

# How AI could upend the world even more than electricity or the internet

[The Economic Times](#) (March 2023)

The rise of [artificial general intelligence](#) - now seen as inevitable in Silicon Valley - will bring change that is "orders of magnitude" greater than anything the world has yet seen, observers say. But are we ready?

AGI - defined as [artificial intelligence](#) with human cognitive abilities, as opposed to more narrow artificial intelligence, such as the headline-grabbing [ChatGPT](#) - could free people from menial tasks and usher in a new era of creativity.

But such a historic paradigm shift could also threaten jobs and raise insurmountable social issues, experts warn.

Previous [technological advances](#) from electricity to the internet ignited powerful social change, says Siqu Chen, chief executive of San Francisco startup Runway.

"But what we're looking at now is intelligence itself... This is the first time we're able to create intelligence itself and increase its amount in the universe," he said.

Change, as a result, will be "orders of magnitude greater than every other technological change we've ever had in history."

And such an exciting, frightening shift is a "double-edged sword," Chen said, envisioning using AGI to tackle climate change, for example, but also warning that it is a tool that we want to be as "steerable as possible."

It was the release of ChatGPT late last year that brought the long dreamt of idea of AGI one giant leap closer to reality.

[OpenAI](#), the company behind the generative software that churns out essays, poems and computing code on command, this week released an even more powerful version of the tech that operates it - GPT-4.

It says the technology will not only be able to process text but also images, and produce more complex content such as legal complaints or video games.

As such it "exhibits human-level performance" on some benchmarks, the company said.

## Goodbye to 'drudgery'

The success of OpenAI, backed by [Microsoft](#), has ignited an arms race of sorts in Silicon Valley as tech giants seek to push their [generative AI tools](#) to the next level - though they remain wary of chatbots going off the rails.

Already, AI-infused digital assistants from Microsoft and [Google](#) can summarise meetings, draft emails, create websites, craft ad campaigns and more - giving us a glimpse of what AGI will be capable of in the future.

"We spend too much time consumed by the drudgery," said Jared Spataro, Microsoft corporate vice president.

With artificial intelligence, Spataro wants to "rediscover the soul of work," he said during a Microsoft presentation on Thursday.

Artificial intelligence can also cut costs, some suggest.

British landscape architect [Joe Perkins](#) tweeted that he used GPT-4 for a coding project, which a "very good" developer had told him would cost 5,000 pounds (\$6,000) and take two weeks.

"GPT-4 delivered the same in 3 hours, for \$0.11," he tweeted. "Genuinely mind boggling."

But that raises the question of the threat to human jobs, with entrepreneur Chen acknowledging that the technology could one day build a startup like his - or an even better version.

"How am I going to make a living and not be homeless?" he asked, adding that he was counting on solutions to emerge.

## Existential questions

Ubiquitous artificial intelligence also puts a question mark over creative authenticity as songs, images, art and more are cranked out by software instead of people.

Will humans shun education, relying instead on software to do the thinking for them?

And, who is to be trusted to make the AI unbiased, accurate, and adaptable to different countries and cultures?

AGI is "probably coming at us faster than we can process," said Sharon Zhou, cofounder of a generative AI company. The technology raises an existential question for humanity, she added.

"If there is going to be something more powerful than us and more intelligent than us, what does that mean for us?" Zhou asked. "And do we harness it? Or does it harness us?"

OpenAI says it plans to build AGI gradually with the aim of benefitting all of humanity, but it has conceded that the software has safety flaws.

Safety is a "process," OpenAI chief scientist Ilya Sutskever said in an interview with the MIT Technology Review, adding that it would be "highly desirable" for companies to "come up with some kind of process that allows for slower releases of models with these completely unprecedented capabilities."

But for now, said Zhou, slowing down is just not part of the [ethos](#).

"The power is concentrated around those who can build this stuff. And they make the decisions around this, and they are inclined to move fast," she said.

The international order itself could be at stake, she suggested.

"The pressure between US and China has been immense," Zhou says, adding that the artificial intelligence race invokes the Cold War era. "There is definitely the risk with AGI that if one country figures that out faster, will they dominate?" she asks.

"And so I think the fear is, don't stop because we can't lose."

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