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Submission date: 15-Apr-2020 08:58PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1298237549

File name: rise_of_artificial_intelligence_2.5pgs.edited.docx (21.74K)

Word count: 812

Character count: 4824

Rise of Artificial Intelligence

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³ Rise of Artificial Intelligence

Part 1

The rise of artificial intelligence is one of the leading global societal issues. It refers to the advancement of computer systems that execute tasks like visual perception, decision making, and speech recognition, among others, with minimal human monitoring. Literature will prove that though artificial intelligence has ensured efficiency in an organization, it is problematic as it leads to job loss for a large number of employees requiring the development of solutions like changing the education system.

The development of artificial intelligence has attracted studies in assessing its effects on job losses. Research conducted by Oxford noted that by the 2030s, 47% of employed Americans would be jobless (³Artificial Intelligence: The Rise of AI and Its Impact, 2020). The World Economic Forum also did a study on the issue and reported that by 2022, 75 million vacancies in the nation would not be there as the computer systems replace them (³Artificial Intelligence: The Rise of AI and Its Impact, 2020). The two pieces of research show that artificial intelligence causes job losses because the systems execute tasks currently done by human beings. Notably, using the machines makes organizations save a lot, as the number of workers needed is reduced. As a result, the salaries given would be used in other areas leading to growth and development. The organizations are thus likely to prefer the machines as money is saved.

The issue affects both blue and white-collar employees regarding their living standards. The educated employees would lose their jobs, forcing them to seek chances in areas where the AI is not applied. Most of these areas are occupied by less educated people, for example, farming. There will be increased competition, as both blue and white-collar employees would invest in these areas. In the end, the living standards for the general population would drop, as income earned would be less. Nevertheless, researchers need more

investigation to determine the specific areas that would be affected by artificial intelligence. Currently, it is said that most office work would be replaced, but the affected populations need more information to determine the necessary cause of action.

The above challenge would be solved by the education system giving more emphasis on areas such as critical thinking and innovation. Such areas are impossible to replicate, indicating that organizations would need humans, preventing job loss issue. Besides, both private and public investment should be improved in ensuring that human capital is in line with market demands. For example, employees should be equipped with skills and knowledge and machines, which help them, innovate thus remaining relevant in the market.

Therefore, the development of artificial intelligence has led to job loss issue, affecting both educated and casual employees. Further studies should determine the exact areas affected in helping these populations take necessary actions. The education system would solve the issue by focusing on areas such as critical thinking and innovation that cannot be replaced by technology.

Part 2

In research on the rise of artificial intelligence, several differences between popular and scholarly articles are noted. The popular articles cover a vast range of topics, reported in shorter views. The scholarly articles, on the other hand, are specific and describe each problem at a time, giving lengthy and in-depth details. The famous pieces are mostly reported, where the writers are not the original developers of the ideas discussed. For example, they would publish other articles' work or public opinion. The scholarly essays are unique, where academics, professionals, and others expect to conduct research and report the whole process involved. Famous writers attract the general public to read their works while the scholarly authors target a specific audience. The popular articles are edited and published in the house while the academic materials are peer-reviewed before releasing it to the

intended audience. Finally, popular articles lack references, footnotes as well as specific formats while the scholarly are well documented, cited, and fluent.

Makridakis (2017) article is popular while 'Artificial Intelligence: The Rise of AI and Its Impact' (2020) is scholarly writing. They both address the rise of artificial intelligence topics, but several differences are notable. The academic article is reliable, as it is based on research unlike with the other, which has reported based on untested opinions. In addition, the scholarly article has more strengths than the other, as it has citations, references, and peer-reviewed, unlike the popular that is hard to differentiate studies and opinions. Last but not least, the visual cues evident in the scholarly source are citation, footnotes, references, introduction, literature, and conclusion, which are absent in the popular article.

References

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