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AI:10

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HEADLINE NEWS IN A FLASH

- From productivity boost to cost efficiency: How AI empowers small and medium-sized businesses
- How data and artificial intelligence can drive Asia's sustainable farming future
- Can artificial intelligence serve as your lawyer?
- Groundbreaking AI-powered system designs novel cancer drug in 30 days
- Google opens up about PaLM 2, its new generative AI LLM
- Question for your doctor? Artificial intelligence can help.

INDUSTRY FOCUS

THESE ARE THE JOBS MOST LIKELY TO BE LOST - AND CREATED - BECAUSE OF AI

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Source: WEForum.org

- Around 40% of all working hours could be impacted by AI large language models (LLMs) such as ChatGPT-4, says a report from Accenture.
- Many clerical or secretarial roles are seen as likely to decline quickly because of AI, according to the World Economic Forum's Future of Jobs Report 2023.
- But roles for AI and machine learning specialists, data analysts and scientists, and digital transformation specialists are expected to grow rapidly, the report adds.
- Reskilling people to use AI effectively will be the key to companies being able to use the technology successfully, says Accenture.
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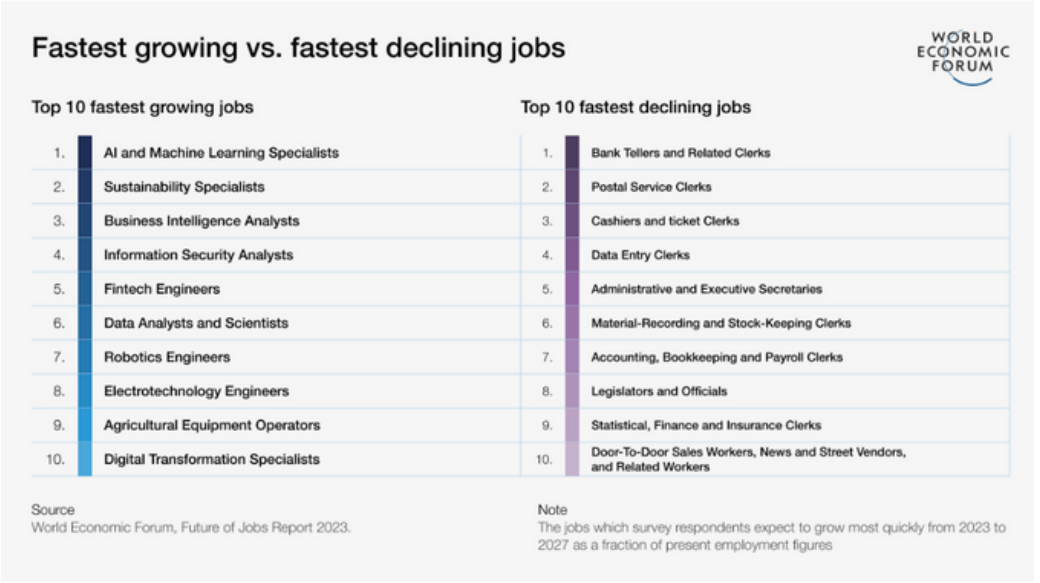

The jobs AI could create

The World Economic Forum's Future of Jobs Report 2023 says that AI and machine learning specialists, data analysts and scientists, and digital transformation specialists are the most prominent emerging roles. It predicts a 40% jump in the number of AI and machine learning specialists by 2027, a 30-35% rise in demand for roles such as data analysts and scientists or big data specialists, and a 31% increase in demand for information security analysts. This would add a combined 2.6 million jobs. On the flipside, some jobs are seen as likely to decline quickly because of AI. These are mostly clerical or secretarial roles, and include bank tellers and data entry clerks. Here are the top 10 jobs the Forum sees growing fastest – and declining fastest – in the next five years:

On the flipside, some jobs are seen as likely to decline quickly because of AI. These are mostly clerical or secretarial roles, and include bank tellers and data entry clerks. Here are the top 10 jobs the Forum sees growing fastest – and declining fastest – in the next five years (refer to the diagram above). All this is leading companies to rethink their priorities when it comes to training staff to work with AI and big data. It is the number three priority in company training strategies to 2027, and number one for companies with more than 50,000 employees, the Future of Jobs Report 2023 says.

How AI will impact the future of jobs

The Forum's report also finds that workplace tasks are seen as no more automated now than they were three years ago. To some extent, that's because automation had been occurring already, the Forum's Managing Director, Saadia Zahidi, told the Radio Davos podcast. "But when it comes to very human traits like coordinating between people, like helping with decision-making and reasoning or communicating, that's where actually you see an uptick. That's where you see a greater prediction around automation than before. "It's not surprising because we've all seen what is happening with generative AI and how fast that's getting adopted across various industries." Artificial intelligence is expected to be adopted by nearly 75% of surveyed companies and to lead to high churn – with 50% of organizations believing it will result in job growth and 25% thinking it will create job losses, the Future of Jobs Report says.

WILL A.I. BECOME THE NEW MCKINSEY?

Source: New Yorker

When we talk about artificial intelligence, we rely on metaphor, as we always do when dealing with something new and unfamiliar. Metaphors are, by their nature, imperfect, but we still need to choose them carefully, because bad ones can lead us astray. For example, it's become very common to compare powerful A.I.s to genies in fairy tales. The metaphor is meant to highlight the difficulty of making powerful entities obey your commands; the computer scientist Stuart Russell has cited the parable of King Midas, who demanded that everything he touched turn into gold, to illustrate the dangers of an A.I. doing what you tell it to do instead of what you want it to do. There are multiple problems with this metaphor, but one of them is that it derives the wrong lessons from the tale to which it refers. The point of the Midas parable is that greed will destroy you, and that the pursuit of wealth will cost you everything that is truly important. If your reading of the parable is that, when you are granted a wish by the gods, you should phrase your wish very, very carefully, then you have missed the point.

So, I would like to propose another metaphor for the risks of artificial intelligence. I suggest that we think about A.I. as a management-consulting firm, along the lines of McKinsey & Company. Firms like McKinsey are hired for a wide variety of reasons, and A.I. systems are used for many reasons, too. But the similarities between McKinsey—a consulting firm that works with ninety per cent of the Fortune 100—and A.I. are also clear. Social-media companies use machine learning to keep users glued to their feeds. In a similar way, Purdue Pharma used McKinsey to figure out how to "turbocharge" sales of OxyContin during the opioid epidemic. Just as A.I. promises to offer managers a cheap replacement for human workers, so McKinsey and similar firms helped normalize the practice of mass layoffs as a way of increasing stock prices and executive compensation, contributing to the destruction of the middle class in America.

A former McKinsey employee has described the company as "capital's willing executioners": if you want something done but don't want to get your hands dirty, McKinsey will do it for you. That escape from accountability is one of the most valuable services that management consultancies provide. Bosses have certain goals, but don't want to be blamed for doing what's necessary to achieve those goals; by hiring consultants, management can say that they were just following independent, expert advice. Even in its current rudimentary form, A.I. has become a way for a company to evade responsibility by saying that it's just doing what "the algorithm" says, even though it was the company that commissioned the algorithm in the first place.

The question we should be asking is: as A.I. becomes more powerful and flexible, is there any way to keep it from being another version of McKinsey? The question is worth considering across different meanings of the term "A.I." If you think of A.I. as a broad set of technologies being marketed to companies to help them cut their costs, the question becomes: how do we keep those technologies from working as "capital's willing executioners"? Alternatively, if you imagine A.I. as a semi-autonomous software program that solves problems that humans ask it to solve, the question is then: how do we prevent that software from assisting corporations in ways that make people's lives worse? Suppose you've built a semi-autonomous A.I. that's entirely obedient to humans—one that repeatedly checks to make sure it hasn't misinterpreted the instructions it has received. This is the dream of many A.I. researchers. Yet such software could easily still cause as much harm as McKinsey has.

Note that you cannot simply say that you will build A.I. that only offers pro-social solutions to the problems you ask it to solve. That's the equivalent of saying that you can defuse the threat of McKinsey by starting a consulting firm that only offers such solutions. The reality is that Fortune 100 companies will hire McKinsey instead of your pro-social firm, because McKinsey's solutions will increase shareholder value more than your firm's solutions will. It will always be possible to build A.I. that pursues shareholder value above all else, and most companies will prefer to use that A.I. instead of one constrained by your principles.

Is there a way for A.I. to do something other than sharpen the knife blade of capitalism? Just to be clear, when I refer to capitalism, I'm not talking about the exchange of goods or services for prices determined by a market, which is a property of many economic systems. When I refer to capitalism, I'm talking about a specific relationship between capital and labor, in which private individuals who have money are able to profit off the effort of others. So, in the context of this discussion, whenever I criticize capitalism, I'm not criticizing the idea of selling things; I'm criticizing the idea that people who have lots of money get to wield power over people who actually work. And, more specifically, I'm criticizing the ever-growing concentration of wealth among an ever-smaller number of people, which may or may not be an intrinsic property of capitalism but which absolutely characterizes capitalism as it is practiced today.

As it is currently deployed, A.I. often amounts to an effort to analyze a task that human beings perform and figure out a way to replace the human being. Coincidentally, this is exactly the type of problem that management wants solved. As a result, A.I. assists capital at the expense of labor. There isn't really anything like a labor-consulting firm that furthers the interests of workers. Is it possible for A.I. to take on that role? Can A.I. do anything to assist workers instead of management?

Some might say that it's not the job of A.I. to oppose capitalism. That may be true, but it's not the job of A.I. to strengthen capitalism, either. Yet that is what it currently does. If we cannot come up with ways for A.I. to reduce the concentration of wealth, then I'd say it's hard to argue that A.I. is a neutral technology, let alone a beneficial one.

Many people think that A.I. will create more unemployment, and bring up universal basic income, or U.B.I., as a solution to that problem. In general, I like the idea of universal basic income; however, over time, I've become skeptical about the way that people who work in A.I. suggest U.B.I. as a response to A.I.-driven unemployment. It would be different if we already had universal basic income, but we don't, so expressing support for it seems like a way for the people developing A.I. to pass the buck to the government. In effect, they are intensifying the problems that capitalism creates with the expectation that, when those problems become bad enough, the government will have no choice but to step in. As a strategy for making the world a better place, this seems dubious.

What Žižek advocated for is an example of an idea in political philosophy known as accelerationism. There are a lot of different versions of accelerationism, but the common thread uniting left-wing accelerationists is the notion that the only way to make things better is to make things worse. Accelerationism says that it's futile to try to oppose or reform capitalism; instead, we have to exacerbate capitalism's worst tendencies until the entire system breaks down. The only way to move beyond capitalism is to stomp on the gas pedal of neoliberalism until the engine explodes.

I suppose this is one way to bring about a better world, but, if it's the approach that the A.I. industry is adopting, I want to make sure everyone is clear about what they're working toward. By building A.I. to do jobs previously performed by people, A.I. researchers are increasing the concentration of wealth to such extreme levels that the only way to avoid societal collapse is for the government to step in. Intentionally or not, this is very similar to voting for Trump with the goal of bringing about a better world. And the rise of Trump illustrates the risks of pursuing accelerationism as a strategy: things can get very bad, and stay very bad for a long time, before they get better. In fact, you have no idea of how long it will take for things to get better; all you can be sure of is that there will be significant pain and suffering in the short and medium term.

I'm not very convinced by claims that A.I. poses a danger to humanity because it might develop goals of its own and prevent us from turning it off. However, I do think that A.I. is dangerous inasmuch as it increases the power of capitalism. The doomsday scenario is not a manufacturing A.I. transforming the entire planet into paper clips, as one famous thought experiment has imagined. It's A.I.-supercharged corporations destroying the environment and the working class in their pursuit of shareholder value. Capitalism is the machine that will do whatever it takes to prevent us from turning it off, and the most successful weapon in its arsenal has been its campaign to prevent us from considering any alternatives.
People who criticize new technologies are sometimes called Luddites, but it's helpful to clarify what the Luddites actually wanted. The main thing they were protesting was the fact that their wages were falling at the same time that factory owners' profits were increasing, along with food prices. They were also protesting unsafe working conditions, the use of child labor, and the sale of shoddy goods that discredited the entire textile industry. The Luddites did not indiscriminately destroy machines; if a machine's owner paid his workers well, they left it alone. The Luddites were not anti-technology; what they wanted was economic justice.

They destroyed machinery as a way to get factory owners' attention. The fact that the word "Luddite" is now used as an insult, a way of calling someone irrational and ignorant, is a result of a smear campaign by the forces of capital.

Whenever anyone accuses anyone else of being a Luddite, it's worth asking, is the person being accused actually against technology? Or are they in favor of economic justice? And is the person making the accusation actually in favor of improving people's lives? Or are they just trying to increase the private accumulation of capital?

Today, we find ourselves in a situation in which technology has become conflated with capitalism, which has in turn become conflated with the very notion of progress. If you try to criticize capitalism, you are accused of opposing both technology and progress. But what does progress even mean, if it doesn't include better lives for people who work? What is the point of greater efficiency, if the money being saved isn't going anywhere except into shareholders' bank accounts? We should all strive to be Luddites, because we should all be more concerned with economic justice than with increasing the private accumulation of capital. We need to be able to criticize harmful uses of technology —and those include uses that benefit shareholders over workers— without being described as opponents of technology.

Imagine an idealized future, a hundred years from now, in which no one is forced to work at any job they dislike, and everyone can spend their time on whatever they find most personally fulfilling. Obviously it's hard to see how we'd get there from here. But now consider two possible scenarios for the next few decades. In one, management and the forces of capital are even more powerful than they are now. In the other, labor is more powerful than it is now. Which one of these seems more likely to get us closer to that idealized future? And, as it's currently deployed, which one is A.I. pushing us toward?

Of course, there is the argument that new technology improves our standard of living in the long term, which makes up for the unemployment that it creates in the short term. This argument carried weight for much of the post-Industrial Revolution period, but it has lost its force in the past half century. In the United States, per-capita G.D.P. has almost doubled since 1980, while the median household income has lagged far behind. That period covers the information-technology revolution. This means that the economic value created by the personal computer and the Internet has mostly served to increase the wealth of the top one per cent of the top one per cent, instead of raising the standard of living for U.S. citizens as a whole.

Of course, we all have the Internet now, and the Internet is amazing. But real-estate prices, college tuition, and health-care costs have all risen faster than inflation. In 1980, it was common to support a family on a single income; now it's rare. So, how much progress have we really made in the past forty years? Sure, shopping online is fast and easy, and streaming movies at home is cool, but I think a lot of people would willingly trade those conveniences for the ability to own their own homes, send their kids to college without running up lifelong debt, and go to the hospital without falling into bankruptcy. It's not technology's fault that the median income hasn't kept pace with per-capita G.D.P.; it's mostly the fault of Ronald Reagan and Milton Friedman. But some responsibility also falls on the management policies of C.E.O.s like Jack Welch, who ran General Electric between 1981 and 2001, as well as on consulting firms like McKinsey. I'm not blaming the personal computer for the rise in wealth inequality—I'm just saying that the claim that better technology will necessarily improve people's standard of living is no longer credible.

The fact that personal computers didn't raise the median income is particularly relevant when thinking about the possible benefits of A.I. It's often suggested that researchers should focus on ways that A.I. can increase individual workers' productivity rather than replace them; this is referred to as the augmentation path, as opposed to the automation path. That's a worthy goal, but, by itself, it won't improve people's economic fortunes. The productivity software that ran on personal computers was a perfect example of augmentation rather than automation: word-processing programs replaced typewriters rather than typists, and spreadsheet programs replaced paper spreadsheets rather than accountants. But the increased personal productivity brought about by the personal computer wasn't matched by an increased standard of living.

The only way that technology can boost the standard of living is if there are economic policies in place to distribute the benefits of technology appropriately. We haven't had those policies for the past forty years, and, unless we get them, there is no reason to think that forthcoming advances in A.I. will raise the median income, even if we're able to devise ways for it to augment individual workers. A.I. will certainly reduce labor costs and increase profits for corporations, but that is entirely different from improving our standard of living.

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HEADLINE NEWS IN A FLASH

FROM PRODUCTIVITY BOOST TO COST EFFICIENCY: HOW AI EMPOWERS SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES

The adoption of AI can help boost productivity and cost efficiency for SMBs, leading to a competitive advantage that can potentially level the playing field and allow them to catch up or even surpass larger and more established industry incumbents."As we enter the era of AI, it is essential for SMBs to recognise the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead," says Mr Lawrence Chan, managing director of next-generation communications innovator MyRepublic. "By building an AI-ready business infrastructure, SMBs can maximise their potential for growth and innovation." But simply implementing new technologies is not enough when it comes to adopting AI and digitalisation, Mr Chan notes. A company also needs to foster a culture of innovation and equip its workforce with the skills and knowledge to navigate this rapidly changing landscape. He adds: "We are heading towards a tumultuous era of change, where jobs and society will be transformed at an unprecedented pace. Businesses must pay close attention and brace themselves for these developments, or risk being left behind quickly."

Source: The Business Times

CAN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVE AS YOUR LAWYER?

ChatGPT, and artificial intelligence more broadly, is already changing the way lawyers operate. However, people who need legal services might soon benefit — but to what extent remains an open question. PIX11's Henry Rosoff tried to solicit legal advice from ChatGPT for basic everyday things that people unfortunately deal with, such as a car accident or divorce or business disagreement. So PIX11 News paid a visit to the CUNY School of Law to speak with two lawyers: Natalie Gomez-Velez and Joe Rosenberg, who joined via Zoom. Gomez-Velez was somewhat relieved ChatGPT was so cautious. "Any endeavor that is going to bring you to needing a lawyer, you should really have the judgement of human being who is trained in this," she said. Together the law professors explained how ChatGPT may be good at giving some basic information about a legal matters, but Rosenberg said he wants people and lawyers in particular to understand how this stuff works.

Source: Pix11

GOOGLE OPENS UP ABOUT PALM 2, ITS NEW GENERATIVE AI LLM

Google kicked off its annual I/O conference today with a core focus on what it's doing to advance artificial intelligence (AI) across its domain. (Spoiler alert: It's all about PaLM 2.) Google I/O has long been Google's primary developer conference, tackling any number of different topics. But 2023 is different — AI is dominating nearly every aspect of the event. This year, Google's attempting to stake out a leadership position in the market as rivals at Microsoft and OpenAI bask in the glow of ChatGPT's runaway success. The foundation of Google's effort rests on its new PaLM 2 large language model (LLM), which will serve to power at least 25 Google products and services that are being detailed during sessions at I/O, including Bard, Workspace, Cloud, Security and Vertex AI. The original PaLM (short for Pathways Language Model) launched in April 2022 as the first iteration of Google's foundation LLM for generative AI. Google claims PaLM 2 dramatically expands the company's generative AI capabilities in meaningful ways.

Source: VentureBeat

HOW DATA AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE CAN DRIVE ASIA'S SUSTAINABLE FARMING FUTURE

- Asia is home to over half of the world's population, but only one-fifth of its agricultural land, putting it at particular risk of the global food emergency.
- Climate change and rising food prices threaten long-term food security across the region, with over 1 billion lacking access to sufficient food.
- Data and artificial intelligence can help farmers make more informed decisions, boost their productivity and increase their harvests.

Globally, data-driven agriculture has been gaining momentum as one of the most promising approaches to addressing the food security challenge. According to the International Food Policy Research Institute, data-driven agriculture techniques can increase farm productivity by as much as 67% by 2050, while simultaneously cutting down on agricultural and food losses. However, the high costs of adopting new technologies can also be a barrier for low-to-middle-income countries. This is especially critical for Asia where smallholder farmers are the major group, with 450 million producing more than 80% of the food consumed in the region.

Source: WEF

GROUNDBREAKING AI-POWERED SYSTEM DESIGNS NOVEL CANCER DRUG IN 30 DAYS

Researchers at the University of Toronto have recently used an AI-powered database to design a potential cancer drug in just 30 days. The team, led by Professor Igor Stagljar and Dr. Reza Salavati, used a machine learning algorithm to analyze data from over 1.4 million compounds and predict which ones would be effective in blocking the activity of a protein called MTH1, which is critical for cancer cell survival. The study, which was published in the journal Nature Communications, represents a significant breakthrough in the field of drug discovery. Traditionally, the drug discovery process is slow and costly, with a high failure rate. It can take years, if not decades, to develop a new drug from the initial discovery phase to clinical trials. However, by using AI to streamline the process, researchers can accelerate drug discovery and potentially bring new treatments to patients more quickly. The researchers at the University of Toronto started by creating a database of over 1.4 million compounds, which they then screened using a machine learning algorithm.

Source: TheBrighterSide.News

QUESTION FOR YOUR DOCTOR? ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE CAN HELP.

Physicians at three different health care systems across the U.S. are testing a "generative" AI tool based on ChatGPT that automatically drafts responses to patients' queries about their symptoms, medications and other medical issues. The goal is to help cut down on the time doctors spend on written communications and free them up to see more patients in-person, as well focus on more medically complex tasks. UC San Diego Health and UW Health have been piloting the tool since April. Stanford Health Care, considered one of the country's leading hospitals, expects to make its AI tool available to some physicians beginning next week. At least a dozen or so physicians are already using it on a regular basis as part of the trial. "Patient messages in-and-of themselves aren't a burden — it's more of a demand-capacity mismatch," Dr. Patricia Garcia, a gastroenterologist at Stanford who is leading the pilot, told CBS MoneyWatch. "Care teams don't have the capacity to address the volume of patient messages they receive in a timely way."

Source: CBSNews

CATALYST

Y:WAIT

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
- Company visits catered to young students interested in pursuing careers in the technology industry
- Seminars and webinars with esteemed speakers from all over the globe
- Nationwide & Gglobal competitions/hackathons designed to encourage innovation in AI, especially for female youths

What is our purpose?

Raise awareness and promote interest about young women in STEM, create new and innovative ideas, build connections and partnerships within the industry and form new ventures that create impact; a movement that encourages the question: why wait?

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MyFinB is an award-winning tech company that specializes in artificial intelligence. The company developed its own natural language platform with predictive and prescriptive narrative capabilities - a niche area that differentiates itself from any others. MyFinB helps people understand and communicate what is most important in their data. By transforming data into insightful, human-like language, the company's natural language technology enables people to be data-driven and make better decisions, focus talent on higher-value opportunities, and create differentiated products.

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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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Established in 1927, FICCI is the largest and oldest apex business organisation in India. Its history is closely interwoven with India's struggle for independence, its industrialization, and its emergence as one of the most rapidly growing global economies. A non-government, not-for-profit organisation, FICCI is the voice of India's business and industry.

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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MyFinB is an award-winning tech company that specializes in artificial intelligence. The company developed its own natural language platform with predictive and prescriptive narrative capabilities - a niche area that differentiates itself from any others.

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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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