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What is Artificial Intelligence and explain it?

Artificial intelligence is the intelligence of machines or software, as opposed to the intelligence of other living beings, primarily of humans. It is a field of study in computer science that develops and studies intelligent machines. Such machines may be called AIs.

Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation or approximation of human intelligence in machines. The goals of artificial intelligence include computer-enhanced learning, reasoning, and perception. AI is being used today across different industries from finance to healthcare.

When was AI invented?

The summer 1956 conference at Dartmouth College (funded by Rockefeller Institute) is considered the founder of the discipline.

What are 4 types of AI?

Reactive machines. Reactive machines are AI systems that have no memory and are task specific, meaning that an input always delivers the same output.

- Limited memory machines. The next type of AI in its evolution is limited memory.
- Theory of mind.
- Self-awareness.

How is AI used today?

AI is the backbone of smart assistants, which can be accessed through most phones on the market these days and are also being integrated into cars and



Editorial...

Dear Readers,

We welcome you all to yet another exciting issue of Anulom Newsletter. This time we have brought for you an Artificial Article on Intelligence, which is one of the most interesting topics of the present world. We have taken an overview of this topic, considering all the facts regarding AI. We hope you certainly find interesting and useful.

Editor

smart home devices. As of 2022, more than 120 million U.S. adults use a smart assistant at least once a month.

What is the purpose of the artificial intelligence?

The basic purpose of AI is to enable computers to execute such intellectual jobs as decision making, trouble resolving, understanding, understanding human interaction (in any kind of language, as well as convert amongst them), and so on.

Who is the father of AI?

John McCarthy is considered the father of Artificial Intelligence. He was an American computer scientist. The term "artificial intelligence" was coined by him.

Is AI good or bad?

The advantages range from streamlining, time. saving eliminating biases, and automating repetitive tasks, just to name a few. The disadvantages are things like costly implementation, potential human job loss, and lack of emotion and creativity.

Advantages of AI

Everyone knows that AI gives businesses an edge. The Appen State of AI Report for 2021 says that all businesses have a critical need to adopt AI and ML in their models or risk being left behind. Companies increasingly utilize AI to streamline their internal processes (as well as some customer-facing processes and applications). Implementing AI can help your business achieve its results faster and with more precision.

Eliminates human error and risk

The first major advantage of implementing AI is that it decreases human error, as well as risk to humans. Everyone makes mistakes on occasion. That is not always a bad thing, but when it comes to producing consistent results, it certainly can be. Using AI to complete tasks, particularly repetitive ones, can prevent human error from tainting an otherwise perfectly useful product or service.

Similarly, using AI to complete particularly difficult or dangerous tasks can help prevent the risk of injury or harm to humans. An example of AI taking risks in place of humans would be robots being used in areas with high radiation. Humans can get seriously sick or die from radiation, but the robots would be unaffected. And if a fatal error were to occur, the robot could be built again.

24/7 availability

AI programs are always available, whereas humans work 8 hours a day. Machines can work all through the day and night, and AI-powered chatbots can provide customer service even during off-hours. This can help companies to produce more and provide a better customer experience than humans could provide alone.

Unbiased decision making

Humans disagree and allow their biases to leak through in their decisions all the time. All humans have biases, and even if we try and solve for them, they sometimes manage to sneak through the cracks.

On the other hand, provided algorithm has been trained using unbiased datasets and tested for programming bias, the program will be able to make decisions without the influence of bias. That can help provide more equity in things like selecting job applications, approving loans, or credit applications.

Though if the AI was created using biased datasets or training data it can make biased decisions that are not caught because people assume the decisions are unbiased. That is why quality checks are essential on the training data, as well as the results that a specific AI program produces to ensure that bias issues are not overlooked.

Repetitive jobs

Even the most interesting job in the world has its share of mundane or repetitive work. This could be things like entering and analysing data, generating reports, verifying information, and the like. Using an AI program can save humans from the boredom of repetitive tasks, and save their energy for work that requires more creative energy.

Cost reduction

As we addressed above, AI can work around the clock, creating more value in the same day as a human worker. And since AI can help to take over manual and tedious tasks, it frees up workers for higher-skilled tasks. That, ultimately, creates more value for the end-user or consumer.

Data acquisition and analysis

When it comes to processing data, the scale of data generated far exceeds the human capacity to understand and analyse it. AI algorithms can help process higher volumes of complex data, making it usable for analysis.

Disadvantages of AI

With all the advantages listed above, it can seem like a no-brainer to adopt AI for your business immediately. But it is also prudent to carefully consider the potential disadvantages of making such a drastic change. Adopting AI has a myriad of benefits, but the disadvantages include things like the cost of implementation and degradation over time.

Costly implementation

The biggest and most obvious drawback of implementing AI is that its development can be extremely costly. Depending on what exactly you need AI to do, the cost changes. The cost balances out later down the line once the AI is fully implemented and can help streamline the workflow. But the up-front cost can be intimidating.

Lack of emotion and creativity

The next disadvantage of AI is that it lacks the human ability to use emotion and creativity in decisions. The lack of creativity means AI cannot create new solutions to problems or excel in any overly artistic field. It can be programmed to create "novel" ideas, but not original ones. AI can create original and unexpected ideas, it will not overtake humans in the ability to be creative, which means it will be hindered in its decision-making. If a company is looking for a new or creative solution to a problem, humans are better capable of providing that solution.

When making sensitive decisions, humans inherently consider the emotional ramifications. AI does not have that ability, making only the most optimal decision based on the parameters with which it has been provided, regardless of the emotional impact. Even AI that has been programmed to read and understand human emotion, falls short.

AI tasked with making decisions based on this data would give racially biased results that further increase inequality. Compassion and kindness are both inherently human traits, but cannot be programmed into even the best AI.

Degradation

This may not be as obvious of a downside as the ones cited above. But machines generally degrade over time. For example, if AI is installed into a machine on an assembly line, eventually the parts of the machine will start to wear. And unless the AI has

a self-repairing function, it will eventually break.

Likewise, the AI itself can become outdated if not trained to learn and regularly evaluated by human data scientists. The model and training data used to create the AI will eventually be old and outdated, meaning that the AI trained will also be unless retrained or programmed to learn and improve on its

No improvement with experience

Similarly, AI cannot naturally learn from its own experience and mistakes. Humans do this by nature, trying not to repeat the same mistakes repeatedly. However, creating an AI that can learn on its own is both extremely difficult and quite expensive. There are AIs that can learn, of course. Perhaps the most notable example of this would be the program AlphaGo, developed by Google, which taught itself to play Go and within three days started inventing new strategies that humans hadn't yet thought of. But without the programming to learn on its own, AI will need human intervention to help it improve over time. Reduced jobs for humans

This is yet another disadvantage many people know immediately. As AI becomes more commonplace at companies, it may decrease available jobs, since AI can easily handle repetitive tasks that were previously done by workers.

Now, many reports show that AI will likely **create** just as many new jobs as it makes obsolete, if not more. But then you run into the problem of having to train humans on these new jobs, or leaving workers behind with the surge in technology.

Ethical problems

The rapid creation and implementation of AI led to a myriad of ethical questions about its use and continued growth. One of the most common ethical problems people cite is concerns around consumer data privacy. The persistence of data poses many problems for the informed consent of the humans to whom the data belongs. Since AI is good at recognizing patterns, it can gather data on people even without direct access to personal information. So, the question is: how do we protect consumer privacy with the rapid evolution of AI?Other ethical problems range from the unemployment question, to legal responsibility, and more.

What is the future of AI?

Artificial intelligence (AI) has a bright future, but it also faces several difficulties. AI is predicted to grow increasingly pervasive as technology develops, revolutionizing sectors including healthcare, banking, and transportation. The future positives of AI efficiency, include increased productivity, accuracy in various industries. It also has the potential to improve healthcare, education, and sustainability. There will be a revolutionization of society as machines will be able to perform tasks that humans can as well as cannot.



Family Mission Statement

(कौटंबिक जीवितकार्य)

स्टीफन कॉवे नावाच्या एका मोठ्या तत्त्ववेत्त्याने (व्यवस्थापन शास्त्रातील) त्यांच्या '7 habits of highly effective families' यामध्ये पुढील family mission statement सांगितले आहे. - 'The mission of our family is to create a nurturing place of faith, understanding, truth, happiness, relaxation, realization and contentment and to provide opportunity for each individual to responsibly become independent effectively interdependent in order to serve worthy purposes in society'

या वाक्यातील प्रत्येक शब्द महत्त्वाचा आहे. त्या प्रत्येक शब्दाबद्दल काही ना काही लिहिता येईल आणि कुटुंबाच्या दृष्टीने त्याचे महत्त्व सांगता येईल. तरीसुद्धा, या statement मधील किंवा कौटुंबिक दृष्टीने त्याचे महत्त्व सांगता येईल. तरीसुद्धा, या statement मधील किंवा कौटंबिक जीवितकार्याचा सर्वांत महत्त्वाचा भाग म्हणजे कुटुंबातील प्रत्येक व्यक्ती responsibly independent होणे आणि effectively interdependent होणे कशासाठी, तर समाजाच्या सेवेसाठी, व्यक्ती म्हणन आत्मनिर्भर होणे जितके आवश्यक आहे, तेवढेच एकमेकांच्या सहकार्याने एकमेकांवर अवलंबन राहणे, समाजाच्या कसे हिताचे आहे, हे यावरुन कळते. व्यक्ती आणि समष्टी यांचा परस्परसंबंध आणि कल्याण यातन व्यक्त होते.

यशस्वी कुटुंबातुन यशस्वी समाज, यशस्वी देश निर्माण करायचा आहे. एखादीच व्यक्ती नुसती यशस्वी होऊन भागणार नाही. Serving worthy purposes in society, ही संकल्पनाही फार महत्त्वाची आहे. समाज-बांधणी घडवायची आहे. प्रगती घडवायची आहे. सद्याच्या परिस्थितीत 'हे घरच माझे विश्व' ही वृत्ती बदलायची आहे. हे ध्येय प्रत्येक कुटुंबात करणे सोपे नाही; पण अवघडही नाही. आत्मनिर्भयेतून कुटुंबाचे कल्याण, समाजाचे कल्याण, देशाचे कल्याण, या मार्गावरचा प्रवास तर करू या... काय हरकत आहे?

- डॉ. अरविंद नवरे

डायरेक्टर, अनुलोम टेक्नोलॉजीज प्रा. लि.

. मोबाइल : ९५५२३८४९३१

कोर्टाची पायरी चढण्यापूर्वी...

टान्स्फर ऑफ प्रॉपर्टी ॲक्ट - १८८२

प्रॉपर्टी म्हणजे मालमत्ता. ट्रान्स्फर म्हणजे हस्तांतरण. एका व्यक्तीच्या मालकीची मालमत्ता, दसऱ्या व्यक्तीच्या मालकीची होणे, म्हणजे हस्तांतरण. मालमत्ता आणि मालमत्तेचे हस्तांतरण ही रोजच्या व्यवहारात अत्यंत महत्त्वाची, गुंतागुंतीची आणि भांडणाला कारण ठरणारी आहे. म्हण्नच यासंबंधी कायदा करणे, आवश्यक ठरले. हा कायदा म्हणजेच 'टान्स्फर ऑफ प्रॉपर्टी ॲक्ट - १८८२'.

या कायद्यात, 'प्रॉपर्टी' शब्दाची व्याख्या केलेली नाही. परंत्, प्रॉपर्टी म्हणजे मालमत्ता, दोन प्रकारची असते, असे म्हटले आहे. - मृव्हेबल (जंगम) आणि इम्म्व्हेबल (स्थावर). जमीन, बंगला,



FEEDBACK FROM OUR SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Working with Anulom was amazing. My home loan was with a designated Too-Big-To-Fail bank who messed up a critical aspect of process of agreement registration. It was Anulom, and specifically Ms. Yogita Ghanekar who persistently helped and guided with the right steps and processes.I had a rough start because of the Bank's incompetence but then the process was smoothly completed by Anulom. 5 Stars to the service and professionalism of Anulom.

- MOINAK BANERJEE

A great service from the Anulom technologies Pvt. Ltd. for the notice of intimation process. A genuine and always ready to help support received from Anulom technologies team during documentation and entire NOI process. Special Thanks to Pornima V Bhalerao and all the Team of Anulom for the helpful assistance.

— ABHISHEK DALVI

फ्लॅट ही स्थावर मालमत्ता. वस्तू, पैसा ही जंगम मालमत्ता. या कायद्यानुसार दोन्ही प्रकारच्या मालमत्तांचे हस्तांतरण करता येते.

एका जिवंत व्यक्तीने दुसऱ्या एका किंवा अनेक व्यक्तींना आपली मालमत्ता देणे म्हणजे हस्तांतरण. सदर मालमत्ता काही काळापुरती दिली किंवा काही काळानंतर देणार, असे सांगितले, तरी ते हस्तांतरण झाले. 'जिवंत व्यक्ती' या संकल्पनेत कंपनी, संघटना किंवा काही व्यक्तींचा गट, यांचा समावेश होतो.

हस्तांतरण दोन प्रकारचे असते. व्यक्तींनी किंवा कंपन्यांनी आपसांत विचार-विनिमय करून केलेले हस्तांतरण आणि दुसरे, कायद्यानुसार झालेले हस्तांतरण. माझी मालमत्ता मी एका व्यक्तीला विकली; हे हस्तांतरण पहिल्या प्रकारात मोडते. समजा, मी मृत्युपत्र केले नाही तर माझ्या पश्चात माझी मालमत्ता माझी बायको व मुलांना, वारसाहक्काने मिळेल. हे हस्तांतरण दुसऱ्या प्रकारात मोडते. कारण वारसाहक्क कायद्यानुसार ते घड्न आले आहे.

(क्रमशः)

- ॲड. अविनाश चाफेकर

मोबाइल : ९८५०९३५९११

Afsana, was very helpful, supportive, and efficient in completing my registration. The process was smooth and she communicated very well. I liked the way the things were planned and informed me way ahead of any appointments. Overall, I am very happy with Anulom services for remote execution and have my high trust and recommendation for Afsana.

- PRASHANT D.

I find Anulom as very good and respectful. Their staff is very polite and gentle in communication and got fast response from them. Special thanks to Ms. Devika for the Notice of intimation work for my plot. Thank You!

— SURENDRA GAIKWAD

It was effortless and smooth experience with Anulom team. I had processed Notice of Intimation with them and it was very good experience. Special thanks to Sonal Alhat for her support and processing my request with minimal calling.

SACHIN VEGAD



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