

## Chapter 18

# Adopting of Artificial Intelligence and Development in Developing Countries: Perspective of Economic Transformation

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### ABSTRACT

*Manufactured insights has been seen by numerous governments, companies, and visionaries as another step in improvement. In spite of the fact that artificial intelligence (AI) offers numerous guarantees for the future, it too presents numerous impediments going forward, especially in African countries, and no place are those obstacles felt more distinctly than in creating nations. A few nations are as of now developing policies to upgrade capabilities for understanding issues through the utilize of AI. Any arrangement to create AI arrangements in a creating nation faces an awesome assortment of challenges, ranging from getting to power and web, the need of qualified AI pros and licensing agreements, among others. This chapter discusses the adoption of artificial intelligence and development in developing countries unloading challenges and best practices.*

### INTRODUCTION

The newly industrial revolution has brought about the rapid changes that every nation need to adjust to, that may allow the country to develop and catch up with the usage of artificial intelligence in the amidst of the fast growing world. AI can be defined as the combination of advances that enable what UNESCO's World Commission on the Morals of Logical Information and Innovation (COMEST) calls "machines able of mimicking certain functionalities of human insights, counting such features as recognition, learning, thinking, problem-solving, dialect interaction, and indeed creating imaginative work" (COMEST 2019). This chapter will look at the models adopted by developing countries particularly in Africa and mostly also focusing on Sub-Saharan African countries to develop and adjust themselves to

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usage of artificial intelligence. Similarly, the chapter will address the unique cases of each country and how artificial intelligence and development are interlinked to fasten the developmental programmes in the targeted countries and how it may be deemed as a challenge to economic development for developing countries. The researcher would write on the challenges faced by the target countries in terms of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and development and how this can be addressed. The fact that the influence of big changes on the economy's functioning has been a major distress for both economists and policymakers in the period of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, Artificial Intelligence, and Digital Transformation. These changes are projected to have a significant impact on the economy's rate of growth, employment, and labour productivity, among other things (Heidi, 2020). Therefore, the researcher would like to unpack further details of why AI is assumed to be a challenge or best option to economic development and job creation in the developing countries. Conversely the goal of this chapter is to contribute to the current research on the relationship between digital transformation, development, employment, and productivity in developing countries. Policymakers must consider the ramifications of those relationships when deciding how much support to provide to encourage digital transformation and artificial intelligence promotion (Heidi, 2020).

In Africa, Counterfeit Insights (AI) is among the key empowering innovations that will drive the continent's advanced economy. AI gives endless roads for both the open and the private segments to optimize arrangements to the foremost significant issues confronting the landmass today, especially for battling industries/sectors such as healthcare and agribusiness (Travaly and Muvunyi, 2020). Imaginative shapes of benefit conveyance and back empowered by AI frameworks are paramount since of its pivotal part in expanding powerless educate and segments for the benefit of the society and economy. For illustration, supporters claim that AI venture in sub-Saharan Africa will offer assistance progress human skill, progress efficiency, and improve early disease detection and reconnaissance within the wellbeing division (Smith & Neupane, 2018). AI moreover has the control to transform the way governments provide open administrations, as this might altogether improve citizens' encounters of government whereas decreasing fetched for individuals getting to these administrations from rural and peri-urban communities. Ultimately Michael (2019) also indicated that Africa has the most youthful populace of youth within the world, so there's a requirement to build capacity with quality by training some of its exceedingly gifted youth. The youth are an opportunity for African countries to form their stamp within the AI world.

The researcher will address the aspects of economic transformation and development by discussing how different developing countries particularly in Sub-Sahara Africa implemented the usage of artificial intelligence in their different economic sectors. Artificial intelligence (AI) is a broad tool that allows people to reimagine how they integrate information, analyse data, and use the ensuing insights to make better decisions—and it is already affecting every aspect of their lives (Darrell & John, 2009). Furthermore, Darrell & John (2009) study emphasised that Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a field of science and technology that has the potential to significantly alter public policies and services in a variety of ways. In just a few years, it is projected that roughly one-third of public employees' time will be freed up, allowing them to transition from low-value job to high-value work. Governments can also utilize AI to improve policy planning and decision-making, as well as communication and interaction with citizens and communities, and the timeliness and quality of public services. Interestingly, AI is a technology that is revolutionizing every aspect of life, despite its broad lack of familiarity. It's a versatile tool that allows people to reconsider how they integrate data, evaluate it, and apply the insights gained to make better decisions. The researcher's goal with this detailed chapter review is to explain AI to policymakers, opinion

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