Chapter 7 Artificial Intelligence and Automation for the Future of Startups

Richmond Anane-Simon https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2512-7772 Independent Researcher, Ghana

Sulaiman Olusegun Atiku

https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9364-3774 Namibia University of Science and Technology, Namibia

ABSTRACT

This chapter examines the potential benefits of integrating artificial intelligence (AI) and automation within startups. Through a literature review, the study unveils how AI and automation reshape various aspects of startup operations, from market insights and customer engagement to efficiency enhancement. Ethical considerations and the evolution of human-AI collaboration are highlighted, emphasising responsible integration. Case studies showcase AI's role in augmenting human capabilities. The study suggests several promising research directions. These include exploring ethical implications, identifying industry-specific applications, examining scalability, and ensuring regulatory compliance. It culminates in practical recommendations for startups, advocating tailored adoption of AI tools, data-driven strategies, and fostering human-AI synergy. This research endeavour underscores AI and automation's potential to drive startups' success by offering ethical, innovative, and efficient pathways to navigate the evolving technological landscape.

INTRODUCTION

In contemporary discourse, the focal point of interest resides in the domains of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and automation, which have garnered significant attention due to their potential to engender transformative shifts across diverse industries (Yenduri & Gadekallu, 2022). AI refers to the development of intelligent

DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3693-0527-0.ch007

machines that can perform tasks like problem-solving, speech recognition, and decision-making similar to humans. AI epitomises the creation of intelligent mechanisations capable of simulating human-like tasks, encompassing problem-solving, speech recognition, and decision-making (Peloso et al., 2022; Timchenko et al., 2020; Schmeiss & Friederici, 2019). This capacity extends to reasoning, semantic comprehension, information generalisation, and assimilating lessons from prior experiences, thereby playing a crucial role in achieving their objectives (Corsello & Santangelo, 2023). Conversely, automation encapsulates the strategic utilisation of technology to execute tasks or processes with minimal human intervention (Newton & Newton, 2019; Borges et al., 2022). The interface between AI and automation has a significant implication for startups and offers great potential. The collaboration of AI and automation has particular relevance for startups, leading to various operational benefits. Borges et al. (2022) point out that there exists a strong correlation between AI, Automation, and entrepreneurship. AI and automation have become indispensable tools to remain competitive in the current market environment.

The confluence of AI and automation empowers startups to judiciously allocate resources, thereby directing focus towards higher-value undertakings (Vrontis et al., 2022). Moreover, AI emerges as a potent analytical tool capable of dissecting intricate datasets, culminating in the derivation of valuable insights that inculcate a strategic steer for startups (Mashat, 2020). Leveraging AI and automation imparts the capacity to streamline operational paradigms, subsequently fostering enhanced efficiency (Atiku & Abatan, 2020). This, in turn, fosters financial savings and augments productivity, thereby enabling startups to optimally channel their resources and assertively compete in the competitive marketplace. Within the contemplative sphere, a substantial inquiry has been conducted concerning the interplay of AI and automation with enterprises, yet the discourse regarding startups remains relatively limited. Borges et al. (2022) found that implementing automated processes in software development could increase efficiency and reduce costs for startups in this field. Similarly, Trofimova (2023) highlighted how digital technologies have enabled law firms to provide more efficient services while reducing overhead costs. A systematic review conducted by Giuggioli and Pellegrini (2023) highlights the connection between AI and entrepreneurship. The research recognises its enabling role in the establishment of startups and the instigation of innovation within markets. However, this study emphasises the need for more research. Wilson's elucidation on Business News Daily (2023) emphasises the potentiality for small businesses to harness the transformative influence of AI on the entrepreneurial landscape.

Notably, Wilson conjectures that systems powered by AI will engender a net addition of employment opportunities while acknowledging the imbalanced nature of their initial distribution across diverse sectors. In parallel, the National Science and Technology Council's investigation in 2016 called attention to the necessity for federally funded research and development in AI. The study presciently underscores the prospect of AI-driven automation exacerbating wage disparity and causing job displacement, thereby perpetuating income inequality. Further substantiating these contentions, Soni et al.'s research in 2020 underscores the imperative for strategic realignment of business models in the face of the rapid AI and automation paradigm shift. Acknowledging the exigencies of this transformation, policymakers are called upon to discern the ramifications of automation and AI vis-à-vis existing business models. The observations offered by the M3 Centre for Hospitality Technology and Innovation affiliated with the University of South Florida (n.d.) expound upon AI's catalytic role in instigating innovation through startup enterprises. Despite such insights, it becomes discernibly evident that the field lacks comprehensive scholarly coverage. In light of these considerations, the current study endeavours to enrich the scholarly discourse by probing into the nuanced nexus between AI, automation, and the startup landscape. Through comprehensive investigation, this research strives to amplify the understanding of how AI and

19 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/artificial-intelligence-and-automation-for-thefuture-of-startups/335163

Related Content

Mobile Media Usability: Evaluation of Methods for Adaptation and User Engagement Christian Sonnenberg (2020). *Journal of Media Management and Entrepreneurship (pp. 86-107).* www.irma-international.org/article/mobile-media-usability/246068

Necessity Entrepreneurship and Job Insecurity: The Hidden Face of Entrepreneurship Alain Fayolle (2011). *International Journal of E-Entrepreneurship and Innovation (pp. 1-10).* www.irma-international.org/article/necessity-entrepreneurship-job-insecurity/58352

Political Economy of Media Entrepreneurship: Commercialization and Commodification in a Digital News Media Enterprise

Sreekala Girija (2019). *Journal of Media Management and Entrepreneurship (pp. 27-39).* www.irma-international.org/article/political-economy-of-media-entrepreneurship/220048

Positive Approaches and Practices for Sustainable SME Development in the COVID-19 Context

Elena Viktorovna Burdenkoand Elena Vyacheslavovna Bykasova (2021). *Handbook of Research on Strategies and Interventions to Mitigate COVID-19 Impact on SMEs (pp. 403-429).* www.irma-international.org/chapter/positive-approaches-and-practices-for-sustainable-sme-development-in-the-covid-19-context/280686

E-Business and Big Data Strategy in Franchising

Ye-Sho Chen (2019). Advanced Methodologies and Technologies in Digital Marketing and Entrepreneurship (pp. 130-142).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/e-business-and-big-data-strategy-in-franchising/217290