



A Companies' Eye View of the Future of AI

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ABSTRACT

In the present paper we discuss the importance of artificial intelligence in different sector of IT. We also found that AI presents both opportunities and challenges. Artificial intelligence takes the innovation process to a whole new level. The challenges are the new uncertainty in financial markets, the subversive potential of artificial intelligence algorithms, the lack of transparency in algorithms and the need to protect personal data.

Keyword: Artificial intelligence, Challenges, Future of AI

INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence is no longer a buzzword, it has deep roots. Technology has entered the era of industrialization and the global competition for superiority of artificial intelligence has long begun. Businesses must be prepared to take advantage of artificial intelligence.

Preface

AI necessitates strong human leadership: Because leadership is a more analytical task and other business functions are performed on systems with artificial intelligence, they are reserved exclusively for humans in the foreseeable future. Trust, a sense of belonging, and a sense of purpose are built in relationships with others. In an environment full of smart cars (a scenario many people are concerned about), human driving is more necessary than ever. If people trust others, they will obey them. They don't want their computers and their decisions to obey. In the business of the future, leaders must have good interpersonal skills, responsibility and a strong sense of ethics. At the same time, you also need strong thinking skills to get the machine to work. They need to understand how to use machines as consultants and how to use machines in business. Decide not to agree to advice if necessary. That's why it's so important to monitor the quality of the data entering the AI and ask questions that AI can answer. If you don't ask the right questions, you'll get the wrong answers. It will be a big deal for all of us.

Corporate strategy makes a difference in the age of AI. :-

When done properly, artificial intelligence systems can predict business opportunities. They provide valuable advice on specific issues. However, they do not immediately replace human strategic thinking. Markets are influenced by the social, political, cultural, ecological and other fundamental conditions in which they operate. They are so complex that the AI can't figure out the number and spit out the "correct" step (i.e. the most logical step) to move on to. Making bold strategic decisions in complex situations requires intuition. This is a basic human skill that will become important in the future. why? In a market with machines and algorithms that everyone has access to "til death", strategy is a key difference between competitors. Therefore, it is important to provide the best possible human inference, not an artificial response. Aspects involved are diversity, diversity of opinion, collective intelligence and concentration of the human spirit. Strategy development must resume. It requires organizational speed, flexibility and understanding rather than a continuous process that AI also supports.

In the short term, AI will increase the dominance of internet behemoths and platforms.:

Digitization has given rise to Internet giants such as Google, Facebook, Amazon, and Tencent, and other platforms such as Uber, Airbnb and Ant Financial. They threaten traditional business models on the player's supply side by accumulating and meeting consumer demand. Many modern AI applications still rely on relatively simple deep learning techniques in which large numbers of images, text, or audio clips are sent to the device to recognize patterns. Because data is the lifeblood of these technologies, it leverages the strengths of high-tech giants in the US and China. Ultimately, AI could create a situation where multiple global digital players can dominate other sectors. Although today's mainstream enterprises are facing the first wave of digitalization and poised to compete with Google and new AI platforms around the world, AI is being used in multiple business models. Competition is still risky. -Platform-based appearance. So there is a problem. Leveraging the power of the operating system, there is no choice between the most diverse players and the leading operating

systems, collecting more and more personal information. In an elite world limited to a handful of digital gamers, there is another danger. This means that key players can set their prices. They can abuse tremendous power when dealing with suppliers. Most observers cannot give them their global footprint and can move their operations to unregulated (and low tax) countries. Also, the regulations do not contain the correct rules for building digital business models. The situation is even more dramatic when digital business models rely on artificial intelligence.

Google and other search engines may become obsolete as a result of portable AI:

Today's artificial intelligence world dominated by Internet giants doesn't seem very impressive. However, with the gradual shift from deep learning technologies to automatic thinking and genetic algorithms, artificial intelligence solutions and new forms of technology (such as personal portable artificial intelligence devices) are being developed that are useful to today's Internet giants. These personal assistants introduce new P2P protocols and technologies. It is intuitive and relatively inexpensive for consumers (i.e. large products), and consumer data is stored in a private cloud to protect privacy. By continuously creating self-learning profiles, consumers receive personalized recommendations based on patterns of behavior displayed, observed, and derived. Mobile AI will once again give consumers direct access to their existing businesses. For example, landlords can contact temporary tenants directly, but Airbnb does all the work for now. As a result, existing monopolies will be shaken. The end of technology consolidation and the end of operating systems like Uber, Airbnb may be better than you think! AI is still a moon image project, but it's technically possible. If capital is injected this year, will it become a reality? Who Delivers Mobile AI? In the world of mobile AI, network effects don't matter (a device is a "platform"), so an operating system has no competitive advantage. With the emergence of multiple AI solution providers competing for the best performing algorithms, devices can offer the best solution to meet consumer needs. When does it happen? Considering that it has been 10 years since the first mobile phone was released, it is expected that AI in mobile phones will exert its destructive power at the same time as the advent of smartphones.

Artificial intelligence will replace company silos with powerful value networks.

Artificial intelligence delivers on its 20-year promise of high-performance virtual tasks. The vertical value chain is divided into the Avalo network. The clearer and more predictable the number and behavior of customers thanks to artificial intelligence, the more likely they are to be attacked at all levels. Anyone who smokes or is physically active can be interested in health insurance. People who live alone and have little social interaction are willing to share TV and provide food. For companies, whether intentionally or unintentionally, it makes sense to partner with other companies by buying from a specific network (similar to today's airline syndicates) and treating it as a network. .. Multiple networks, large and small, may emerge, but either way, every company that participates divides their staff and focuses on core competencies and light, focused skills. Better yet, basic AI systems always create consumers. Data used by all partners. As a result, they constantly improve their goals. Data exchange is particularly important in corporate networks. No company develops applications based on the "big picture" of businesses unfamiliar with AI, including markets, supply chains, investors, regulators, etc. However, networks can benefit from integrating data into new platforms. By operating on a commercial network equipped with artificial intelligence, transaction costs (coordination costs for economic transactions) can be significantly reduced. Let's look at some examples. You can create documents such as contracts with AI, reducing legal costs. For example, artificial intelligence can reduce translation and communication costs. Reduce information costs using AI-powered algorithms that provide the most popular media and the lowest prices and fastest delivery on the market.

AI is the source of systemic risks.

Artificial intelligence poses new questions and challenges to the traditional financial system. Banks and insurance companies are just getting started, and competitors have already started. Internet giants, for example, are using data analytics and artificial intelligence to create products that help gain weight in the financial services industry. These products can be financial products aimed directly at consumers, or they can also be products aimed at banks and insurance companies (eg processed data sets). Banks and insurance companies face a significant systematic oligopoly. The question is how to deal with these competitors. Most of them have so far moved away from the non-financial sector. At the same time, artificial intelligence is enabling the emergence of numerous smaller fintechs where we specialize in smaller market segments and provide highly specialized solutions. All this complicates the market a lot. And just like the competition among the elite startups mentioned earlier, it can affect your financial stability. The problem remains. How do regulators maintain control? As algorithms increase control over asset allocation and trading, other systemic risks posed by AI may affect the stock market. Today's market has millions of players with at least the same number of strategies and decision models. In the future, a handful of "better" algorithms will be able to trade stocks with a handful of AI providers. If everyone reacts the same, it could be a brutal market move or a slump. There are other risks as well. How will algorithms that fundamentally process data respond quietly to sudden shocks or crises? What if a major AI operating system is infected with AI malware and its algorithms are compromised? What if the algorithm improves and achieves the same success?

Companies pay the price when AI algorithms collude.

More and more prices are set in the dark areas of the algorithm. With a pricing system that fully supports AI, consumers can't compare prices or know when or how much. This can lead to deliberate fraud and price sharing. Also keep that in mind. Algorithms designed specifically for fixed prices that use every possible means to get the most out of a customer's willingness to pay can push each other in a human direction as customers learn. .. is the algorithm responsible when it decides to cooperate? In this case, the CEO and advisors are in the AI system black box. Explain the decision. What if the algorithm is not proven to be relevant? Antitrust authorities can fine companies that are not open to the public simply because of unusual price increases. This effectively reflects the burden of proof. Second, the company must prove that its algorithm does not affect other algorithms.

Humans and AI will collaborate to innovate.

Looking back on history, it is amazing how human innovation has shaped the modern world. Imagine life without electricity 200 years ago.

150 years ago there were no cars. 100 years ago there was no TV. 20 years ago on smartphones and social networks. So how will artificial intelligence affect innovation? There are two ways. First, artificial intelligence is rapidly driving many innovation processes. Artificial intelligence can accurately predict the results of real-world experiments and accelerate the invention of new products and solutions (such as new drugs). Second, applications of artificial intelligence can change the nature of the innovation process itself, taking the innovation process to a new level. Artificial intelligence is creative in itself, but not in isolation. It still demands that all of his power be relinquished. You must provide feedback and guidance, manage your processes, evaluate results, and reach the right conclusions. We are still the brains behind innovation and creativity.

Managers will be held accountable for AI's mistakes.

The ultimate responsibility for all business activities, including those influenced, generated and amplified by artificial intelligence, rests with people, business leaders/managers. Regulators have already made this clear, and authorities are responsible for breaches and accidents caused by artificial intelligence systems. This poses a significant risk to management as the algorithm will learn on its own and will be imperfect in the future. That's why companies are so excited about stopping AI from becoming a black box. Responsibility functions must be integrated with artificial intelligence. It's also because artificial intelligence affects customer relationships. People fear the idea of an inhuman black box that controls many aspects of their lives. (Who can borrow a bank loan? How much does my health insurance cost? What determines the price we buy?) A lot of people (basically anyway) want to know what the algorithm does... Injustice can lead to numerous legal disputes. But here, the interests of the company and its customers are aligned. And this fact can lead to new trusting relationships. The company name guarantees fairness and safety.

A new equilibrium in data privacy must be found.

The use of artificial intelligence requires the creation of data protection legislation based on current consent. Artificial intelligence can discover unexpected connections between data and discover entirely new connections. Without such a thing as mobile AI in the Fourth Treaty, it would be difficult to control the use of personal information. At the same time, more data is being collected than ever before. Therefore, a balance must be struck between data protection and further development of artificial intelligence. An effective and equitable form of privacy is balancing the interests of citizens and the economy. This allows these companies to offer their customers a wide range of innovative and safe products and solutions. It also gives citizens control over their personal information. This is very important. Future AI applications will only succeed if data protection legislation is based on data sovereignty (based on clear and general rules about what happens to personal data and how it is handled). Perhaps (for completeness of data processing). The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) adopted by the European Union in 2016 coordinates data protection across Europe. It also strengthens consumer rights. The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is a good reason. European citizens need to be able to make informed decisions about the artificial intelligence services and features they want to use and the types of data processing they consent to. Unlike the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the European Online Data Protection Directive is going in the wrong direction. By emphasizing the simplicity of data, the current rule format creates barriers to data processing, prevents employment growth in Europe, and negatively impacts the European economy as a whole. In the medium term, it may be easier to secure data in the field of artificial intelligence. The fourth article describes the world of mobile AI. everyone in this world .

Conclusion :

We have seen just how important artificial intelligence is in every profession. Without AI, the future is clear, and the global race to AI wants to implement AI at scale to give economies and businesses a competitive advantage. We also found that AI presents both opportunities and challenges. For the first time, corporate silos can be replaced with higher quality networks. Mobile phones are revolutionizing traditional business models by empowering platforms and consumers. Artificial intelligence takes the innovation process to a whole new level. The challenges are the new uncertainty in financial markets, the subversive potential of artificial intelligence algorithms, the lack of transparency in algorithms and the need to protect personal data. Regulators must also answer the questions posed by the new agency, take advantage of the opportunities provided by artificial intelligence, and address these issues based solely on human judgment, coordination and accountability. In other words, as the previous two arguments clearly show, in the age of artificial intelligence, human leadership and good business strategy are more important than ever.

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