and affordability of education and training programs, particularly to marginalized communities who are more vulnerable to job displacement caused by automation. This requires collaboration between businesses, policymakers, and educational institutions to ensure that everyone has access to the resources they need to succeed in the age of automation.

Shanker: That's an important point, Patrizia. Professor Nazri, do you have any thoughts on how policymakers can support workers in the age of automation?

Prof Nazri: As automation continues to reshape the global workforce, experts predict that up to 375 million workers or 14% of the global workforce could switch occupations or acquire new skills by 2030, according to a report by McKinsey & Company. Similarly, a study by PwC estimates that up to 30% of jobs in the UK, 38% in the US, and 35% in Germany could be at risk of automation by 2030. Moreover, Deloitte predicts that 65% of jobs that will exist in 2030 have not been invented yet and that demand will be higher for skills such as creativity, problem-solving, critical thinking, and emotional intelligence.

To support workers in the age of automation, policymakers can invest in education and training programs that develop the skills needed for the new economy. Creating social safety nets and support systems that cushion workers who may be displaced by automation is also a key strategy. Policies like progressive taxation and public infrastructure can help ensure that the benefits of automation are shared fairly across society. In addition, some experts suggest reimagining work itself through policies such as universal basic income that provide a stable foundation for workers to pursue creative and fulfilling work.

Global statistics show that policymakers are taking action to address the impact of automation on workers. The World Economic Forum's 2020 Future of Jobs report notes that policymakers around the world are focused on upskilling and reskilling workers, with more than half of all workers set to require significant reskilling and upskilling by 2022. Governments are also experimenting with new forms of social protection, such as basic income programs, to ensure that workers are not left behind by the changes brought about by automation.

6. Shanker: Those are important considerations, Professor Nazri. Patrizia, do you have any thoughts on how workers themselves can prepare for the changes brought about by automation?

Patrizia: Yes, I think that workers need to be proactive about developing the skills they need to succeed in an automated workforce. This could involve taking advantage of training and education opportunities, as well as seeking out experiences that allow them to develop new skills. Additionally, workers could consider transitioning into fields that are less likely to be impacted by automation, such as healthcare or creative industries.It's also important for workers to stay informed about industry trends and developments in automation, and to network and build relationships with others in their field to stay up-to-date on job opportunities and emerging skill requirements. This will enable them to stay competitive and agile in the rapidly changing job market.

Shanker: Those are great suggestions, Patrizia.

7. Shanker: Now, moving on to Prof Nazri, in today's globalized economy, what is the impact of automation on developing countries and their ability to compete in the global market?

Prof Nazri: Workers themselves can take proactive steps to prepare for the changes brought about by automation. One key strategy is to focus on developing skills that are less likely to be automated, such as creative problem-solving, emotional intelligence, and complex reasoning.

- **Develop soft skills:** While automation may replace some jobs that require technical skills, it is unlikely to replace roles that require strong interpersonal skills, such as communication, teamwork, and empathy. Workers can focus on developing these "soft skills" to make themselves more valuable in the workplace.

- **Learn new technologies:** While coding may not be for everyone, learning about new technologies can be valuable for a wide range of jobs. For example, workers in retail could learn about the latest inventory management systems or customer relationship management software, while healthcare workers could learn about new medical devices or electronic health records systems.

- **Adapt to new work models:** Automation is also changing the way we work, with an increasing number of workers participating in the gig economy or working remotely. Workers can prepare for these changes by developing skills like time management, project management, and self-motivation that are important for working independently.

- **Focus on lifelong learning:** As automation continues to change the job market, it is becoming increasingly important for workers to be adaptable and willing to learn new skills throughout their careers. Workers can develop a mindset of lifelong learning by taking online courses, attending workshops or conferences, and seeking out opportunities to learn on the job.

- **Build a personal brand:** As the job market becomes more competitive, workers can set themselves apart by building a personal brand that showcases their skills and experience. This could involve creating a professional social media presence, writing a blog, or building a portfolio of work to demonstrate their expertise in a particular area.

Workers can also consider pursuing training and education programs that will equip them with the technical and soft skills needed to succeed in the new economy.

7. Shanker: Now, moving on to Prof Nazri, in today's globalized economy, what is the impact of automation on developing countries and their ability to compete in the global market?

Prof Nazri: From a technological perspective, automation has the potential to transform developing countries, enabling them to leapfrog traditional stages of development and become more competitive in the global market. However, there are also risks and challenges that need to be addressed.

On the one hand, automation can increase productivity, reduce costs, and improve quality, thereby enhancing the competitiveness of developing countries. For example, a report by McKinsey Global Institute found that automation could boost labor productivity in developing countries by up to 55% by 2030, which could lead to significant economic growth.

On the other hand, there are concerns that automation could lead to job displacement and exacerbate inequality. According to a study by the International Labour Organization, automation could lead to the loss of 56 million jobs in five ASEAN countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam) by 2028. This could have significant social and economic consequences, particularly in countries where informal employment is prevalent and social safety nets are weak.

To address these challenges, developing countries need to take a strategic approach to automation. This could involve investing in education and training programs that help workers acquire the skills needed to succeed in the new economy, as well as creating social safety nets and other support systems that provide a cushion for workers who may be displaced by automation.

Moreover, policymakers and businesses in developing countries should work together to ensure that the benefits of automation are shared fairly across society, rather than being concentrated in the hands of a few. This could involve measures such as progressive taxation, the promotion of inclusive business models, and the creation of public infrastructure that supports economic growth and development.

In conclusion, while automation has the potential to transform developing countries and enable them to compete in the global market, it also poses significant risks and challenges that need to be addressed. Developing countries need to take a strategic approach to automation and work together with policymakers and businesses to ensure that the benefits of automation are shared fairly across society.

8. Shanker: Great insights Prof and over to Patrizia, how can companies balance the need for automation to remain competitive while also ensuring they are not negatively impacting their workforce?

Patrizia: This is a great question, Shanker. Companies should invest in up skilling and reskilling programs for their employees to ensure they can adapt to the changing job market. Companies should also be transparent with their employees about the potential impact of automation on their jobs and provide support to those who are affected.

Finally, companies should work with policymakers to ensure that regulations are in place to protect workers' rights and ensure a fair distribution of the benefits of automation. Another way companies can balance the need for automation with the well-being of their workforce is by involving workers in the development and implementation of automation systems. This can help ensure that the technology is designed in a way that takes workers' needs and perspectives into account.

Shanker: Well put Patrizia. Let's here now, from Prof Nazri his views on this.

Prof Nazri: As automation becomes increasingly prevalent in the workplace, companies face a delicate balancing act between remaining competitive and ensuring that their workforce is not negatively impacted. From a technological perspective, I believe that there are several key strategies that companies can pursue to strike this balance.

Firstly, companies can invest in their workforce by providing training and development opportunities that help employees acquire the skills needed to thrive in an automated workplace. This can involve upskilling current employees, as well as hiring new employees with the relevant expertise.

Secondly, companies can adopt a human-centric approach to automation by focusing on tasks that can be automated without negatively impacting the workforce. This can involve automating repetitive and mundane tasks, while leaving more complex and nuanced tasks to human workers.

Thirdly, companies can ensure that the benefits of automation are shared fairly across the workforce.

This can involve measures such as providing fair compensation and benefits, as well as creating opportunities for career progression and advancement.

According to a report by McKinsey & Company, companies that invest in workforce development and adopt a human-centric approach to automation are more likely to reap the benefits of automation while avoiding negative impacts on their workforce. In fact, the report found that companies that prioritize workforce development are 1.5 times more likely to report success with their automation initiatives.

In addition, a study by PwC found that companies that invest in workforce upskilling are more likely to see positive financial returns from automation. The study found that companies that prioritize workforce development are 2.4 times more likely to achieve high levels of automation adoption and are 1.5 times more likely to achieve financial benefits from automation.

In summary, companies can balance the need for automation to remain competitive while also ensuring they are not negatively impacting their workforce by investing in workforce development, adopting a human-centric approach to automation, and ensuring that the benefits of automation are shared fairly across the workforce.

9. Shanker: Thank you Patrizia and for Prof Nazri, In your opinion, what role do global investments play in the development and adoption of automation technology?

Prof Nazri: **From my perspective as an AI Thought Leader, global investments play a critical role in the development and adoption of automation technology.**

The growth of automation technology is driven in large part by private sector investment in research and development, as well as by government funding for initiatives related to artificial intelligence, machine learning, and other related fields.

According to a report by McKinsey & Company, investment in AI and automation technologies has been increasing rapidly in recent years, with global AI investment reaching an estimated $26 billion in 2019. This investment is expected to continue to grow, with global AI investment forecasted to reach $232 billion by 2025.

However, it's important to note that the impact of automation technology on the global economy is complex, and not all countries are equally well-positioned to take advantage of the opportunities presented by these technologies. In many developing countries, for example, investment in automation technology may be limited by factors such as lack of infrastructure or access to capital.

In order to ensure that the benefits of automation technology are distributed fairly and equitably across the global economy, it's important for governments and other stakeholders to work together to promote policies and initiatives that support the development and adoption of these technologies in a way that benefits everyone, not just a select few. This could include initiatives like public-private partnerships, targeted investment in education and training programs, and measures to ensure that workers are protected and supported through the transition to a more automated economy.

In short, global investments are critical to the development and adoption of automation technology, but it's important to ensure that these investments are made in a way that

promotes shared economic growth and benefits all members of society, not just a select few.

10. Shanker: Here's the final one for the both of you (for Patrizia and Professor Nazri): In conclusion, what are your recommendations for policymakers and companies to ensure that the benefits of automation, globalization, and investments are shared fairly among all workers?

Patrizia: My recommendation would be for companies and policymakers to invest in up skilling and reskilling programs for workers to ensure they can adapt to the changing job market and world as we know it. Companies must promote a culture of lifelong learning.

Professor Nazri: As an AI Thought Leader, I believe that policymakers and companies have a responsibility to ensure that the benefits of automation, globalization, and investments are shared fairly among all workers. To achieve this, there are several key strategies that can be pursued.

One strategy is to invest in education and training programs that help workers develop the skills needed to succeed in the new economy. According to a report by McKinsey & Company, up to 375 million workers may need to switch occupations or acquire new skills due to automation by 2030. It is essential that policymakers and companies prioritize investment in education and training programs that can help workers adapt to these changes.

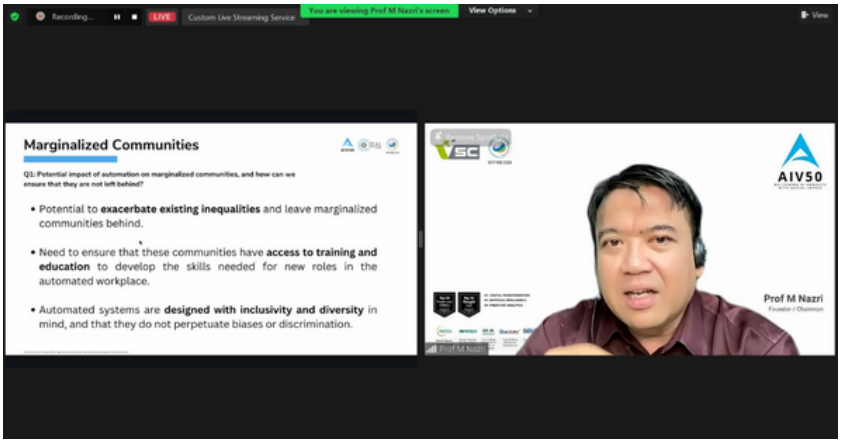
Another strategy is to create social safety nets and other support systems that provide a cushion for workers who may be displaced by automation. A study by the World Economic Forum predicts that automation and AI could displace 85 million jobs globally by 2025. To ensure that these workers are not left behind, policymakers and companies must work together to create effective support systems that provide assistance and retraining opportunities.

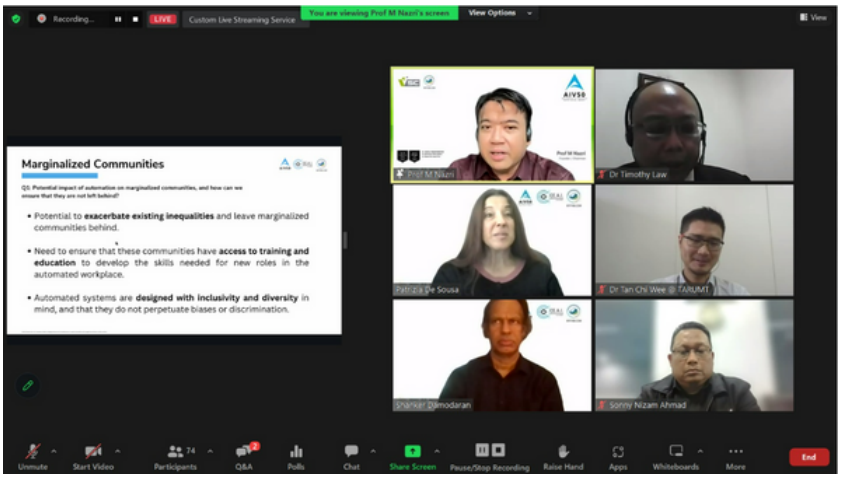
In addition, policymakers and companies can work to ensure that the benefits of automation are shared fairly across society, rather than being concentrated in the hands of a few. According to a report by Deloitte, 65% of the jobs that will exist in 2030 have not yet been invented, and there will be a greater demand for skills such as creativity, problem-solving, critical thinking, and emotional intelligence. To ensure that these skills are valued and rewarded, policymakers and companies must work to create a more equitable economy that values the contributions of all workers.

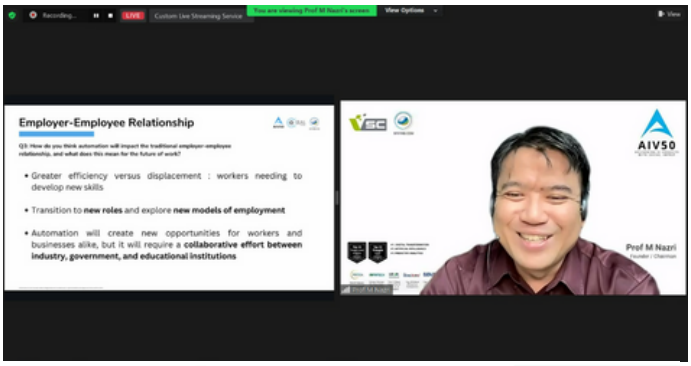
Lastly, policymakers and companies should prioritize investment in research and development that can help to address the ethical and social implications of automation. As automation technology continues to advance, it is essential that we consider the potential social and ethical implications of this technology, and work to mitigate any negative consequences.

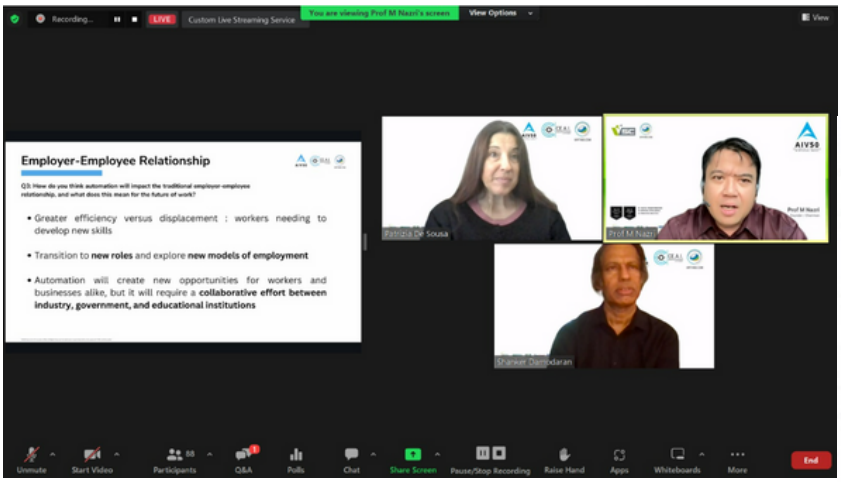
In summary, to ensure that the benefits of automation, globalization, and investments are shared fairly among all workers, policymakers and companies must prioritize investment in education and training programs, create effective support systems, work to create a more equitable economy, and prioritize investment in research and development to address ethical and social implications.

Shanker: Thank you, Patrizia and Professor Nazri, for your thoughtful insights on the future of work in the age of automation. It's clear that we're facing a significant shift in the job landscape, and it's essential that we take steps to ensure that workers are equipped with the skills they need to succeed in an increasingly automated economy. As we've discussed today, there are a variety of ways that businesses, policymakers, and workers themselves can work together to prepare for this transition, from investing in education and training programs to focusing on lifelong learning and developing new skills. It's an exciting and challenging time, but with the right approach, we can ensure that the benefits of automation are shared widely and that workers are able to thrive in the jobs of the future. Thank you for joining us today for this engaging discussion.

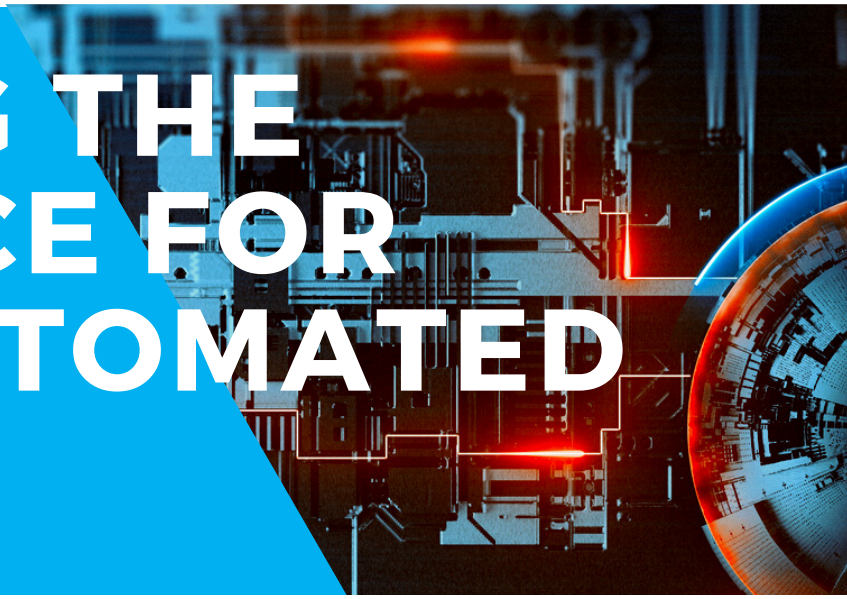








PREPARING THE WORKFORCE FOR A MORE AUTOMATED FUTURE



Source: CEAI

Greetings, and welcome to this news commentary on the pressing issue of the future of work in the age of automation. With technology advancing at an unprecedented pace, the job landscape is changing rapidly, and it's essential to take a closer look at how this will impact the global workforce.

According to a report by the World Economic Forum, automation is set to replace 85 million jobs globally by 2025, with around 56% of workers in five key sectors in India at high risk of being replaced by automation. Meanwhile, in Malaysia, the number of jobs lost to automation is expected to increase by 50% by 2025.

To prepare workers for the jobs of the future, education and training programs need to keep pace with technological changes. Research shows that investing in such programs can significantly boost employment prospects. For example, in India, the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has launched several programs to enhance workers' skills, having already trained over 8.7 million people. Similarly, Malaysia has introduced various initiatives to equip the workforce with the skills needed for a more automated workforce, such as the eRezeki program launched by the Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC).

However, we must also acknowledge that not everyone will be able to keep up with the rapid pace of technological change. Globally, the International Labour Organization predicts that 190 million jobs will be lost due to automation, with vulnerable workers, such as those in the informal sector, most at risk. In India, the pandemic has exacerbated these challenges, with millions losing their jobs, particularly in the informal sector. Malaysia has also seen a rise in unemployment rates, with vulnerable groups, such as youth and women, being disproportionately affected.

To address these challenges, we must expand access to social safety nets and provide support for those who are struggling to adapt. The Indian government, for instance, has launched several schemes, including the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY), to provide relief to vulnerable groups.

As we transition to a more automated workforce, it's also crucial to prepare for the inevitable job losses in some sectors. For example, in India, renewable energy is expected to generate new employment opportunities, with the government targeting 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022. Similarly, Malaysia is investing in the healthcare industry to create new jobs in response to the aging population's needs.

Finally, we need to change our mindset about work. Work should not be equated with wage labor alone, and we must recognize the value of unpaid work such as caregiving, volunteering, and community building. According to a report by the International Labour Organization (ILO), unpaid work contributes to about 10% of global GDP, but it is often not recognized or compensated. In India, women, who disproportionately perform unpaid care work, contribute to 3.1% of the country's GDP, but their contribution is often overlooked.

To summary, the future of work in the age of automation presents challenges, but we can create a future that works for everyone by investing in education and training programs, expanding access to social safety nets, creating new jobs in essential industries, and redefining our mindset about work. As Alvin Toffler, the American author and futurist, once said, "The illiterate of the 21st century will not be those who cannot read and write, but those who cannot learn, unlearn, and relearn."

HEADLINE NEWS IN A FLASH

REVOLUTIONIZING MEDICINE: HOW CHATGPT IS CHANGING THE WAY WE THINK ABOUT HEALTH CARE

GPT, or Generative Pre-trained Transformer, is a type of artificial intelligence that has the unremarkable ability to generate human-like text. The program is free to use during the "research preview" time. GPT gained 1 million users in under a week of being released. Keep in mind that this technology is currently in the beta testing phase. It is important to note the limitations. The quality of the responses depends on the quality of the prompts the user enters in GPT. The answers are not always correct. The answers are to be created to "feel correct to humans." If the user does not know the area in question, then the answer might be incorrect, and the user may not be aware that it is incorrect. Other limitations are based on the data that GPT has used to be trained. If the data entered is biased, then the data expressed by GPT can be biased. In this example, the "medicine data" in certain fields may be limited.

Source: KevinMD

A CELEBRATED AI HAS LEARNED A NEW TRICK: HOW TO DO CHEMISTRY

Artificial intelligence has changed the way science is done by allowing researchers to analyze the massive amounts of data modern scientific instruments generate. It can find a needle in a million haystacks of information and, using deep learning, it can learn from the data itself. AI is accelerating advances in gene hunting, medicine, drug design and the creation of organic compounds. Deep learning uses algorithms, often neural networks that are trained on large amounts of data, to extract information from new data. It is very different from traditional computing with its step-by-step instructions. Rather, it learns from data. Deep learning is far less transparent than traditional computer programming, leaving important questions – what has the system learned, what does it know? As a chemistry professor I like to design tests that have at least one difficult question that stretches the students' knowledge to establish whether they can combine different ideas and synthesize new ideas and concepts. We have devised such a question for the poster child of AI advocates, AlphaFold, which has solved the protein-folding problem.

Source: TheNextWeb

RESEARCHERS BUILD AI THAT BUILDS AI

Artificial intelligence is largely a numbers game. When deep neural networks, a form of AI that learns to discern patterns in data, began surpassing traditional algorithms 10 years ago, it was because we finally had enough data and processing power to make full use of them. Today's neural networks are even hungrier for data and power. Training them requires carefully tuning the values of millions or even billions of parameters that characterize these networks, representing the strengths of the connections between artificial neurons. The goal is to find nearly ideal values for them, a process known as optimization, but training the networks to reach this point isn't easy. "Training could take days, weeks or even months," said Petar Veličković, a staff research scientist at DeepMind in London. That may soon change. Boris Knyazev of the University of Guelph in Ontario and his colleagues have designed and trained a "hypernetwork" — a kind of overlord of other neural networks — that could speed up the training process.

Source: QuantaMagazine

AI IS RUNNING OUT OF COMPUTING POWER. IBM SAYS THE ANSWER IS THIS NEW CHIP

The hype suggests that artificial intelligence (AI) is already everywhere, but in reality the technology that drives it is still developing. Many AI applications are powered with chips that weren't designed for AI – instead, they rely on general-purpose CPUs and GPUs created for video games. That mismatch has led to a flurry of investment – from tech giants such as IBM, Intel and Google, as well as from startups and VCs – into the design of new chips expressly designed for AI workloads. As the technology improves, enterprise investment will surely follow. According to Gartner, AI chip revenue totaled more than $34 billion in 2021 and is expected to grow to $86 billion by 2026. Additionally, the research firm said, less than 3% of data center servers in 2020 included workload accelerators, while more than 15% are expected to by 2026. IBM Research, for its part, just unveiled the Artificial Intelligence Unit (AIU), a prototype chip specialized for AI.

Source: ZDNET

AI DETECTS AUTISM SPEECH PATTERNS ACROSS DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

A new study led by Northwestern University researchers used machine learning—a branch of artificial intelligence—to identify speech patterns in children with autism that were consistent between English and Cantonese, suggesting that features of speech might be a useful tool for diagnosing the condition. Undertaken with collaborators in Hong Kong, the study yielded insights that could help scientists distinguish between genetic and environmental factors shaping the communication abilities of people with autism, potentially helping them learn more about the origin of the condition and develop new therapies. Children with autism often talk more slowly than typically developing children, and exhibit other differences in pitch, intonation and rhythm. But those differences (called "prosodic differences'" by researchers) have been surprisingly difficult to characterize in a consistent, objective way, and their origins have remained unclear for decades.

Source: NeuroScienceNews

AI GENERATES HYPOTHESES HUMAN SCIENTISTS HAVE NOT THOUGHT OF

Electric vehicles have the potential to substantially reduce carbon emissions, but car companies are running out of materials to make batteries. One crucial component, nickel, is projected to cause supply shortages as early as the end of this year. Scientists recently discovered four new materials that could potentially help—and what may be even more intriguing is how they found these materials: the researchers relied on artificial intelligence to pick out useful chemicals from a list of more than 300 options. And they are not the only humans turning to A.I. for scientific inspiration. Creating hypotheses has long been a purely human domain. Now, though, scientists are beginning to ask machine learning to produce original insights. They are designing neural networks (a type of machine-learning setup with a structure inspired by the human brain) that suggest new hypotheses based on patterns the networks find in data instead of relying on human assumptions. Many fields may soon turn to the muse of machine learning in an attempt to speed up the scientific process and reduce human biases.

Source: 3QuarksDaily

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Young Women in AI and Technology

Who are we?

Y:WAIT is a student-led organisation built to support young women in STEM involved in the application of AI, Sciences and Technology in the work we do.

What can you expect?

- Global mentorship and advisory network
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- Nationwide & Gglobal competitions/hackathons designed to encourage innovation in AI, especially for female youths

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Website: www.myfinb.com Email: enquiry@myfinb.com

AIV50

AIV50 is a tech venture company with a portfolio of 50 AI assets in 10 key verticals. The special purpose company forms part of a joint incubation and venture building project by MyFinB Group (MFB) and VSC Portfolio Investments (VSCPI).

Website: www.aiv50.com Email: ventures@aiv50.com

THE ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE GROUP IN AI (TAFGAI)

TAFGAI is set up to help accounting firms and infuse their operations with our proprietary AI expert systems. The immediate goal is to transform their businesses, making them leaner, more tech-proficient and value adding to their clients using AI in 10 key areas. This will have the effect of positive revaluation of the firms, with healthy topline and bottomline along with a decent multiplier.

Website: www.tafgai.com

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Sofinaa addresses the primary issue faced by social welfare agencies, public agencies and organisations that channel funds to help those facing socieconomic challenges. Sofinaa provides analytical insights using AI to evaluate cases and measure how the funds have been effectively utilised - including the impact these have contributed to the beneficiaries' well-being. Sofinaa enhances transparency, accountability and generate insights relating to social return on investments.

Website: www.myfinb.com/sofinaa

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Global Chamber's vision is a world where doing cross metro and cross border business is as easy as selling across the street. It also provides members with virtual connections, training, and information just right to grow... helping members connect with customers, partners and experts to grow across metros and borders. When members engage with Global Chamber, risk is reduced, and growth accelerates.

Website: www.globalchamber.org

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KCCI is a non-government, not-for-profit organization registered under the Central Government's Ministry of Corporate Affairs playing a proactive role in India's development process and become aKnowledge voice of India's business and industry.

Website: www.knowledgechamber.org Email: info@knowledgechamber.org

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The Suryadatta Education Foundation, SEF, is a charitable trust registered with the Registrar of Societies, Government of Maharashtra. The Suryadatta Group of Institutes was established in the year 1999, with the blessing of Late Smt Ratanbai & Shri Bansilalji Chordiya in Pune - The Oxford of East.

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Website: www.ficci.in

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- Pioneered the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) Model.
- Ranked as Number 1 by Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements (ARIIA) – 2021 in General (Non-Technical) Category. The only institute from Gujarat to be ranked as Number 1 across all seven categories.

Website: www.ediindia.org

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP CELL

Women Entrepreneurship Cell under Kadi Sarva Vishwavidyalaya (KSV), managed by Sarva Vidyalaya Kelavani Mandal, Kadi and Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India, established in 2016, to ignite the spirit of Entrepreneurship amongst our students. In the current era, countries should create more support systems for encouraging entrepreneurship among students. At the same time, it is to foster gender equality to break away from stereotyped mindsets.

Website: www.wecksv.org

KADI SARVA VISHWAVIDYALAYA

Kadi Sarva Vishwavidyalaya is a University established vide Gujarat State Government Act 21 of 2007 in May 2007 and approved by UGC (ref F. 9-18/2008(cpp-1) March 19,2009). The University has been established by Sarva Vidyalaya Kelavani Mandal to achieve the following objectives: To provide need-based education and develop courses of contemporary relevance. To be a University of excellence by providing research-based activities which would foster higher economic growth. To provide education to all irrespective of caste, creed, religion etc. The University has at present 19 Constituent Colleges/Departments at Gandhinagar and Kadi.

Website: www.ksv.ac.in

BE PHENOMENAL

Dr. Rachana specialized in Cosmetic Dentistry from State University of New York. After rendering her services to the medical field and its beneficiaries for a decade, she decided to contribute to her family business when she did her MBA from Nirma University with Gold Medal. Furthering the growth of human centric business approach, she successfully completed her course in Executive Education in Design Thinking from Stanford University.

Website: bephenomenal.co.in

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'The AI World Summit: Where Innovators & Disruptors Meet to Challenge Limits' brings together the global AI community from a range of businesses, science and tech to go beyond the buzz and hype, discuss the most burning AI issues, share their developments, successes, challenges, and the resultant impact on their businesses.

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