The Burst Market: the Next Leap for Humanity

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ABSTRACT

Contemporary society grapples with a critical challenge in knowledge sharing: the scarcity of rapid, yet specific advice from relevant individuals. This situation underscores a deficiency in the existing labor market, hereafter referred to as the Conventional Market (CM), which struggles to support “Burst Jobs” – brief conversational tasks. This paper identifies high transaction costs, owing to technological limitations, as the primary reason for this inefficiency, causing huge job opportunity losses and human intelligence underutilization. In response, this study introduces the concept of an online Burst Market (BM), an innovative platform where individuals can instantaneously offer advice for a fee through video or audio conversations lasting as briefly as a few seconds or minutes. This paper examines the BM’s potential to revolutionize job creation, alleviate poverty, address aging society problem, counteract AI-led unemployment, maximize human values with “Lifelong Working”, and redefine the essence of job and the global economy.

Keywords: Burst Market, Knowledge Sharing, Transaction Cost, Marketplace, Virtual Platform

1 INTRODUCTION: THE DAWN OF A NEW KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY

Despite significant advancements in collaboration and information dissemination, epitomized by the rise of capitalism [1, 2, 3] and the internet, efficient knowledge sharing remains a challenging goal [4, 5]. The crux of this challenge lies in fulfilling the ubiquitous need for immediate advice or information in diverse domains like health, legal matters, or daily tips, a need not adequately met by current systems.

This paper proposes the creation of a “Burst Market (BM)” as a novel solution to this challenge, focusing on its potential to transform labor dynamics and knowledge sharing in the global economy.

The structure of this paper includes a critique of current knowledge-sharing methods (Section 2), a proposition for the BM as a solution (Section 3), an exploration of anticipated results (Section 4), and a conclusion with recommendations for future research (Section 5).

2 PROBLEM STATEMENT: CHALLENGES IN CURRENT KNOWLEDGE-SHARING ECONOMY

2.1 Limitations of current knowledge-sharing methods

Present knowledge acquisition methods can be classified into four distinct categories based on their cost (free or paid) and mode of interaction (human or non-human). This section dissects these methods, highlighting their inherent limitations.

2.1.1 Analysis of knowledge-sharing methods

The first category of knowledge-sharing methods encompasses free, non-human-interactive methods.

Principal exemplars of this category include online search engines and digital video platforms such as YouTube. Despite their utility in disseminating information, these methods are hindered by several constraints:
1. The static nature of content precludes dynamic interaction, failing to address subsequent inquiries from users.

2. The generality of provided information often does not cater to specific or individualized queries.

3. As the content is predominantly cost-free, it is not subjected to the rigorous quality control mechanisms typically associated with market competition.

In recent developments, Artificial Intelligence (AI), particularly those systems based on Large Language Models (LLMs) like ChatGPT, has made commendable advancements in providing knowledge and advice. However, notwithstanding these advancements, AI is encumbered by a number of limitations [6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]:

1. Reliance on Explicit Training Data: AI systems are predominantly dependent on documented, explicit data, yet a substantial portion of human knowledge remains inexplicit, i.e. undocumented. For instance, experiential information such as personal travel or shopping experiences, or nuanced medical advice contingent on patient interaction, remains inaccessible to AI learning processes. Furthermore, the reliability of AI advice is contingent on the diversity, contemporaneity, and comprehensiveness of its training data, with deficiencies in these areas potentially leading to inaccurate, biased, or irrelevant responses.

2. Lack of Real-World Experience and Contextual Understanding: AI systems learn from existing data and cannot draw from real-life experiences or contextual nuances that humans naturally understand. This limitation can affect the relevance and applicability of the advice provided, especially in complex or nuanced situations.

3. Limited Emotional Intelligence: AI lacks genuine emotional intelligence and empathy. It cannot fully understand or respond to human emotions in the way a person can. This limitation is particularly significant in scenarios requiring emotional support, empathy, or understanding of subtle emotional cues.

4. Difficulty with Creativity and Innovation: While AI can generate novel content based on existing data, it struggles with true creativity and out-of-the-box thinking. AI typically cannot match the human ability to think abstractly, imagine new scenarios, or create innovative solutions to problems.

5. Challenges in Understanding Context and Subtext: AI can struggle with understanding the context or subtext of a query. It may interpret requests too literally or miss the nuances that a human communicator would naturally grasp, leading to responses that are technically correct but contextually inappropriate.

6. Ethical and Privacy Concerns: AI’s use in providing advice raises ethical questions, particularly regarding privacy, data security, and the potential misuse of personal information. Additionally, there is the issue of accountability, especially in cases where AI advice might lead to negative outcomes.

7. Limitations in Complex Problem-Solving: AI can provide information and advice based on existing knowledge, but it may falter in situations requiring complex decision-making that involves multiple, interdependent factors, especially where there is no clear historical precedent.

8. Inability to Handle Ambiguity and Uncertainty: AI systems prefer clear, unambiguous data. They are less adept at handling ambiguous situations or providing advice when there is uncertainty or incomplete information.

9. Lack of Cultural and Contextual Sensitivity: AI may not adequately account for cultural, social, and individual differences in providing advice. This can result in responses that are inappropriate or insensitive to the cultural context of the user.

10. Dependence on Human Oversight: AI still requires human oversight to ensure accuracy, relevance, and appropriateness of the advice given. It cannot independently verify the accuracy or appropriateness of its own responses in every situation.

In summary, while AI offers vast potential for knowledge sharing and advice, it is not a panacea for human interaction.

The second category of knowledge-sharing methods consists of free, human-interactive methods, such as seeking information from acquaintances. However, this approach is inherently limited by the narrow scope of one’s social network.

The third category includes paid, non-human-interactive methods, for instance, subscription-based online information services or paid AI consulting. This category shares many limitations with the first category, except for that this category endures the scrutiny of market completion and hence potentially offers better quality.
The fourth category entails paid, human-interactive methods, predominantly manifesting in labor market transactions, such as engaging a legal professional for advice. In this dynamic, individuals seeking information represent the demand side, while those providing advice constitute the supply side.

This paper delineates the current labor market as the “Conventional Market (CM),” in contrast to the “Burst Market (BM)” proposed subsequently.

A significant challenge within the CM, particularly in the context of information exchange, is the extensive overhead involved. For instance, establishing a legal contract between an attorney and a client typically necessitates additional steps such as advertising, preliminary consultations, negotiation, and payment processing.

These overheads impose two primary constraints on the CM:

1. The CM primarily facilitates time-consuming work that lasts longer than a few seconds or minutes.
2. The CM mainly facilitates high-value professional services that can absorb the associated overhead expenses.

2.1.2 Burst Requirement examples

Contrary to the protracted nature of occupations within the CM, a plethora of informational needs in daily life manifest as transient and do not invariably require specialized expertise.

Within the scope of this discourse, the term “Burst” is employed to denote an exceedingly brief duration, encompassing a span ranging from mere seconds to several minutes. For instance, needs characterized by such brevity are herein designated as “Burst Requirements”.

The following exemplifications of Burst Requirements elucidate the constraints inherent in the CM, as well as the limitations of other previously delineated methods for acquiring information.

- **Expert assistance**
  - “I need help with my car/computer/health/plumbing/legal issue; I need immediate advice or guidance.”
    - Observation: Often, a brief consultation of a few seconds to minutes with a subject matter expert can be sufficient for guidance or resolution. However, the CM is characterized by considerable overheads, prolonging the process and inflating costs.
  - “I have a job/business-related question.”
    - Observation: While a concise conversation with an expert may often provide adequate direction or answer, such interactions are not readily facilitated by the CM.
  - “I have a tax-related inquiry.”
    - Observation: Queries involving taxes typically involve complex personal scenarios lacking straightforward online solutions, not catered to by the CM.
  - “How can I translate this word/sentence? The AI translation is not particularly accurate.”
    - Observation: Brief interactions with a human might be sufficient for such translations, yet such quick assistance is not supported by the CM.
  - “I need help with my study question.”
    - Observation: Quick assistance from an expert is often all that is needed, a service not offered by the CM.
  - “I want someone to search the internet for me and answer follow-up questions interactively.”
    - Observation: For individuals lacking proficiency in online searching or preferring personal assistance, the CM does not provide a platform for immediate and interactive help in such tasks.

- **Know-how**
  - “How to register a patent, and what are the tips?”
    - Observation: Frequently, one still has unresolved questions after conducting an internet search and desires rapid answer, a need unaddressed by the CM.
  - “How to make a certain meal?”
    - Observation: The CM does not support rapid, non-professional advice for everyday skills like cooking.
  - “How to build a website?”
    - Observation: Quick guidance from someone experienced is beneficial, but not facilitated by the CM.
• **Leisure**
  - “I am seeking information on traveling to a specific destination.”
    - Observation: Rapid advice from both experts and non-experts can be useful, but this is not an area typically covered by the CM.
  - “Can someone tell me a joke?”
    - Observation: The CM does not cater to spontaneous, non-expert requests like joke-telling.
  - “I am seeking an idea for a birthday party/Christmas activity/another occasion.”
    - Observation: Personal recommendations, not requiring expert knowledge, are not efficiently facilitated by the CM.
  - “Can someone recommend a good book/movie/video game/other activity?”
    - Observation: Personal recommendations, not requiring expert knowledge, are not efficiently facilitated by the CM.

• **Insider information**
  - “I am considering sending my child to school X, and I want to talk to some students there to know more about it.”
    - Observation: Although any student in the school can help, such specific, insider information is not readily available through the CM. It is also an example of the lost job opportunities of young people due to the lack of a suitable platform.
  - “I am considering renting an apartment in a specific building, and I want to talk to someone living there.”
    - Observation: Direct communication with current residents for authentic insights is unsupported by the CM.
  - “I want to know more about a specific workplace before applying for a job there.”
    - Observation: Employee perspectives, which are valuable for potential applicants, are not easily accessible through the CM.
  - “I am considering buying a specific car model, and I want to talk to someone who owns it.”
    - Observation: Conversations with current owners for insights into a car’s performance and user experience, often more informative than reviews or articles, are not facilitated by the CM.
  - “What does life look like as an accountant/senior citizen/homeless person/musician?”
    - Observation: Non-expert but relevant life experience insights are not supported by the CM.

• **Personal experiences and advice**
  - “I am experiencing a breakup, and I want someone to talk to.”
    - Observation: The need for empathetic listening, not necessarily requiring an expert’s help, is not addressed by the CM.
  - “I want to quit smoking, and I would like to talk to someone who has successfully quit.”
    - Observation: Connecting with individuals who have successfully quit smoking for advice and encouragement is a need unmet by the CM.
  - “I want to learn a new language, and I would like to talk to someone who has already learned it.”
    - Observation: Informal advice from language learners is beneficial but not facilitated by the CM.

• **Daily life questions**
  - “I am seeking a gift idea.”
    - Observation: Requests for gift ideas, not requiring expert knowledge, are not efficiently addressed by the CM.
  - “How to teach my children? I want to learn from experienced parents.”
    - Observation: Personalized educational advice by fellow parents is crucial but not readily available in the CM.

• **Discussion**
  - “I have an idea about X, and I want to discuss it with relevant people.”
    - Observation: The CM does not provide the means to easily connect with individuals interested in discussing specific topics.
  - “I enjoyed a book/article/movie, and I want to chat with the author.”

• Observation: Direct communication with authors, desired by enthusiasts, is constrained by the CM’s limitations.
  o “I am a fan of the movie X/sports team X, and I want to chat with fellow enthusiasts.”
  • Observation: The CM lacks platforms for connecting fans for shared interest discussions.

• Celebrity meetup
  o “I desire to see/speak with celebrity X.”
  • Observation: The CM lacks means for fans to efficiently connect with their favorite celebrities.
  o A celebrity wants to meet fans and raise funds.
  • Observation: More efficient methods, such as auctioning video chat sessions, are not utilized in the CM.

• Situational advice
  o “I just arrived in city X. Can someone suggest a three-hour tour itinerary?”
  • Observation: Rapid personalized travel advice, particularly beneficial for new visitors, is not readily available through the CM.

• Shopping advice
  o “I intend to buy a drone/3D printer. Can someone provide an introduction and advice on the best model/price/store suitable for me?”
  • Observation: The CM does not support quick, personal advice on product selection from experienced individuals.
  o “I am looking for a renovation contractor/piano teacher/real estate agent/bank/doctor. Can someone offer recommendations?”
  • Observation: Personal recommendations for services, not expert-driven, are difficult to obtain through the CM.
  o “Can someone propose a restaurant for me?”
  • Observation: The CM does not effectively cater to requests for personal dining recommendations.
  o “I need assistance selecting a summer camp for my child.”
  • Observation: Personalized advice on summer camp selection is not a service provided by the CM.

• Meeting random individuals
  o “We are seeking the thoughts of random individuals on our new product design.”
  • Observation: Access to diverse individual perspectives, crucial for market research, is not facilitated by the CM.
  o A psychologist seeking random participants for an experiment.
  • Observation: The CM lacks efficient methods for psychologists to connect with a diverse participant pool for research.

• Pre-commitment consultations
  o “I am looking to hire a lawyer, but before that, I need to clear some questions and interview candidate lawyers.”
  • Observation: The CM’s common practice of offering free initial consultations often results in mismatches between services and payments, leading to market inefficiencies.

The aforementioned instances represent merely a fraction of the extensive array of potential scenarios. They underscore the inadequacies inherent in the CM, particularly in addressing Burst Requirements. These requirements pertain to the need for swift assistance, either professional or non-professional. Such demand remains largely unmet in current frameworks.

2.1.3 Explaining Conventional Market (CM) failure by transaction cost theory

Individuals seeking Burst Help frequently face two predicaments: either undertaking lengthy searches for solutions independently or navigating cumbersome processes to select and engage a service provider, often at a significant expense. These methods are not only time-consuming but may also lead to high costs and, in some cases, result in failure to find satisfactory answers.

In a free-market economy, the labor market is designed to efficiently match supply and demand. However, it falls short in the realm of Burst Jobs. To understand this shortfall, this paper employs the lens of transaction cost theory.

Transaction costs, as introduced by Commons in 1931 [12] and later expanded by Williamson [13] and Dahlman [14], represent the costs incurred during economic exchanges in a market. These costs are categorized into search and information costs, bargaining and decision costs, and policing and enforcement costs. Transaction cost economics has
been instrumental in explaining various phenomena, such as business operations [15, 16], the platform economy [17], freelancing [18], agriculture [19, 20], and the rental sector [21]. However, its application to Burst Jobs in the labor market has been limited.

This paper argues that the transaction costs associated with Burst Jobs are disproportionately high due to technological limitations, thereby inhibiting the CM’s ability to accommodate these jobs effectively. Specifically, the challenges lie in advertising one’s skills or knowledge, identifying and selecting providers for those with Burst Needs, and facilitating the meeting, service delivery, and payment processes between parties. These elevated transaction costs effectively exclude Burst Jobs, characterized by minimal profit margins and short durations, from the purview of the CM.

2.2 Consequences of the CM problem

The CM’s inability to address Burst Jobs leads to several profound consequences.

2.2.1 Insufficient collaborations and human intelligence underutilization

The vital role of human intellect in spurring innovation and growth hinges significantly on collaborative efforts. The inability of the CM to cater to Burst Requirements curtails these essential intellectual collaborations. Consequently, there is an underutilization of human intelligence, leading to the squandering of skills and knowledge, which in turn impairs overall productivity.

The Law of Diminishing Returns further illustrates that while initial collaboration is highly productive, its value decreases over time, underscoring the importance of optimizing short-duration collaborations, a facet where the CM is lacking.

2.2.2 Untapped resource of general population

The diverse knowledge and skills of ordinary individuals often go unrecognized and underutilized in the CM. For instance, a student with insider knowledge about their school provides invaluable insights for prospective students and parents, yet such non-expert knowledge remains inaccessible through the CM. This leads to a frequent occurrence of unsatisfied Burst Requirements across a broad range of subjects, a problem often overlooked due to its regularity.

2.2.3 Lost second job opportunities on people’s main expertise

Individuals face challenges in leveraging their primary expertise for secondary income due to the CM’s limitations in advertising and reaching a wider audience. For example, a store assistant with home hardware knowledge could offer valuable advice outside their primary job, but the CM does not support such flexible, secondary employment opportunities.

2.2.4 Lost job opportunities on people’s additional expertise

Most individuals possess multiple skills but are often confined to a single professional role. The CM’s structure inhibits the economic potential of these additional skills. For example, someone with travel experience may find it unfeasible to monetize this knowledge within the constraints of the CM, even though such expertise could be valuable in quick, informational exchanges.

2.2.5 Lost job opportunities for the unemployed

The CM's stringent requirements for long-term employment disenfranchise those lacking competitive skills, particularly affecting the unemployed. These individuals often have skills that could be valuable in short-term, informal jobs but lack the platform to offer these services, exacerbating their financial difficulties.

2.2.6 AI-led unemployment

The ascent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has fueled apprehensions about job displacement, as AI’s capacity to undertake diverse tasks might render certain human skills less vital. Despite AI’s advancements, human intelligence, with its unique facets like advanced conversational abilities, contextual understanding, life experiences, empathy, and non-verbal cues, continues to present formidable challenges to AI systems.

The Turing Test [22], a pivotal measure in computer science, assesses an AI’s capability to exhibit human-like intelligence. Despite significant strides in AI technology [23, 24, 25], fully passing this test, often termed the “imitation
game” [26], remains a challenge. Furthermore, the demands of conversational roles, which often require real-life insights, empathy, and creative thinking, exceed mere imitation.

Large Language Models (LLMs) such as ChatGPT demonstrate notable intelligence and adaptability, yet they are constrained by the limitations discussed previously. This situation underscores the challenge for AI to comprehensively replace human roles [27, 28], particularly in swift, conversational job scenarios. Yet, the Burst Jobs are not supported by the CM.

2.2.7 Aging society problem

Aging societies grapple with the issue of supporting retired populations financially. Older individuals, rich in experience, could continue to contribute and earn through sharing their knowledge, but the CM fails to capitalize on this potential. Enabling Burst Jobs could unlock this resource, helping to alleviate some of the financial strains associated with aging populations, but this is unsupported by the CM.

3 METHODOLOGY: CONSTRUCTING THE BURST MARKET (BM)

The resolution to the challenges posed by the CM lies in minimizing transaction costs, a goal now attainable with contemporary technological progress. This section delineates a proposed solution, the Burst Market (BM), along with its foundational principles and operational modalities.

3.1 Proposed solution: the Burst Market (BM)

3.1.1 Overview of the solution

This study advocates for the creation of the Burst Market (BM), an innovative online platform designed to enable the sale of services via brief video or audio interactions. These services, variable in duration from a few seconds to several minutes, are offered at prices set by the service providers and conducted at their discretion.

The BM is envisioned as a digital marketplace, streamlining the process of offering and acquiring conversational services. It facilitates effortless advertisement of services by sellers and simplifies the process for buyers to locate and assess potential service providers through user ratings and reviews. The delivery of services is envisaged to occur through swift, online video or audio chats, with immediate transaction completion through the platform, ensuring efficiency and security for both parties involved.

In stark contrast to the CM, the BM significantly reduces transaction costs. This reduction is achieved by eliminating traditional market barriers such as extensive advertising and cumbersome interview processes. The BM platform, leveraging technological advancements, enables sellers to readily advertise their services and buyers to expediently identify and select providers. Consequently, the feasibility of Burst Jobs is greatly enhanced due to these reduced transactional hurdles.

3.1.2 Practical applications of the BM

The following are illustrative examples of how the BM addresses the previously identified Burst Requirements.

- Expert assistance
  - “I need help with my car/computer/health/plumbing/legal issue; I need immediate advice or guidance.”
    - Solution: Experts on the platform can provide immediate guidance through video or audio chats, eliminating waiting times and reducing costs. Brief sessions often suffice for effective advice.
  - “I have a job/business-related question.”
    - Solution: Experts and seasoned professionals are able to market their expertise on the platform. This setup contrasts sharply with traditional consulting firms known for their expensive services and substantial overheads. The individual advisors on the platform can provide rapid and efficient counsel on specific queries at considerably more affordable rates.
  - “I have a tax-related inquiry.”
    - Solution: For complex, personalized tax questions, the platform provides interactive dialogues with knowledgeable individuals.
  - “How can I translate this word/sentence? The AI translation is not particularly accurate.”
- Solution: A few seconds or minutes of conversation with an expert on the platform will suffice.
  - “I need help with my study question.”
    - Solution: Experts and fellow students can offer immediate help via the platform.
  - “I want someone to search the internet for me and answer follow-up questions interactively.”
    - Solution: Search specialists on the platform can conduct searches and interactively address follow-up questions.
- Know-how
  - “How to register a patent, and what are the tips?”
    - Solution: The platform connects users with patent experts or experienced individuals for immediate, personalized advice.
  - “How to make a certain meal?”
    - Solution: Users can receive quick culinary guidance from experienced cooks, not necessarily professionals.
  - “How to build a website?”
    - Solution: Individuals with web development experience can offer swift advice and direction.
  - “How to publish a book?”
    - Solution: Aspiring authors can connect with experienced publishers or authors for quick guidance.
  - “What are the tips for running a garage sale?”
    - Solution: Users can access practical advice for organizing successful garage sales from experienced individuals.
  - “What are the steps and tips for obtaining a flight pilot/gun ownership license?”
    - Solution: Quick, effective advice from experienced individuals can be obtained for getting licenses.
- Leisure
  - “I am seeking information on traveling to a specific destination.”
    - Solution: Travel enthusiasts and experts provide quick advice and tips for specific destinations.
  - “Can someone tell me a joke?”
    - Solution: Users can share jokes, offering a light-hearted service that’s not typically found in conventional markets.
  - “I am seeking an idea for a birthday party/Christmas activity/another occasion.”
    - Solution: Creative individuals can offer instant suggestions for various occasions.
  - “Can someone recommend a good book/movie/video game/other activity?”
    - Solution: Platform users can share personal recommendations based on their experiences.
- Insider information
  - “I am considering sending my child to school X, and I want to talk to some students there to know more about it.”
    - Solution: Parents considering schools for their children can speak directly with students for insider information. In addition, it illustrates the concept of “Lifelong Working,” which is to be introduced in a subsequent section.
  - “I am considering renting an apartment in a specific building, and I want to talk to someone living there.”
    - Solution: Potential renters can connect with current residents for firsthand experiences and insights.
  - “I want to know more about a specific workplace before applying for a job there.”
    - Solution: Individuals can gain insights into specific workplaces by conversing with current employees.
  - “I am considering buying a specific car model, and I want to talk to someone who owns it.”
    - Solution: Prospective car buyers can speak with current car owners to understand the real-world performance and experiences.
  - “What does life look like as an accountant/senior citizen/homeless person/musician?”
    - Solution: People of a relevant profile can offer help via the platform. This example demonstrates the inclusiveness of the BM.
- Personal experiences and advice
  - “I am experiencing a breakup, and I want someone to talk to.”
    - Solution: Users seeking emotional support can connect with empathetic individuals.
  - “I want to quit smoking, and I would like to talk to someone who has successfully quit.”
    - Solution: Individuals who have successfully quit smoking can offer advice and encouragement.
  - “I want to learn a new language, and I would like to talk to someone who has already learned it.”
- **Solution**: Users can get practical tips from those who have already learned a new language.
- **Daily life questions**
  - “I am seeking a gift idea.”
    - **Solution**: Users seeking unique gift ideas can promptly receive creative suggestions.
  - “How to teach my children? I want to learn from experienced parents.”
    - **Solution**: Parents can share personal experiences and teaching methods with others seeking guidance.
- **Discussion**
  - “I have an idea of X, and I want to discuss it with relevant people.”
    - **Solution**: Individuals can discuss and refine their ideas with experts or experienced persons.
  - “I enjoyed a book/article/video, and I want to chat with the author.”
    - **Solution**: Readers can directly connect with authors for engaging conversations about their works.
  - “I am a fan of the movie X/sports team X, and I want to chat with fellow enthusiasts.”
    - **Solution**: Fellow fans can connect on the platform and share comments and enthusiasm.
- **Celebrity meetup**
  - “I desire to see/speak with celebrity X.”
    - **Solution**: Celebrities can set their desired rates and provide fans with a personalized chat experience.
  - A celebrity wants to meet fans and raise funds.
    - **Solution**: Like the above, both celebrities and fans can benefit from the platform.
- **Situational advice**
  - “I just arrived at city X. Can someone suggest a three-hour tour itinerary?”
    - **Solution**: Travelers can promptly receive customized itinerary suggestions from locals or experienced travelers.
  - “I intend to buy a drone/3D printer. Can someone provide an introduction and advice on the best model/price/store suitable for me?”
    - **Solution**: The BM allows experienced users or experts in technology to provide personalized recommendations on various products. Users can even facilitate direct sales through the platform's chat feature.
  - “I am looking for a renovation contractor/piano teacher/real estate agent/bank/doctor. Can someone offer recommendations?”
    - **Solution**: On the BM platform, users can connect with others who can offer reliable recommendations for specific services.
  - “Can someone propose a suitable restaurant for me?”
    - **Solution**: The BM accommodates this type of non-expert inquiry, enabling users with local culinary knowledge or experience to provide restaurant suggestions.
  - “I need assistance selecting a summer camp for my child.”
    - **Solution**: For non-expert queries like choosing a summer camp, the BM platform allows users to seek advice from others who have relevant knowledge or experience in childcare and recreational activities.
- **Meeting random individuals**
  - “We are seeking the thoughts of random individuals on our new product design.”
    - **Solution**: The BM platform allows any individual to make their availability known for providing feedback on new products, facilitating easy access for businesses to conduct market surveys.
  - A psychologist seeking random participants for an experiment.
    - **Solution**: Psychologists or researchers can use the BM to find and connect with a diverse range of participants for experiments, leveraging the platform's capability to reach a broad and varied audience.
- **Pre-commitment consultations**
  - “I am looking to hire a lawyer, but before that I need to clear some questions and interview candidate lawyers.”
    - **Solution**: The BM provides a platform where lawyers can offer quick consultations, answering preliminary questions and potentially connecting with clients for longer-term engagements. This system streamlines the process of finding and vetting legal professionals.

These examples demonstrate the BM’s capacity to effectively address a diverse range of Burst Requirements, showcasing its potential to revolutionize the way quick, professional, and non-professional advice or assistance is sought and provided.
3.2 Success factors

Several key factors underpin the success of the BM, ranging from its flexible and convenient nature to the application of free-market principles and technological advancements.

3.2.1 Inclusive seller participation

The BM platform is designed to be inclusive, allowing anyone, not just experts, to offer services. This inclusivity is based on the understanding that all individuals possess knowledge and skills that can benefit others. For instance, a person may provide valuable insights into travel, share shopping experiences, or even offer localized advice about an educational institution, all of which are valuable yet often overlooked in traditional markets.

Additionally, the BM is designed to include individuals who may not possess any specialized knowledge or skills but are willing to participate in activities like market surveys or psychological research studies.

3.2.2 Instant financial incentives

Unlike platforms where revenue accrual is gradual and uncertain, the BM offers immediate financial benefits to its sellers. Sellers on the BM receive instant payment at their designated rates, encouraging a wide range of people to participate and offer their diverse services. This immediate compensation model contrasts sharply with platforms that require significant time and resource investment for uncertain returns.

In the BM, sellers’ price tags serve as vital connectors between buyers and sellers, unlike the CM, which lacks such advertising mechanisms for Burst Availability.

3.2.3 Burst manner

The BM’s unique structure facilitates transactions that are both time and cost-efficient. Services on the BM are designed to be brief, aligning with the increasing preference for quick information exchange and shorter attention spans in the digital era. This efficiency attracts a diverse range of sellers and buyers, including those who are time-constrained like celebrities.

Moreover, the pricing set by sellers in the BM plays a key role in bridging the gap between buyers and sellers. This aspect offers enhanced visibility and accessibility, features absent in the CM due to its lack of mechanisms for advertising Burst Availability.

3.2.4 Human interaction

Services on the BM are conducted through interactive video or audio sessions, offering a more dynamic and responsive experience compared to static online content. This approach is particularly effective for complex inquiries that require nuanced understanding and personalized responses, thus appealing to a broad user base.

3.2.5 Unparalleled ease of access

The BM’s design, prioritizing quick and concise exchanges, provides unmatched accessibility in terms of time investment and locational flexibility, appealing to a broad spectrum of users.

3.2.6 Quality enhancement through market competition

The BM’s commitment to free-market ideals fosters a competitive arena that propels the improvement of service standards. This competitive edge is essential for drawing users who value high-quality, reliable information.

3.2.7 Comprehensive service coverage

The BM’s design allows for a wide array of services, similar to expansive online marketplaces like Amazon or eBay. This extensive range of services ensures that the BM can meet a vast array of user needs, enhancing its attractiveness.

3.2.8 Technical viability
Constructing the BM is technically feasible and akin to creating online marketplaces like Amazon. The absence of logistical complexities simplifies its development. Additionally, the necessity of integrating video chat functions is manageable due to technological advancements, making the BM's construction fully achievable.

3.2.9 Huge rewards to platform builders

The creation and successful implementation of the BM promise significant rewards for its developers. These rewards are not just financially enormous but also encompass the transformative impact on global market dynamics and consumer behaviors, positioning the developers as pioneers in the field. This is elaborated upon in a subsequent section.

3.3 Solution design

The design of the BM encompasses a user-friendly interface accessible via smartphone apps or web browsers, incorporating several core functionalities:

3.3.1 Video and audio conversation integration

Leveraging technological advancements, the platform incorporates both video and audio chat features. Video chat is particularly useful for visually demonstrative services, such as automotive advice, while audio chat may cater to other needs.

3.3.2 Service diversity and flexible pricing

Sellers on the BM can list various Burst Services and set their own rates. The total service charge corresponds to the number of seconds or minutes of the chat duration, and both parties have the autonomy to end the conversation at any point. The platform might also offer alternate pricing models like auction-based or per-case charges and could allow potential buyers to post service requests.

3.3.3 Direct access to sellers

The BM design eliminates the need for intermediary steps such as triage or callbacks, streamlining the process and enhancing efficiency.

3.3.4 Fraud prevention measures

To ensure secure transactions and prevent fraudulent activities, users must register financial accounts, like credit cards or bank accounts, on the platform.

3.3.5 Varied service levels for sellers

Sellers can choose their availability from three distinct service levels:

Level 1: Unconditional real-time availability, akin to a 24/7 call center.

Level 2: Conditional real-time availability, offering the choice to accept or decline incoming requests.

Level 3: Services offered by appointment.

This system accommodates various seller preferences and service demands, from common to exclusive offerings.

3.3.6 User ratings and reviews

The platform incorporates a feedback system where buyers can rate and review sellers, fostering service quality and competitive excellence through Electronic Word Of Mouth (eWOM), and reducing transaction costs by simplifying the provider selection process for buyers.

3.3.7 AI-enhanced request matching

Utilizing AI, the platform efficiently connects buyers’ requests, expressed in natural language or voice command, with suitable sellers, thus minimizing the transactional effort and time.
Overall, the BM is designed to significantly reduce transaction costs, enhance user experience, and cater to a wide range of service needs, from common to niche, leveraging the latest in technology and market dynamics.

3.4 Typical workflows

The operational procedures for both sellers and buyers in the BM are outlined as follows to illuminate the platform’s functionality.

3.4.1 Seller workflow

Step 1. Account Creation: The seller registers on the BM platform, linking their account to a financial institution like a bank.

Step 2. Service Listing: They list one or more Burst Services they intend to offer, setting their rates and specifying availability details.

Step 3. Service Delivery: On receiving a request, the seller engages in a video or audio conversation with the buyer to provide the service.

Step 4: Chat Termination: Either party, the seller or the buyer, has the discretion to end the chat at any point.

Step 5: Automated Payment: Following the chat, the seller automatically receives payment proportionate to the chat’s duration.

3.4.2 Buyer workflow

Step 1. Account Creation: The buyer registers on BM, encouraged to sign up as both a buyer and a seller for versatility.

Step 2. Service Search and Selection: The buyer identifies a need and uses the platform’s search feature. AI technology recommends sellers, from which the buyer selects one based on criteria like service description, ratings, and pricing.

Step 3. Service Reception: The buyer then commences a video or audio chat with the selected seller to receive the service.

Step 4. Chat Termination: Either party, the seller or the buyer, has the discretion to end the chat at any point.

Step 5. Payment and Commission: Upon chat completion, the platform processes the payment transfer from the buyer to the seller, retaining a nominal commission.

Step 6. Feedback Submission: Finally, the buyer rates the seller and provides a review, contributing to the platform’s trust and quality assurance system.

These workflows underscore the BM's emphasis on efficiency, user autonomy, and a streamlined transaction process, catering to the dynamic needs of modern service exchange.

4 ANTICIPATED RESULTS: THE TRANSFORMATIVE IMPACT OF THE BM

The inception of the BM signifies a pivotal advancement in collaborative efforts, significantly reducing transaction costs associated with Burst Jobs, and thus unlocking immense human potential.

While the potential of the BM to revolutionize various industry sectors and alter global economic dynamics is considerable, these outcomes should be regarded as theoretical, depending on the widespread adoption and integration of the BM into existing market frameworks.

4.1 Main benefits

The BM is poised to offer several principal advantages.
4.1.1 Empowerment and massive job creation

The BM revolutionizes the landscape of online knowledge marketplaces by extending its reach beyond experts to include individuals from all walks of life. This paradigm shift in marketplace inclusivity is expected to unlock a myriad of both part-time and full-time job opportunities, engaging billions of people from diverse backgrounds. The BM’s comprehensive approach significantly broadens the scope of potential job creators and participants, fostering a more democratized platform for skill and knowledge exchange.

4.1.2 Poverty lifting

Unemployment is a key factor contributing to poverty. The BM addresses this by offering flexible and accessible work opportunities, contrasting with the stringent skill and time requirements of the CM. For example, an individual in poverty could potentially earn around $50,000 annually by providing services on the BM for just over three hours daily at a rate of one dollar per minute, five days a week. This model not only paves a path out of poverty but also opens access to a global customer base, particularly benefiting those in low-income countries.

4.1.3 Mitigation of AI-induced unemployment

Amid growing concerns about unemployment due to AI advancements, the Burst BM introduces a strategic shift from AI to HI (Human Intelligence). This platform highlights and utilizes the distinct human capabilities such as advanced conversational abilities, deep contextual understanding, emotional intelligence, and diverse life experiences, which remain challenging for AI. As AI increasingly automates routine tasks, the BM provides a unique marketplace for human intelligence, where people can leverage their innate skills and experiences. This shift suggests a new dynamic: while AI transforms standard jobs, the BM offers an avenue for individuals to harness and trade the intricate and nuanced aspects of human intelligence, capitalizing on areas where humans excel and AI falls short.

4.1.4 Relief of the aging society problem

The escalating issue of aging populations in modern societies often leads to senior citizens becoming economically dependent on the younger generation post-retirement. Despite this, the wealth of experience possessed by these individuals remains a significant, untapped resource.

The introduction of the BM offers a transformative solution. It enables retired individuals to continue playing an active, contributory role in society. By leveraging their extensive knowledge and insights, they can offer advice and guidance to younger individuals through the BM. This not only provides them with a source of income but also helps mitigate the economic impact of an aging population. Thus, the BM serves as a valuable platform for harnessing the experience of senior citizens, alleviating the challenges associated with aging societies.

4.1.5 Human value maximization

The BM is set to revolutionize skill and knowledge acquisition, paralleling the internet’s role in enhancing information accessibility. By offering efficient and cost-effective knowledge-sharing, the BM will not only streamline learning but also foster the emergence of new scientists, artists, and professionals.

Moreover, the BM will provide a platform for individuals to monetize diverse skills and interests, breaking free from the constraints of traditional employment that often involves unfulfilling work. This low-entry barrier model will unlock new avenues for personal and professional fulfillment, enabling a broader range of people to engage in work they are passionate about.

4.1.6 Lifelong Working

This paper introduces the concept of “Lifelong Working”, akin to the established idea of Lifelong Learning. This concept implies that individuals will increasingly embrace flexible working patterns throughout their lives. It encompasses two principal aspects:

1. Temporal Flexibility: People will have the freedom to work at any hour, moving away from the confines of traditional fixed work schedules.

2. Lifespan Inclusivity: Individuals at virtually any life stage, from youth to old age, can engage in work. For instance, a young student might share valuable insights about their school with prospective parents or offer lessons in video
gaming. This younger generation could also pioneer entirely new forms of service. Conversely, senior citizens, with their wealth of life experiences, can offer invaluable knowledge to younger people.

The BM platform facilitates this paradigm shift, enabling a spectrum of society to contribute meaningfully to the workforce and derive income, thereby enhancing societal contribution and personal economic gain across various life stages.

4.1.7 GDP growth

The BM introduces a flexible approach to work, allowing individuals to offer advice or knowledge in their spare time. People can engage in the BM for just a few minutes or hours, supplementing their regular work schedule. This flexibility extends to retirees, who can contribute at any time. Such activities generate additional income without disrupting existing economic contributions. As a result, the BM is expected to positively impact a nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by enabling more people, including retirees, to contribute economically without conflicting with their primary occupations or retirement status.

4.1.8 Boost in prosperity and innovations

The BM is poised to catalyze a major shift in collaboration, comparable to the transformative impacts of capitalism's rise, the creation of the stock market, and the advent of the internet. These historical milestones heralded eras of prosperity, innovation, and remarkable human progress. Similarly, the BM is expected to usher in a new era of collective advancement.

While individual transactions in the BM might not yield substantial rewards, their cumulative effect promises to significantly enhance productivity and convenience on a global scale. The overall time saved through these efficient interactions will lead to substantial worldwide changes. The BM’s focus on fostering frequent intellectual collaborations – a key driver of productivity – positions it as an emerging industry with the potential to spur innovations and significant human accomplishments.

4.1.9 Social communication enhancement

Currently, social media often functions as a unidirectional platform, particularly for celebrities and public figures. They disseminate information to followers, but the reverse – meaningful engagement from the public – is hindered by the sheer volume of interactions.

The BM introduces a transformative model by enabling public figures to set prices for brief interactions with fans. This pricing serves as a selective filter, streamlining communication to manageable and meaningful exchanges. Consequently, individuals like authors, celebrities, or influencers can genuinely interact with their audience. This development is expected to lead to a new norm where public figures provide BM links alongside their social media profiles, offering paid opportunities for direct interaction. The BM and social media will thus work in tandem, enriching the landscape of social communication by facilitating bidirectional engagement between public figures and their audience.

4.1.10 Restoration of imbalances

The BM will help resolve five imbalances in human lives.

1. Expense vs. Income Imbalance:
   - Current Situation: Individuals often face challenges in increasing their income, while expense reduction is relatively accessible through group buying, discounts, and mindful spending.
   - BM’s Impact: The BM empowers individuals to generate income more easily, addressing the imbalance between expenses and income.

2. Learning vs. Working Imbalance:
   - Current Situation: The concept of Lifelong Learning is widely accepted, but traditional work arrangements often limit the duration of active learning.
   - BM’s Impact: The BM enables Lifelong Working, as elaborated earlier, allowing individuals to continue learning and applying their knowledge and skills throughout their lives, maximizing human potential.
3. Service Usage vs. Payment Imbalance:
   o Current Situation: In certain professions, such as legal services, free consultations are common, leading to misalignment between service usage and payment.
   o BM’s Impact: The BM ensures that service users directly pay for the services they receive, improving market efficiency and potentially reducing service rates.

4. Social Communication Imbalance:
   o Current Situation: Social media platforms facilitate communication from celebrities, authors, and other public figures to the general public, but effective communication in the reverse direction is often limited.
   o BM’s Impact: The BM utilizes market principles and pricing mechanisms to enable efficient communication from the public to celebrities and other notable individuals, fostering more balanced social interactions.

5. Principal-Agent Imbalance:
   o Current Situation: The principal-agent problem arises when an individual’s interests and priorities may not align with those of the entity they represent, leading to potential conflicts.
   o BM’s Impact: The BM’s structure ensures that sellers retain full ownership of their income and risks, aligning their incentives with those of customers and promoting high-quality service provision.

4.2 Other impacts

The BM is poised to instigate profound shifts beyond its immediate benefits.

4.2.1 Workforce shift from the CM to the BM

The BM’s accessibility and low barriers to entry make it an attractive option for a diverse workforce. Individuals can effortlessly market their skills and knowledge, benefiting from flexible schedules and the autonomy of working from home. This ease and convenience will draw many to engage in BM, either part-time or full-time.

Furthermore, as AI continues to automate various job roles, individuals impacted by such technological shifts are likely to gravitate towards the BM. In this marketplace, the unique qualities of human intelligence, which remain irreplaceable by AI, are highly valued. This dynamic will lead to a notable shift in the workforce from traditional employment in the CM to more adaptive and personalized engagements in the BM.

4.2.2 Novel buyer and seller experiences

The BM is set to revolutionize the experience for both buyers and sellers with its innovative approach.

Buyers will encounter a novel and potentially captivating experience, with an extensive array of individuals immediately accessible for various forms of assistance via video chats. This availability of instantaneous, diverse help is not only highly satisfactory but also has the potential to become an engaging aspect of daily life.

For sellers, the BM opens up a realm of opportunities, making it simple to offer a wide range of knowledge and advice with minimal constraints on time commitment and location requirements. This platform allows numerous individuals to find joy and fulfillment in their work, contributing significantly to their sense of purpose and self-worth. The BM thus stands to transform the conventional dynamics of buying and selling knowledge and skills.

4.2.3 Decentralization and monopoly reduction

Technological advancements in the BM significantly reduce transaction costs, leading to minimized firm boundaries. This environment fosters direct, decentralized interactions between sellers and customers. Given that individual sellers can work only a finite number of hours each day, their market share remains inherently restricted. This limitation on working hours effectively prevents the formation of large monopolies within the BM, promoting a more equitable and diverse marketplace.

4.2.4 BM as a portal and sales lead to the CM

The BM is poised to complement traditional internet search engines as a source of information. Leveraging its interactive and competitive nature, the BM will likely emerge as a dynamic information portal, guiding users to CM products and services more efficiently. Sellers on the BM platform could establish a comprehensive shopping experience by directly
selling products during Burst Conversations and offering tailored product recommendations, akin to a more personalized form of affiliate marketing.

This evolution in the marketplace will necessitate CM businesses to allocate marketing efforts towards BM sellers, recognizing the BM’s growing influence in consumer decision-making. Moreover, the BM platform’s ability to efficiently connect sellers with potential clients could catalyze the formation of long-term business relationships, thus positioning the BM as a pivotal generator of sales leads and impacting the broader dynamics of the CM.

4.2.5 Boosted CM competition and consumer benefits

The BM will catalyze a competitive landscape in the CM by enabling sellers, motivated by potential earnings, to provide in-depth, customized evaluations and recommendations of CM products. This level of advisory service will exceed the general information found in static online content or videos. Consequently, the BM’s transparent exposure of the merits and shortcomings of CM products and services will intensify competition. Effective products will gain recognition and market share, while inferior ones will face market rejection.

This heightened competition will accrue significant benefits for consumers. Buyers will have access to more nuanced, personalized product insights, and a range of superior product choices. This will facilitate informed decision-making, ensuring that CM consumers can make choices that best suit their needs and preferences.

4.2.6 Industrial transformation

The advent of the BM is poised to significantly reshape various industries, with certain sectors benefiting from its rise, such as telecom and cloud services that underpin the BM’s operations. Conversely, other sectors might experience challenges due to the intensified competition and the workforce migration from the CM to the BM.

One of the most notable impacts of the BM will be the potential emergence of entirely new forms of jobs, a phenomenon historically associated with major collaborative breakthroughs. The BM, with its unique structure and approach, could give rise to jobs that we have never seen before, in areas like quick entertainment or empathy-based services, and possibly even pave the way for entirely new industries.

In the current AI era, there is a noticeable trend of traditional job types evolving and new, initially unstable job categories emerging. The BM provides an innovative platform that allows individuals to experiment with novel services without significant commitments, quickly adjusting based on market feedback. This aspect of the BM is crucial for fostering the development and stabilization of these emerging job types, offering a testing ground for future professions that might become commonplace in our society.

4.2.7 Economic terminology evolution

As the BM revolutionizes independent work, traditional economic terms like “employment” and “unemployment rate” become less applicable. The concept of “self-employment” tries to bridge this gap, but it still carries the legacy of traditional hiring practices, which is not relevant in self-driven work scenarios. Moreover, “self-employment” lacks an opposite term: we don’t use “self-fired” to describe self-employed individuals ceasing their business operations.

As the BM catalyzes a surge in self-employment, re-evaluating and refining these economic terms becomes increasingly relevant. In the future, more generalized terms like “work,” “work rate,” or “solopreneur” may gain popularity and prove more fitting. These terms more accurately reflect the nature of independent work within the BM framework, moving away from the traditional employment lexicon to better encapsulate the nuances of modern, autonomous professional engagements.

4.2.8 Possible global power reshuffle

The BM, as a new hub of collaborative efficiency, could trigger a reshuffle in global power dynamics. Nations excelling in BM development may gain a competitive advantage, potentially leading to changes in global leadership positions. Such shifts in power have historically accompanied major collaboration breakthroughs, and the BM’s impact on productivity and cooperation might catalyze a similar transformation in the global power landscape.

4.2.9 Possible language unification and impact on nationhood

The BM heralds a transformative era of increased global interconnectivity, fostering frequent, direct human interactions unprecedented in scale. This surge in cross-border communication and value exchange, largely through video
conversations, will elevate the importance of language skills and may drive a unification around major languages. The intensive nature of these interactions, transcending traditional geographical boundaries, could diminish the significance of national borders. In this context, the BM might contribute to a redefined global landscape, where the concept of nation-states evolves or even becomes obsolete in light of the seamless global connectedness it facilitates.

4.3 Embracing the BM

4.3.1 Incentives for the BM creators

The construction of the BM platform presents a lucrative opportunity. As the platform’s architect, the owner stands to gain from transaction-based commissions and ancillary advantages. The process of building the BM is simplified by the absence of logistical challenges. Distinct from typical marketplaces where only product owners sell, the BM has the unique potential to engage the entire global population as sellers, enhancing its profitability.

An intriguing aspect of the BM is the potential for “multi-selling”. Due to the quick and cost-effective nature of BM services, a buyer might consult multiple sellers for varied insights on a single query, thereby enhancing the platform owner's revenue streams.

Additionally, the BM is poised to evolve into a powerful advertising platform. Its advanced capabilities as a search engine and information hub will enable effective targeted advertising through the collection and analysis of user profiles and search histories.

Significantly, transactions in the BM, centered around the purchase of knowledge or advice, offer a robust indicator of a user’s interests, surpassing the predictive power of free search behaviors. This aspect alone positions the BM to rival IT giants like Google in advertising revenue potential.

Technologically, the success of the BM will hinge on advanced search and recommendation algorithms, propelling its owners to the forefront of AI innovation and application.

Most significantly, the BM’s transformative potential in reshaping workforces and attracting investment is poised to yield unparalleled rewards for its creators. With the shift from the CM to the BM, a substantial flow of investment is anticipated to follow, greatly benefiting those behind the BM’s creation.

In summary, the combination of technological feasibility, revenue generation potential, and transformative impact makes the construction and success of the BM an inevitable and highly rewarding venture.

4.3.2 Role of the governments in supporting the BM

Governments have the opportunity to bolster the development and adoption of the BM, thereby enhancing the economic and social welfare of their citizens. One key area where government intervention can be beneficial is in assisting individuals with setting up bank accounts for the poor people. This step is crucial for facilitating registration and transaction processes within the BM, ensuring that participants can easily receive payments for their services.

Another potential area for government support is in providing access to necessary technological tools. Governments could consider programs that lend smartphones and internet services to individuals, particularly those in financially constrained circumstances. This initiative would enable more people to participate actively in the BM, offering their services and earning income.

For instance, based on an estimate, if an individual utilizing these government-provided resources can sell services for ten minutes daily at a rate of one dollar per minute, the government’s investment of around $500 (covering the cost of a smartphone and internet usage) could be recouped within approximately two months. This approach not only aids in recovering the government's initial outlay but also sets a pathway for individuals to achieve financial independence and contribute more actively to the economy.

Such governmental initiatives, by lowering entry barriers to the BM, can play a pivotal role in empowering a larger segment of the population to participate in this new economic paradigm. This, in turn, could lead to broader economic benefits, including increased employment, poverty reduction, and more dynamic economic activity.

5 CONCLUSION: A PARADIGM SHIFT TO A NEW ERA IN KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE
This paper has critically examined the limitations of the current labor market, termed as the Conventional Market (CM), highlighting its inefficiencies in enabling people to utilize their full potential, particularly in the realm of quick, transaction-based jobs, or Burst Jobs. Section 2 outlined the inherent problems within the CM, chiefly the prohibitive transaction costs that obstruct the feasibility and efficiency of Burst Jobs. This has led to a notable underutilization of human intelligence and a loss of substantial job opportunities.

To address these issues, Section 3 of this paper introduced a groundbreaking solution rooted in the principles of a free market combined with the advancements in technology: the conception of a virtual Burst Market (BM). This innovative market model enables individuals to offer and sell services through video or audio interactions with buyers, with the distinctive feature of these services being their brief duration, ranging from a few seconds to minutes, and the flexibility in pricing and scheduling.

Section 4 extensively explored the transformative potential of the BM. It projected a significant expansion in job opportunities (4.1.1), a substantial reduction in poverty (4.1.2), a mitigation of AI-induced unemployment (4.1.3), and an alleviation of the challenges posed by an aging society (4.1.4). The BM is envisioned to maximize human value (4.1.5), promote the concept of Lifelong Working (4.1.6), and restore critical imbalances in various aspects of social and economic life (4.1.10). The paper also anticipated a reshaping of industrial landscapes (4.2.6), potential shifts in global power dynamics (4.2.8), and even the conceivable dissolution of traditional nation-states (4.2.9). In this context, the roles of private entities and governments in supporting and regulating the BM are deemed crucial (4.3).

In conclusion, this paper underscores the BM as a revolutionary shift in the paradigm of knowledge exchange and employment. It posits that the BM has the potential to bring about profound changes in global work, communication, and collaboration structures. The implications of the BM are extensive and varied, encompassing economic, social, and political dimensions. While the BM presents immense opportunities for progress and development, it also poses challenges and uncertainties that require careful consideration and further research.

Future studies may delve into the practical implementation challenges of the BM, the interplay between the BM and CM, the role of government in fostering BM’s growth, and the broader social, cultural, and environmental impacts of its widespread adoption.

In essence, the BM represents a transformative step towards a new era in knowledge exchange, promising significant advancements while also calling for thorough exploration and preparedness for its far-reaching consequences.

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