

Abstract

Artificial intelligence is the order of the day and stands firmly intertwined into the fabric of our lives due to a series of breath-taking advancements in science and technology. Experts often dub this as the 'new electricity'. Along with bioinformatics and nanotechnology, it will touch and influence all major spheres of our lives, one of them being intellectual property rights. AI is considered by many experts to be a great replacement for human cognitive blind spots and offer a potent solution for complex problems which continue to evade human ingenuity. Historically, instances of artificial things mimicking human behaviour can be seen in the way the Mongols would tie branches to the feet of horses to raise puffs of dust and make their armies appear larger from a distance. In the modern age, the devices became more sophisticated and the best example was the analytical device designed by Sir Charles Babbage for processing data. 1960's and 1970's saw a boom in the computer industry in the United States when Gordon Moore, CEO of Intel, famously coined the Moore's law. In 1965, Moore's law estimated that as price of computers become half every year, the number of units in the integrated chip increase by double in the same period. Moore later revisited his initial estimate and theorized that the doubling time may be 1 to 2 years. Adding on to Moore's findings, Ray Kurzweil observed in 2000 that a computer could effectively make 100 million calculations per second and predicted that a supercomputer in 2050 could surpass the aggregate intelligence of the entire mankind. Nick Bostrom's analysis of several surveys featuring AI experts predicts a 50% probability of human-level machine intelligence by 2040 and 90% by 2075.