A first chat with ChatGPT: A road map: Some comments

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Abstract

The title refers to an essay written by Kashyap (2023), dealing with some qualitative variables concerning AI, such as its openness (Open AI), the principles to create the "Universal identity", language certificate requirement, property rights framework, the positive side of AI making some jobs redundant, the need of code computers, and the limitations of the Turin Test. It is written taking the ChatGPT like a co-author of the paper which set straight the property right issue about the AI. The preliminary conclusion is that the higher risk about AI is on its designer, more so whether it is the Government temptation to be the "Big Thinker".

Introduction

The article, set the argument about the proper approach to Artificial intelligence. On this regards, it proposes some questions (like a road map), about the nature of intelligence. It is assume that it is somehow linked to curiosity as a first step before intelligence. This characteristics may lead to call AI as AC, or artificial curiosity. In fact, curiosity is the first step of knowledge, but intelligence is more than the ability of getting knowledge and both very far from homogeneity among individuals. Gardner (1983). Thus what is the type of intelligence AI deals about? It probably considers all at once, but as it depends upon the ability of the programmer it get a small fraction of them all.

Leaving aside the discussion about the independence or interdependence of each type of intelligence, the fact is that Artificial intelligence become a sample of what the scope of human intelligence may be about but with the limitation that it lacks the emotional or relational side of human interaction, which set a gap with AI aimed to be alike advanced humans. It takes only a fraction of our intelligence capabilities. Acemoglu and Johnson (2023). The problem and the risk is that with that small fraction may do a lot more than we do.

The underlying Risk About AI

The basic approach of AI means the higher the risk for AI not to be aware of its consequences. "As ChatGTP admits,
when asked about the lack of depth in some answers, ChatGPT gave such a candid response that it should put many of us humans, so called intelligent beings, to shame”. (Kashyap, (2023) page 4). It follows that within its limitations, language skills of the programming agent either a man or a woman, become critical as well as their ability of critical thinking. Somehow, the premise would be that while the AI setting is in the basic level the higher the risk about its consequences. It follows that as long as AI get more sophisticated and closer to Human Intelligence, it would be capable of taking better control about the risks of its consequences. So AI does not mean a risk free technology, but a different risk scale level starting from high to low may be a proper setting as long as the boundaries are clear and well done. The situation look like a child become adult. Leave the child free in the living room. Leave the adult without rules on the Street. In both cases the self control ability is different, lower in the former, higher in the later. Thus regulations should be flexible with different risk levels to be concern about AI consequences.

The principles about AI: Universal identity and organizational change

The Universal identity criteria, means that each one of us, and so does AI, have to consider ourself as an extension of the universe surrounding us, such that the ethics format for AI will fit its decisions alike humans to the legal framework to get the most of its benefits for mankind, (AI included). Furthermore, “we might be willing to compromise on our ideals to benefit what we consider to be who we are, or what is closer to us”. (Kashyap et al. page 8). This “Universal criteria” identity, would set a constraint to what AI may be able to get, but it also would be like the playing field to develop its potential. There are three levels of human identity that determine how people typically shape its framework: Individual, Universal, and Social Group. Mayes (2015).

The issue at stake deals with the fact that AI mean a different culture on its own and at the same time it sets a new culture for organizations and society as far as it changes the complexities of the power dynamics between different groups. Mayes (2015). These groups are the new dominant group (AI), the marginalized ones (the one outplaced) and, those in between (remaining groups as input of AI). On the other hand, the AI culture arise from making of technology an assembly with human abilities, letting human and technology to be closer to each other almost all in one. Human Thinking through a machine. Mixing thinking with language ability and quality data as the input driver for Artificial intelligence create a new organizational setting for human diversity which organization must adapt to. It is not only a matter of people relationships in organizations, but also a matter of human machines (AI) relationships with humans species within organizations, as well the group which they all belong to.

The speed of technological transformation

However, the problem is not only the organizational transformation, and for this matter the society as a whole, but also the speed of technological change which create an additional pressure for a faster pace of organizational change. While in the XIX century it took thirty year to get the proper fit to the new technology, the XX century required twenty year but now, it is not longer than ten years. (DW forum about AI). So it is shorter the time span to fit the organization with new technologies which means higher transformation cost to get the benefit of it before the competitors (business, government, universities, and society) do. As Kashyap suggest (page 11,) “This trend would force human beings to look
inward into what truly makes them human and realize the greater potential of their minds”. So it will come out a new development about human performance in organization dealing with innovation, creativity, strategic thinking, and prospective analysis coupled with new values about employees’ relationship at work based upon the involvement quotient measured by levels of diversity, inclusión, and sensibility.

Concluding remarks

It will lead all to create a new dominant culture toward a living organization with real consciousness as complement with AI. This means to consider AI as a choice about a particular technology which may be a tool not just for organizations but also for governments. Acemoglu and Johnson (2023). The real risk of AI may be in the real purpose of its designer and user. Governments prone to consider it self like the “Big thinker” are on top of the list about it.

References:

Acemoglu, D & Johnson, S (2023), Power and progress. Our 100 years struggle over technology and prosperity. MIT

Kashyap, R (2023) A first chat with char GPT: The first step in the road map for artificial intelligence. Qeios CC-By 4.0 article.
