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THE ARTIFICAL INTELLIGENCE REVOLUTION: FUTURE UNVEILED

[1]Dr. Supriya Rai, [2]Pratham Jain, [2]Aryan Pandit, [2]Prajval L Jain, [2]Amay Chengappa and [2]Nayan Kabra

[1]Associate Professor, Jain (Deemed-to-be University) - Center for Management Studies - Bangalore, India
[2]Students, BBA - Jain (Deemed-to-be University) - Center for Management Studies - Bangalore, India

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****Corresponding author: Dr. Supriya Rai,***

ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence (AI), the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings. The term is frequently applied to the project of developing systems endowed with the intellectual processes characteristic of humans, such as the ability to reason, discover meaning, generalize, or learn from past experience. In business, artificial intelligence has a wide range of uses. In fact, most of us interact with AI in some form or another on a daily basis. From the mundane to the breath-taking, artificial intelligence is already disrupting virtually every business process in every industry. Rather than serving as a replacement for human intelligence and ingenuity, artificial intelligence is generally seen as a supporting tool. Whether rosy or rocky, the future is coming quickly, and artificial intelligence will certainly be a part of it. As this technology develops, the world will see new start-ups, numerous business applications and consumer uses, the displacement of certain jobs and the creation of entirely new ones. Along with the Internet of Things, artificial intelligence has the potential to dramatically remake the economy, but its exact impact remains to be seen.

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INTRODUCTION

Machine Learning: Machine learning (ML) is an umbrella term for solving problems for which development of algorithms by human programmers would be cost-prohibitive, and instead the problems are solved by helping machines "discover" their "own" algorithms, without needing to be explicitly told what to do by any human-developed algorithms. Recently, generative artificial neural networks have been able to surpass results of many previous approaches. Machine-learning approaches have been applied to large language models, computer vision, speech recognition, email filtering, agriculture and medicine, where it is too costly to develop algorithms to perform the needed tasks. The mathematical foundations of ML are provided by mathematical optimization (mathematical programming) methods. Data mining is a related (parallel) field of study, focusing on exploratory data analysis through unsupervised learning. By the early 1960s an experimental "learning machine" with punched tape memory, called Cybertron, had been developed by Raytheon Company to analyze sonar signals, electrocardiograms, and speech patterns using rudimentary reinforcement learning. It was repetitively "trained" by a human operator/teacher to recognize patterns and equipped with a "goof" button to cause it to re-evaluate incorrect decisions. A representative book on research into machine learning during the 1960s was Nilsson's book on Learning Machines, dealing mostly with machine learning for pattern classification. Interest related to pattern recognition continued into the 1970s, as described by Duda and Hart in 1973. In 1981 a report was given on using teaching strategies so that a neural network learns to recognize 40 characters (26 letters, 10 digits, and 4 special symbols) from a computer terminal. Classical machine learning is often categorized by how an algorithm learns to become more accurate in its predictions. There are four basic types of machine learning: supervised learning, unsupervised learning, semi supervised learning and reinforcement learning. The type of algorithm data scientists choose depends on the nature of the data. Many of the algorithms and techniques aren't limited to just one of the primary ML types listed here. They're often adapted to multiple types, depending on the problem to be solved and the data set. For instance, deep learning algorithms such as convolutional neural networks and recurrent neural networks are used in supervised, unsupervised and reinforcement learning tasks, based on the specific problem and availability of data. In supervised learning, data scientists supply algorithms with labeled training data and define the variables they want the algorithm to assess for correlations. Both the input and output of the algorithm are specified in supervised learning. Initially, most machine learning algorithms worked with supervised learning, but unsupervised approaches are becoming popular.

Supervised learning algorithms are used for several tasks, including the following:

- **Binary classification-** Divides data into two categories.

- **Multiclass classification-** Chooses between more than two types of answers.
- **Assembling-** Combines the predictions of multiple ML models to produce a more accurate prediction.
- **Regression modelling-** Predicts continuous values based on relationships within data.

Machine learning has been widely adopted across industries. Here are some of the sectors using machine learning to meet their market requirements:

- ***Financial services:*** Risk assessment, algorithmic trading, customer service and personalized banking are areas where financial services companies apply machine learning. Capital One, for example, deployed ML for credit card defence, which the company places in the broader category of anomaly detection.
- ***Pharmaceuticals:*** Drug makers use ML for drug discovery, in clinical trials and in drug manufacturing. Eli Lilly has built AI and ML models, for example, to find the best sites for clinical trials and boost the diversity of participants. The models have sharply reduced clinical trial timelines, according to the company.
- ***Manufacturing:*** Predictive maintenance use cases are prevalent in the manufacturing industry, where an equipment breakdown can lead to expensive production delays. In addition, the computer vision aspect of machine learning can inspect items coming off a production line to ensure quality control.
- ***Insurance:*** Recommendation engines can suggest options for clients based on their needs and how other customers have benefited from specific insurance products. Machine learning is also useful in underwriting and claims processing.
- ***Retail:*** In addition to recommendation systems, retailers use computer vision for personalization, inventory management and planning the styles and colours of a given fashion line. Demand forecasting is another key use case.

Business Intelligence: Business intelligence combines business analytics, data mining, data visualization, data tools and infrastructure, and best practices to help organizations make more data-driven decisions. In practice, you know you've got modern business intelligence when you have a comprehensive view of your organization's data and use that data to drive change, eliminate inefficiencies, and quickly adapt to market or supply changes. Modern BI solutions prioritize flexible self-service analysis, governed data on trusted platforms, empowered business users, and speed to insight. It's important to note that this is a very modern definition of BI—and BI has had a strangled history as a buzzword. Traditional Business Intelligence, capital letters and all, originally emerged in the 1960s as a system of sharing information across organizations. The term Business Intelligence was coined in 1989, alongside computer models for decision making. These programs developed further, turning data into insights before becoming a specific offering from BI teams with IT-reliant service solutions. This article will serve as an introduction to BI and is the tip of the iceberg. Much more than a specific "thing," business intelligence is an umbrella term that covers the processes and methods of collecting, storing, and analyzing data from business operations or activities to optimize performance. All of these things come together to create a comprehensive view of a business to help people make better, actionable decisions. Over the past few years, business intelligence has evolved to include more processes and activities to help improve performance. These processes include:

- ***Data mining****:* Using databases, statistics, and machine learning (ML) to uncover trends in large datasets
- ***Reporting:*** Sharing data analysis to stakeholders so they can draw conclusions and make decisions
- ***Performance metrics and benchmarking:*** Comparing current performance data to historical data to track performance against goals, typically using customized dashboards
- ***Descriptive analytics:*** Using preliminary data analysis to find out what happened
- ***Querying:*** Asking the data-specific questions, BI pulling the answers from the data sets
- ***Statistical analysis:*** Taking the results from descriptive analytics and further exploring the data using statistics such as how this trend happened and why
- ***Data visualization****:* Turning data analysis into visual representations such as charts, graphs, and histograms to more easily consume data
- ***Visual analysis****:* Exploring data through visual storytelling to communicate insights on the fly and stay in the flow of analysis
- ***Data preparation:*** Compiling multiple data sources, identifying the dimensions and measurements, and preparing it for data analysis.

Automation: Automation is the creation and application of technologies to produce and deliver goods and services with minimal human intervention. The implementation of automation technologies, techniques and processes improve the efficiency, reliability, and/or speed of many tasks that were previously performed by humans. Usually, automation is employed to minimize labor or to substitute humans in the most menial or repetitive tasks. Automation is present in virtually all verticals and niches, although it's more prevalent in manufacturing, utilities, transportation, and security. Each new development in the history of powered machines has brought with it an increased requirement for control devices to harness the power of the machine. The earliest steam engines required a person to open and close the valves, first to admit steam into the piston chamber and then to exhaust it. Later a slide valve mechanism was devised to automatically accomplish these functions. The only need of the human operator was then to regulate the amount of steam that controlled the engine's speed and power. This requirement for human attention in the operation of the steam engine was eliminated by the flying-ball governor. Invented by James Watt in England, this device consisted of a weighted ball on a hinged arm, mechanically coupled to the output shaft of the engine. As the rotational speed of the shaft increased, centrifugal force caused the weighted ball to be moved outward. This motion controlled a valve that reduced the steam being fed to the engine, thus slowing the engine. The flying-ball governor remains an elegant early example of a negative feedback control system, in which the increasing output of the system is used to decrease the activity of the system.

Negative feedback is widely used as a means of automatic control to achieve a constant operating level for a system. A common example of a feedback control system is the thermostat used in modern buildings to control room temperature. In this device, a decrease in room temperature causes an electrical switch to close, thus turning on the heating unit. As room temperature rises, the switch opens and the heat supply is turned off. The thermostat can be set to turn on the heating unit at any particular set point. Another important development in the history of automation was the Jacquard loom (see photograph), which demonstrated the concept of a programmable machine. About 1801 the French inventor Joseph-Marie Jacquard devised an automatic loom capable of producing complex patterns in textiles by controlling the motions of many shuttles of different coloured threads. The selection of the different patterns was determined by a program contained in steel cards in which holes were punched. These cards were the ancestors of the paper cards and tapes that control modern automatic machines. The concept of programming a machine was further developed later in the 19th century when Charles Babbage, an English mathematician, proposed a complex, mechanical "analytical engine" that could perform arithmetic and data processing. Although Babbage was never able to complete it, this device was the precursor of the modern digital computer. See computers.

Modern Developments: A number of significant developments in various fields have occurred during the 20th century: the digital computer, improvements in data-storage technology and software to write computer programs, advances in sensor technology, and the derivation of a mathematical control theory. All these developments have contributed to progress in automation technology. Development of the electronic digital computer (the ENIAC [Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer] in 1946 and UNIVAC I [Universal Automatic Computer] in 1951) has permitted the control function in automation to become much more sophisticated and the associated calculations to be executed much faster than previously possible. The development of integrated circuits in the 1960s propelled a trend toward miniaturization in computer technology that has led to machines that are much smaller and less expensive than their predecessors yet are capable of performing calculations at much greater speeds. This trend is represented today by the microprocessor, a miniature multi circuited device capable of performing all the logic and arithmetic functions of a large digital computer. Along with the advances in computer technology, there have been parallel improvements in program storage technology for containing the programming commands. Modern storage media include magnetic tapes and disks, magnetic bubble memories, optical data storage read by lasers, videodisks, and electron beam-addressable memory systems. In addition, improvements have been made in the methods of programming computers (and other programmable machines). Modern programming languages are easier to use and are more powerful in their data-processing and logic capabilities. Advances in sensor technology have provided a vast array of measuring devices that can be used as components in automatic feedback control systems. These devices include highly sensitive electromechanical probes, scanning laser beams, electrical field techniques, and machine vision. Some of these sensor systems require computer technology for their implementation. Machine vision, for example, requires the processing of enormous amounts of data that can be accomplished only by high-speed digital computers. This technology is proving to be a versatile sensory capability for various industrial tasks, such as part identification, quality inspection, and robot guidance. Finally, there has evolved since World War II a highly advanced mathematical theory of control systems. The theory includes traditional negative feedback control, optimal control, adaptive control, and artificial intelligence. Traditional feedback control theory makes use of linear ordinary differential equations to analyze problems, as in Watt's flying-ball governor. Although most processes are more complex than the flying-ball governor, they still obey the same laws of physics that are described by differential equations. Optimal control theory and adaptive control theory are concerned with the problem of defining an appropriate index of performance for the process of interest and then operating it in such a manner as to optimize its performance. The difference between optimal and adaptive control is that the latter must be implemented under conditions of a continuously changing and unpredictable environment; it therefore requires sensor measurements of the environment to implement the control strategy.

Principles and theory of automation: The developments described above have provided the three basic building blocks of automation: (1) a source of power to perform some action, (2) feedback controls, and (3) machine programming. Almost without exception, an automated system will exhibit all these elements.

Power source: An automated system is designed to accomplish some useful action, and that action requires power. There are many sources of power available, but the most commonly used power in today's automated systems is electricity. Electrical power is the most versatile, because it can be readily generated from other sources (e.g., fossil fuel, hydroelectric, solar, and nuclear) and it can be readily converted into other types of power (e.g., mechanical, hydraulic, and pneumatic) to perform useful work. In addition, electrical energy can be stored in high-performance, long-life batteries.

Feedback Controls system: Feedback controls are widely used in modern automated systems. A feedback control system consists of five basic components: (1) input, (2) process being controlled, (3) output, (4) sensing elements, and (5) controller and actuating devices. These five components are illustrated in Figure 1. The term closed-loop feedback control is often used to describe this kind of system. The input to the system is the reference value, or set point, for the system output. This represents the desired operating value of the output. Using the previous example of the heating system as an illustration, the input is the desired temperature setting for a room. The process being controlled is the heater (e.g., furnace). In other feedback systems, the process might be a manufacturing operation, the rocket engines on a space shuttle, the automobile engine in cruise control, or any of a variety of other processes to which power is applied. The output is the variable of the process that is being measured and compared to the input; in the above example, it is room temperature. The sensing elements are the measuring devices used in the feedback loop to monitor the value of the output variable. In the heating system example, this function is normally accomplished using a bimetallic strip. This device consists of two metal strips joined along their lengths. The two metals possess different thermal expansion coefficients; thus, when the temperature of the strip is raised, it flexes in direct proportion to the temperature change. As such, the bimetallic strip is capable of measuring temperature. There are many different kinds of sensors used in feedback control systems for automation.

The purpose of the controller and actuating devices in the feedback system is to compare the measured output value with the reference input value and to reduce the difference between them. In general, the controller and actuator of the system are the mechanisms by which changes in the process are accomplished to influence the output variable. These mechanisms are usually designed specifically for the system and consist of devices such as motors, valves, solenoid switches, piston cylinders, gears, power screws, pulley systems, chain drives, and other mechanical and electrical components. The switch connected to the bimetallic strip of the thermostat is the controller and actuating device for the heating system. When the output (room temperature) is below the set point, the switch turns on the heater. When the temperature exceeds the set point, the heat is turned off. For example, most manufacturing plants make use of some automated process in the form of robotic assembly lines. Human input is required only to define the processes and supervise them, while the assembling of the various components is left to the machines, which automatically convert raw materials into finished goods. In the technology domain, the impact of automation is increasing rapidly, both in the software/hardware and machine layer. The implementation of new artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) technologies is currently skyrocketing the evolution of this field.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Liana-Elena, July 2023: Hyper automation is a business-driven approach, conceptualized in 2019 by Gartner Inc., that combines various technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotic Process Automation (RPA) and integrated platforms as a service (iPaas) with the aim of making business processes more efficient by substituting human intervention. Among these, implementations of AI within business services use technologies like Natural Language Processing, Voice and Image Recognition, Virtual Agents, Machine Learning or Deep Learning platforms.

Md Arman, Umama Rashid Lamiya, June 2023: This empirical study aims to examine the impact of Chat GPT AI on various business sectors, evaluating its benefits and challenges. Specifically, the study analyses how Chat GPT AI is transforming business operations and enhancing customer experience in customer service, e-commerce, healthcare, finance, marketing, and developer business sectors. Using a comprehensive literature review approach, this study draws on relevant academic articles to identify and analyse the key

applications of AI in the business sector, the benefits realized, and the challenges faced in adopting this technology.

Shrutika Mishra, AR Tripathi, October 2020: Artificial Intelligence is the ecosphere's prevalent and most comprehensive general knowledge and common-sense cognitive engine. The Artificial Intelligence (AI) business platform model is virtually at affluence with cloud SaaS model. It concerns AI solutions that can work together on top layer of the other digital systems, like a Customer Relationship Management (CRM) and Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) business system. AI admittances in digital data fluid through these coordination, fuelling business enhancements over phase. In this business model, the business will safekeeping a recurrent subscription. This study endeavours to emphasis on the pre-emptive side of the use of AI and Machine learning (ML) technology to enterprise digital platform business model innovation and business dynamics.

Rajendra Akerkar, August 2019: This chapter deals with observations and insight – on employing AI solutions in business. Without finding a problem to solve, business will not gain the desired benefits when employing AI. If they are looking for a solution to detect anomalies, predict an event or outcome, or optimize a procedure or practice, then they have a problem AI can address. The chapter begins with unfolding analytics landscape and describes how to embed AI in business processes. Further, it discusses potential business prospects of AI and the benefits that companies can realize by implementing AI in their processes.

Evangelos Katsamakas, July 2020: This article analyses the effects of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on Business Model Innovation (BMI), focusing on the platform business model. It shows that AI enables key strategic feedback loops that constitute the core structure of the business model. Managers and entrepreneurs who seek to leverage AI should invest in the AI feedback loops. An AI strategy for BMI should seek to create, strengthen, and speed-up AI feedback loops in the business model. Overall, the article analyses the effects of AI on BMI while accounting for dynamic complexity as a business model property to be understood and leveraged. It contributes to our understanding of the business value and impact of AI.

Georgina Lukanova, November 2019: This paper presents a review of the current state and potential capabilities for application of robots, artificial intelligence and automated services (RAISA) in hotel compa nies. Design/ methodology/ approach A twostep approach was applied in this study. First, the authors make a theoretical overview of the robots, artificial intelligence and service automation (RAISA) in hotels. Second, the authors make a detailed overview of various case studies from global hotel practice.

Abhisek Saha, Subharun Pal, Razauddin, July 2023: The dawn of the 21st century has heralded an age where technology plays a critical role in nearly every aspect of human life. From smartphones that stream line communication to autonomous vehicles that are reinventing transport, technology has brought about unprecedented changes in how we live, work, and communicate. At the heart of this technological revolution lies a powerful force: Artificial Intelligence (AI).

Eunika Mercier-Laurent, December 2020: The third hype of AI and enthusiasm for applying last techniques in all fields raise great interest and some important questions on the future directions in AI research and applications. Guiding by the principle of combing the best from human and computers capacities this chapter lists some important challenges to face and related directions in AI research.

Roman Krzanowski, Pawel Polak, December 2021: Looking into the future is always a risky endeavour, but one way to anticipate the possible future shape of AI-driven societies is to examine the visionary works of some sci-fi writers. Not all sci-fi works have such visionary quality, of course, but someof Stanislaw Lem' works certainly do.

David Mhlanga, July 2023: This chapter will deconstruct the concept of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, also known as Industry 4.0, by examining its various components. A particular focus will be given to artificial intelligence, which is one of the technologies that underpin the analysis of the book. The Fourth Industrial Revolution represents a fusion of technologies that transcends the boundaries between the physical, digital, and biological domains, and it is not simply a continuation of the Third Industrial Revolution but a distinct and separate revolution.

Vijay Pereira, Elias Hadjielias, Michael Christofi, Demetris Vronti. March 2023: Artificial intelligence (AI) can bring both opportunities and challenges to human resource management (HRM). While scholars have been examining the impact of AI on workplace outcomes more closely over the past two decades, the literature falls short in providing a holistic scholarly review of this body of research. Such a review is needed in order to: (a) guide future research on the effects of AI on the workplace; and (b) help managers make proper use of AI technology to improve workplace and organizational outcomes.

Introduction: The world is witnessing the start of a new industrial revolution, which is expected to have a profound impact on industries across the globe (Aazam, Zeadally, & Harras, 2018; Soh & Connolly, 2020; Xu, David, & Kim, 2018). This is a new era of bridging the physical with the digital world (Xu *et al*., 2018), strengthening human-machine interactions (Eberhard *et al*., 2017; Ferreira, Oliveira, Silva, & da Cunha Cavalcanti, 2020) and fostering automation through integrations between smart machines and intelligent software (Ibarra, Ganzarain, & Igartua, 2018).

Worker and workplace Artificial Intelligence (AI) coexistence: Emerging themes and research agenda JUNE 2023

Araz Zirar, Syed Imran Ali, Nazrul Islam: Algorithmic approaches reduce worker involvement and interpretation in workplaces (Holford, 2019). It is generally accepted that workplace AI threatens the continuity and security of worker jobs (Arslan *et al*., 2021; Rampersad, 2020). AI applications are also projected to take over full-time and permanent jobs while workers will be hired for short-term assignments (Braganza *et al*., 2020). Therefore, uncertainty about the employment of workers appears to be an integrated element of workplace AI (Costello and Donnellan, 2007). This threat is genuine for jobs requiring repetitive motion, data management and analysis, repeated physical control of equipment, and individual evaluative interaction (Chuang, 2020).

- Automation, Digitalization, and Artificial Intelligence in the Workplace: Implications for Political Behaviour MAY 2022

Aina Gallego and Thomas Kurer: Automation, digitalization, and, more recently, artificial intelligence (AI) are fundamentally reshaping the employment structure of postindustrial societies. The introduction of computers, robotics, or the internet changes the way workers perform their jobs, modifies the value of skills, and creates entirely new job titles. This profound transformation is raising recurring concerns about the potential of labor markets to create sufficient employment and about the capacity of workers to acquire the skills needed to succeed in tomorrow's world of work. It should not come as a surprise that the strong distributive implications of introducing new technologies in the workplace have sparked a vivid academic debate about the political consequences of such transformation. More pessimistic views point to historical precedents in arguing that digitalization, automation, or AI pose a threat to democratic stability because citizens will revolt if economic modernization does not favor a large enough part of the population and states fail to sufficiently compensate those left behind.

Using Artificial Intelligence in the workplace JULY 2022

Angelica Salvi del Pero[i], Peter Wyckoff[ii] and Ann Vourc'h Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems are changing workplaces. AI systems have

the potential to improve workplaces, but ensuring trustworthy use of AI in the workplace means addressing the ethical risks it can raise. This paper reviews possible risks in terms of human rights (privacy, fairness, agency and dignity); transparency and explainability; robustness, safety and security; and accountability. The paper also reviews ongoing policy action to promote trustworthy use of AI in the workplace. Existing legislation to ensure ethical workplaces must be enforced effectively, and serve as the foundation for new policy. Economy- and society-wide initiatives on AI, such as the EU AI Act and standard-setting, can also play a role. New workplace-specific measures and collective agreements can help fill remaining gaps.

Artificial intelligence: Implications for the future of work AUGUST 2022

John Howard M: Artificial intelligence (AI) is a broad transdisciplinary field with roots in logic, statistics, cognitive psychology, decision theory, neuroscience, linguistics, cybernetics, and computer engineering. The modern field of AI began at a small summer workshop at Dartmouth College in 1956. Since then, AI applications made possible by machine learning (ML), an AI subdiscipline, include Internet searches, e-commerce sites, goods and services recommender systems, image and speech recognition, sensor technologies, robotic devices, and cognitive decision support systems (DSSs). As more applications are integrated into everyday life, AI is predicted to have a globally transformative influence on economic and social structures similar to the effect that other general-purpose technologies, such as steam engines, railroads, electricity, electronics, and the Internet, have had.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution – Smart Technology, Artificial Intelligence JULY 2022

Rudolf M. Oosthuizen: In the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), STARA (smart technology, artificial intelligence, robotics, and algorithms) is predicted to replace a third of the jobs that exist today. Almost twice as many current work tasks will be handled by robots. It is forecast that by 2025, 85 million jobs may be displaced by a shift in the division of labor between humans and machines, while 97 million new roles may emerge that are more adapted to the new division of labor between humans, machines and algorithms. Industrial psychologists are playing an increasingly important role in the workplace due to these trends from a strategic intelligence perspective. The objective of this article is to present a critical review of industrial psychologists in future workplaces in the context of the 4IR - STARA. A competence model is posed for industrial psychologists to perform a strategic intelligence role in organizations in the 4IR.

Artificial intelligence – challenges and opportunities for international HRM MARCH 2022

Pawan Budhwar: Artificial intelligence (AI) and other AI-based applications are being integrated into firms' human resource management (HRM) approaches for managing people in domestic and international organisations. The last decade has seen a growth in AI-based applications proliferating the HRM function, triggering an exciting new stream of research on topics such as the social presence of AI and robotics, effects of AI adoption on individual and business level outcomes, and evaluating AI-enabled HRM practices. Adopting these technologies has resulted in how work is organised in local and international firms, noting opportunities for employees and firms' resource utilisation, decision-making, and problem-solving. However, despite a growing interest in scholarship, research on AI-based technologies for HRM is limited and fragmented.

RESEACRH METHODOLOGY

- ***Literature Review:*** Reviewing existing research literature is fundamental to understanding the current state-of-the-art in AI. Resources used here include academic journals, conference proceedings, books, and whitepapers. Online databases like PubMed, IEEE Xplore, arXiv, and Google Scholar are commonly used for accessing academic papers.
- ***Data Collection and Annotation:*** Data is crucial for training and testing AI models. Resources used in data collection may include public datasets (e.g., MNIST, ImageNet, COCO), proprietary datasets collected by organizations, or data gathered through surveys, experiments, or crowd-sourcing platforms like Amazon Mechanical Turk.
- ***Computational Resources:*** High-performance computing resources are essential for training and running AI models, especially deep learning models. These resources may include CPUs, GPUs, TPUs, and cloud computing platforms like AWS, Google Cloud Platform, and Microsoft Azure.
- ***Software Tools and Frameworks:*** Various software tools and frameworks are used for developing AI models. Popular ones include TensorFlow, PyTorch, scikit-learn, Keras, and Apache Spark for machine learning tasks, and libraries like NLTK, spaCy, and Gensim for natural language processing.
- ***Experimentation Tools:*** Tools for designing, running, and analyzing experiments are important resources in AI research methodology. This includes software for A/B testing, experimental design, statistical analysis, and visualization.
- ***Collaboration Platforms:*** Platforms for collaboration and version control, such as GitHub, GitLab, or Bitbucket, facilitate teamwork and code sharing among researchers and developers.
- ***Research Institutions and Universities:*** Access to academic institutions, research labs, and universities provides resources such as funding, mentorship, access to specialized equipment, and collaboration opportunities.
- ***Ethical Guidelines and Regulations:*** Resources related to ethical guidelines, regulatory frameworks, and best practices in AI research and development are essential for ensuring responsible conduct in research. This includes institutional review boards (IRBs), ethical guidelines provided by organizations like ACM and IEEE, and governmental regulations.
- ***Online Communities and Forums:*** Online platforms such as Stack Overflow, Reddit (e.g: MachineLearning), and AI-specific forums provide resources for discussions, asking questions, and sharing knowledge with the broader AI community.
- ***Books and Tutorials:*** Textbooks, online courses, and tutorials offer structured learning materials covering fundamental concepts, methodologies, and practical techniques in AI research.
- ***Conference Proceedings and Workshops:*** Participation in AI conferences, workshops, and seminars provides opportunities for networking, feedback, and staying updated on the latest advancements and trends in the field.

By utilizing these resources effectively, we have conducted rigorous and impactful AI research, contributing to advancements in the field.

Scope of the Study: The scope of artificial intelligence (AI) the new revolution, refers to the transformative potential of AI technologies in reshaping industries, economies, and societies in ways that are comparable to past industrial revolutions. This "new revolution" is often associated with the ongoing digital transformation and the increasing integration of AI into various aspects of our lives. Here are some key aspects of AI's scope in this new revolution:

- ***Economic Transformation:*** AI has the potential to drive significant economic growth by increasing productivity, creating new industries, and generating jobs in AI-related fields. It can also optimize supply chains, enhance decision-making, and improve overall business efficiency.
- ***Industry Disruption:*** AI is disrupting traditional industries such as manufacturing, healthcare, finance, and transportation. For example, robotics and automation powered by AI are changing the landscape of manufacturing, while

telemedicine and AI-driven diagnostics are transforming healthcare.

- ***Personalized Experiences:*** AI enables personalization in various services, from content recommendations on streaming platforms to targeted advertising and personalized healthcare treatments. This customization enhances user experiences and engagement.
- ***Automation:*** AI-driven automation is impacting the workforce, automating routine tasks and freeing up human workers to focus on more creative and complex aspects of their jobs. This can lead to increased efficiency and cost savings for organizations.
- ***Data Analytics:*** AI facilitates the analysis of vast amounts of data, allowing businesses and organizations to extract valuable insights and make data-driven decisions. This is critical in areas like market research, customer behaviour analysis, and risk management.
- ***AI in Healthcare:*** AI is revolutionizing healthcare with applications in medical imaging, drug discovery, predictive analytics, and remote patient monitoring. It has the potential to improve patient outcomes and reduce healthcare costs.
- ***AI Ethics and Governance:*** The ethical and regulatory aspects of AI are becoming increasingly important. Developing ethical AI guidelines and ensuring responsible AI deployment are key challenges in this revolution.
- ***Education and Upskilling:*** As AI transforms industries, there is a growing need for education and upskilling programs to prepare the workforce for AI-related jobs and to address the potential job displacement caused by automation.
- ***AI in Government:*** Governments are using AI for various purposes, including optimizing public services, enhancing national security, and addressing social challenges like traffic management and healthcare delivery.
- ***AI and Sustainability:*** AI can contribute to sustainability efforts by optimizing energy consumption, improving agriculture practices, monitoring climate change, and assisting in environmental conservation.
- ***Global Competitiveness:*** Nations and organizations are investing in AI research and development to maintain competitiveness on the global stage. AI has the potential to reshape the geopolitical landscape.
- ***AI and Human-AI Collaboration:*** The scope of AI includes exploring how humans and AI systems can work together effectively. This involves developing AI systems that augment human abilities and promote collaborative problem-solving.

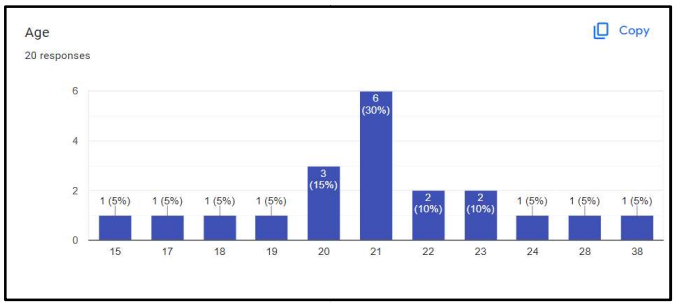
When it comes to research methodology in the context of AI, we followed established procedures that involve:

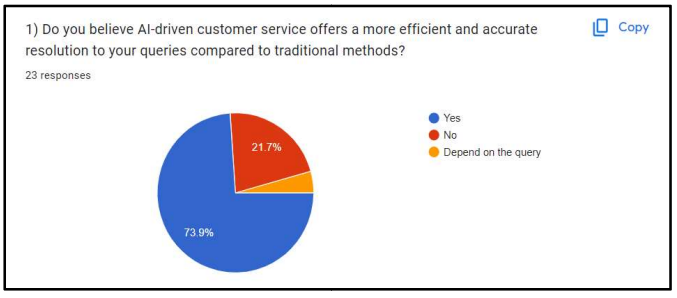
- ***Problem Identification:*** Identifying a research problem or question that needs to be addressed. This could involve reviewing existing literature, observing real-world challenges, or identifying gaps in current AI techniques.
- ***Literature Review:*** Conducting a comprehensive review of existing research papers, articles, books, and other publications related to the research problem. This helps researchers understand the current state of the field and identify areas where their research can contribute.
- ***Data Collection:*** If empirical research is involved, researchers collect relevant data, which could be in the form of structured data, unstructured data, or a combination of both. Data collection methods vary depending on the research question.
- ***Data Preprocessing:*** Preparing and cleaning the collected data to ensure its quality and suitability for analysis. This step may involve data cleaning, transformation, and feature engineering.
- ***Experimentation:*** Conducting experiments or simulations to test the chosen algorithms on the collected data. Researchers typically use performance metrics to evaluate the effectiveness of their AI models.
- ***Analysis:*** Analysing the results of experiments to draw meaningful conclusions. Researchers may also use statistical methods to validate their findings.
- ***Continued Learning and Improvement:*** AI research is a dynamic field, and researchers continually stay updated with the latest developments, methodologies, and techniques. They may also build upon their own work in future research.

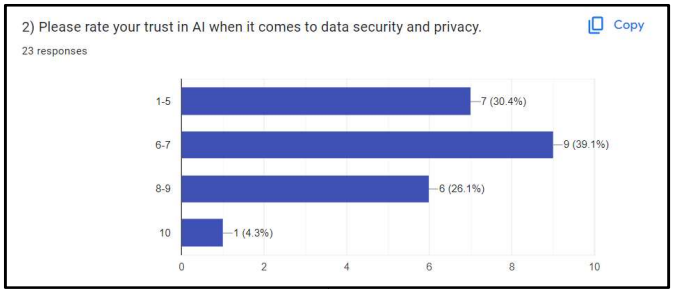
Data Analysis & Interpretation: The Study Included the Implications of Arti1cial Intelligence from a Industry Specific Perspective. The Study From a student perspective, the implications of AI are both fascinating and daunting. On one hand, AI Users incredible opportunities for innovation, advancement, and convenience. Students are witnessing the integration of AI into various aspects of daily life, from virtual assistants streamlining tasks to predictive algorithmsenhancing educational experiences. However, there's also a sense of caution and concern about the potential rami1cations of AI, including its impact on the job market, privacy issues, and ethicaldilemmas. As students, wearenot just passive observers but active participants in shaping the future of AI.

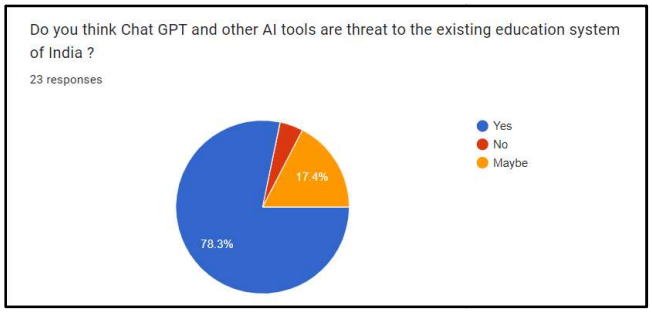
ResearchMetrics	Gender-MaleandFemale
Age- 18-26	Income-10,000-16,000
Profession-Students\Employed	EconomicClass-MiddleClass

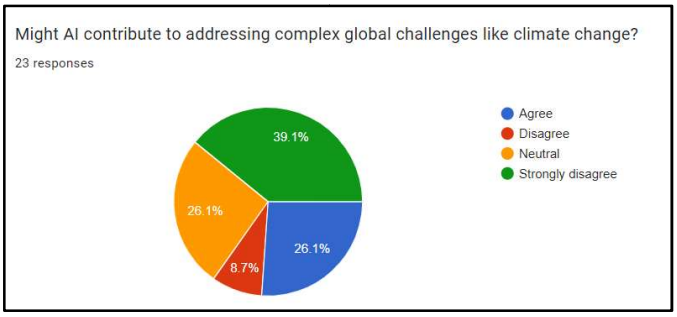
Students have aunique opportunity to contribute to AI research in numerous ways. Firstly, through academic pursuits, students can engage in interdisciplinary studies, combining 1elds like computerscience, mathematics, psychology, and ethics to better understand AI'scapabilities and limitations. By conducting research projects, students can explore cutting-edge topics such as machine learning algorithms, natural language processing, and robotics, thereby advancing the frontiers of AIknowledge. Moreover, students can influence the direction of AI research by participating in collaborative initiatives and competitions. Events like hackathons, coding challenges, and AI competitions provideplatforms for students to apply their skills, tackle real-world problems, and develop innovativesolutions. These experiences notonly foster creativity and problem-solving abilities but also contributevaluable insights and advancements to the broader AI community.

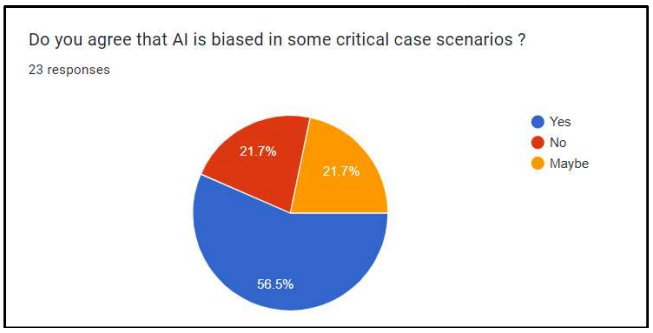


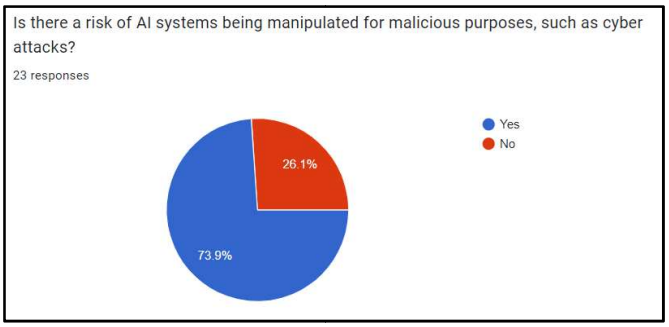


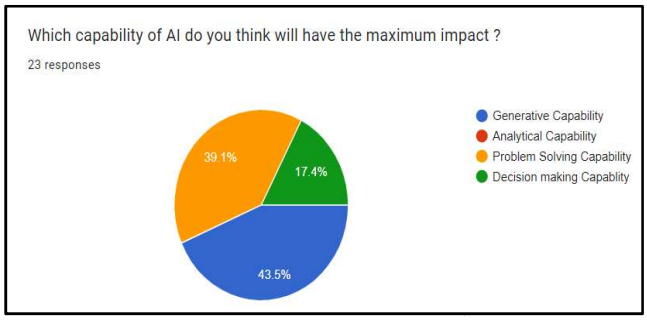


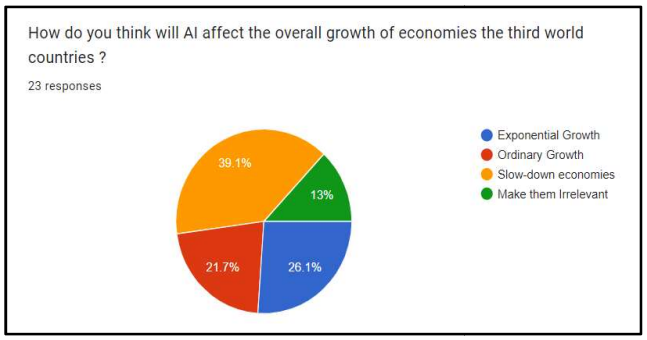


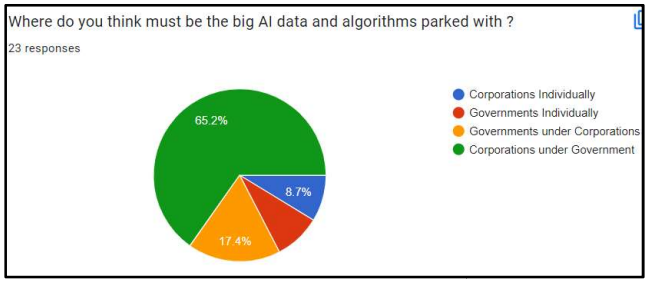


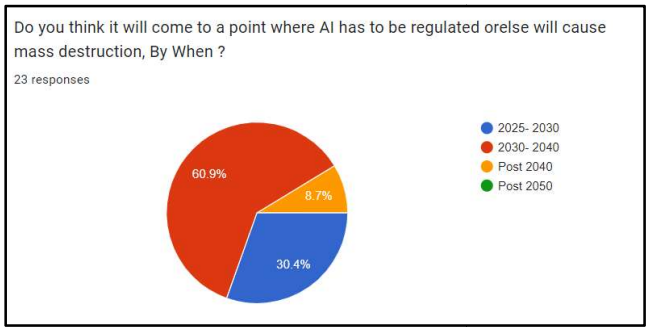












In conclusion, the implications of AI from a student perspective are multifaceted, encompassing both excitement and concern. However, students are not passive bystanders but active agents in shaping the trajectory of AI research and development. Through academic pursuits, collaborative initiatives, advocacy efforts, open-source contributions, and career choices, students can play a pivotal role in advancing AI technologies responsibly and ethically, ensuring a future where AI bene1ts humanity while minimizing potential risks.

- **Do you believe AI-driven customer service users a more efficient and accurate resolution to your queries compared to traditional methods?**

Seventy three percent of students hold the belief that AI-driven customer service proves to be more

Efficient and provides accurate solutions to queries. This resounding majority underscores the growing con1dence in AI's capabilities to streamline and enhance customer service experiences. With its ability to analyze vast amounts of data rapidly and adapt to various scenarios, AI stands poised to revolutionize how businesses interact with their customers, delivering swift and precise assistance.

- **Please rate your trust in AI when it comes to data security and privacy.**

Sixty-three percent of people express trust in AI regarding privacy and security concerns. This con1dence stems from AI's ability to implement robust encryption protocols, advanced authentication mechanisms, and proactive threat detection measures. AI-driven technologies, such as machine learning algorithms and natural language processing, can analyze vast datasets to identify patterns and anomalies, enhancing security protocols. Additionally, AI's automation capabilities streamline security processes, reducing human error and ensuring consistent compliance with privacy regulations.

Moreover, AI's capacity to adapt and evolve in response to emerging threats instills further trust, as it demonstrates a commitment to staying ahead of potential risks. Overall, the integration of AI instills con1dence by offering sophisticated solutions to privacy and security challenges, thus fostering trust among users.

Fifteen percent of the population who was a part of the survey has proved that people have still given inputs where in there is minimal trust on technologies like AI.

- **Do you think Chat GPT and other AI tools are threat to the existing education system of India**

Eighty percent of the Audience believes that ChatGPT and other Generative AI's will change the Indian education system. ChatGPT could potentially impact the education system in India in several ways. Firstly, it could serve as a valuable tool for personalized learning, offering tailored explanations, practice exercises, and educational resources based on individual students' needs and learning styles. This could help address the diverse educational requirements of India's large and varied student population. Additionally, ChatGPT could support language learning by providing immersive language practice and real-time feedback to students, particularly in regions where multilingualism is prevalent. Furthermore, ChatGPT could assist teachers by automating administrative tasks, providing educational content suggestions, and offering virtual tutoring support, thus helping to alleviate some of the burdens associated with large class sizes and limited resources. Overall, while ChatGPT's impact on the education system would depend on various factors such as accessibility, infrastructure, and integration strategies, it has the potential to enhance learning outcomes, promote inclusivity, and support educators in their efforts to provide quality education to all students in In

- Do you agree that AI is biased in some critical case scenarios?

Yes	12	48.4%
No	5	28.8%
Maybe	6	24.2%

Pros: AI can analyze vast amounts of data rapidly, aiding in diagnosing critical medical conditions and providing timely treatment recommendations. It can also assist in predicting potential risks and outcomes, improving patient care and prognosis. Moreover, AI can automate routine tasks, freeing up healthcare professionals to focus on critical decision-making and patient interaction.

Cons: AI may not always account for nuanced patient factors or unexpected variables, leading to inaccuracies or errors in diagnosis and treatment. Additionally, reliance on AI may reduce human oversight and accountability, potentially compromising patient safety. Furthermore, concerns about data privacy and security arise, as AI systems require access to sensitive patient information.

- **Which Ability of AI do you think will be disruptive**

This order, starting with problem-solving ability, followed by decision-making, and ending with generative capability, can create a signi1cant impact in the world due to its progression from foundational to advanced AI capabilities.

- ***Problem-solving ability:*** Beginning with problem-solving sets the groundwork for AI's utility in addressing real-world challenges. By efficiently analysing data and identifying patterns, AI can tackle complex problems across various domains, from healthcare and 1nance to environmental sustainability. This capability lays the foundation for leveraging AI to enhance productivity, efficiency, and innovation in industries and societal contexts.
- ***Decision-making:*** Once AI demonstrates pro1ciency in problem-solving, its ability to make decisions becomes paramount. Decision-making AI systems can evaluate multiple factors, weigh potential outcomes, and optimize choices in dynamic environments. This capability is crucial for supporting human decision-makers in complex scenarios, such as healthcare diagnosis, 1nancial forecasting, and strategic planning. AI-driven decision support can lead to more informed, data-driven decisions, ultimately improving outcomes and resource allocation.
- ***Generative capability:*** Building upon problem-solving and decision-making, generative capability represents AI's capacity to create new content, ideas, or solutions. This includes natural language generation, image synthesis, and creative problem-solving. Generative AI can inspire innovation, facilitate creativity, and unlock new possibilities in 1elds like art, design, and scienti1c discovery. While still evolving, this capability holds immense potential for generating novel insights, fostering collaboration, and driving forward-thinking solutions to global challenges.

- **How do you think will AI affect the overall growth of economies the third world countries**

Seventy Four percent of our survey audience came to a ground that it will slow down economies .AI adoption in third-world countries may face several challenges, leading to ordinary economic growth. Firstly, limited access to infrastructure, such as reliable internet connectivity and computing resources, hinders the deployment and utilization of AI technologies. Additionally, the high cost of implementing and maintaining AI systems poses a barrier for cash-strapped economies. Moreover, the lack of skilled workforce and educational opportunities in AI-related 1elds constrains the development and utilization of AI solutions. Furthermore, regulatory and ethical concerns, coupled with inadequate policies and governance frameworks, may deter investment and innovation in AI. Overall, these factors contribute to a slower pace of AI adoption in third-world countries, impeding their ability to leverage AI's transformative potential for achieving signi1cant economic growth and development.

- **What is the timeline the world looks at AI disrupting the world at the Peak**

AI is projected to reach its peak post-2030 due to several converging factors. Firstly, ongoing advancements in computing power, coupled with exponential growth in data availability, will fuel the development of more sophisticated AI models and algorithms. Additionally, increased investment in AI research and development across sectors will accelerate innovation and adoption. Moreover, emerging technologies like quantum computing and neuromorphic computing hold the potential to revolutionize AI capabilities further. Furthermore, maturation of AI applications in 1elds such as healthcare, 1nance, and transportation will demonstrate tangible bene1ts, driving widespread acceptance and integration. Lastly, evolving societal attitudes and regulatory frameworks will foster responsible AI deployment, enabling AI to realize its full potential in addressing complex global challenges and reshaping industries, economies, and societies.

- **What must be India's approach while taking on Artificial Intelligence as a technology**

India's approach to tackling AI should be multifaceted, encompassing collaboration, innovation, and strategic planning. Learning from the UK's experience, India can adopt a balanced approach by leveraging existing expertise while also building its unique capabilities.

Firstly, India can bene1t from collaborating with the UK and other leading AI nations to share best practices, research 1ndings, and resources. This collaboration can include joint research projects, knowledge exchange programs, and policy dialogues aimed at addressing common challenges and opportunities in AI development and deployment.

Secondly, India should focus on building its own AI ecosystem tailored to its speci1c needs and priorities. This involves investing in research and development, fostering a vibrant startup ecosystem, and promoting AI education and skill development. By nurturing indigenous talent and innovation, India can develop AI solutions that address local challenges and contribute to national development goals.

Furthermore, India should adopt a proactive approach to AI governance, emphasizing ethical principles, transparency, and accountability. This involves developing robust regulatory frameworks, privacy laws, and standards to ensure responsible AI deployment and protect citizens' rights.

Overall, India can learn from the UK's experiences in AI adoption while also forging its path to becoming a global AI powerhouse. By collaborating with international partners, fostering domestic innovation, and prioritizing ethical considerations, India can harness the transformative potential of AI to drive inclusive growth, innovation, and societal progress.

CONCLUSION

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings. It has a wide range of uses, from mundane to breath-taking, and is already disrupting virtually every business process in every industry. Machine learning (ML) is an umbrella term for solving problems for which development of algorithms by human programmers would be cost-prohibitive, and instead the problems are solved by helping machines "discover" their own algorithms, without needing to be explicitly told what to do by any human-developed algorithms. Data mining is a related field of study, focusing on exploratory data analysis through unsupervised learning. By the early 1960s, an experimental "learning machine" with punched tape memory, called Cybertron, had been developed by Raytheon Company to analyze sonar signals, electrocardiograms, and speech patterns using rudimentary reinforcement learning. There are four basic types of machine learning: supervised learning, unsupervised learning, semi supervised learning and reinforcement learning. Deep learning algorithms such as convolutional neural networks and recurrent neural networks are used in supervised, unsupervised and reinforcement learning tasks, depending on the required uses and situations. The study explores the implications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on various sectors, including students' perspectives. AI offers opportunities for innovation, advancement, and convenience, such as virtual assistants and predictive algorithms. However, there is also concern about its impact on the job market, privacy issues, and ethical dilemmas. Students can contribute to AI research through academic pursuits, interdisciplinary studies, and participating in collaborative initiatives and competitions. Students believe AI-driven customer service is more efficient and accurate than traditional methods, as it can analyze vast amounts of data rapidly and adapt to various scenarios. AI's trust in data security and privacy is high, with 63% of people expressing trust in AI due to its robust encryption protocols, advanced authentication mechanisms, and proactive threat detection measures. However, 15% of the population still has minimal trust in AI technologies. By actively participating in AI research, students can contribute responsibly and ethically to a future where AI benefits humanity while minimizing potential risks. The Indian education system is expected to be significantly impacted by ChatGPT and other Generative AI tools, as they offer personalized learning, language learning, and automation of administrative tasks. However, concerns about bias and data privacy arise. AI can analyze vast amounts of data rapidly, aiding in diagnosing critical medical conditions and providing timely treatment recommendations. However, it may not always account for nuanced patient factors or unexpected variables, leading to inaccuracies or errors in diagnosis and treatment. The disruptive abilities of AI are problem-solving ability, decision-making, and generative capability. Problem-solving allows AI to tackle complex problems across various domains, while decision-making allows AI to evaluate multiple factors and optimize choices in dynamic environments. Generative capability, which includes natural language generation and image synthesis, can inspire innovation and unlock new possibilities in fields like art, design, and scientific discovery. AI adoption in third-world countries may face challenges, such as limited access to infrastructure and limited access to technology. Despite these challenges, AI has the potential to enhance learning outcomes, promote inclusivity, and support educators in their efforts to provide quality education to all students in India.

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