Maitreyi Manthan

Volume –III Year –2024–2025

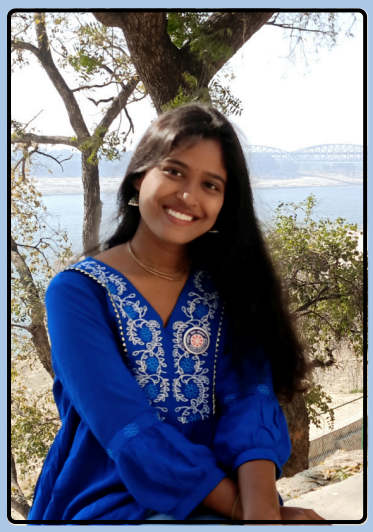
AI'S ROLE IN POLITICS, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

MAITREYI: FORUM OF STUDENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Department of Political Science,
Vasanta College for Women, Rajghat, Varanasi

EDITORIAL TEAM AT GLANCE

MA(II)POLITICAL SCIENCE



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FROM THE PRINCIPAL DESK

Innovation has continuously been redefining evolution with a promise to transform every form of energy that is generated, distributed and consumed. Today AI stands large before us enhancing efficiency, productivity, growth and disruption. It was beyond human understanding the way AI can automate tasks, analyze vast amounts of data and provide insights while focusing on the challenge of digital transformation and decarbonization. We need to discern the assets and the drawback while drawing on the transformative potential of AI to digitalize and decarbonize ensuring a democratic future. There is just a word of caution that comes from the prophetic vision of the sage, Jiddu Krishnamurti that saw the challenge of the upcoming artificial intelligence 100 years ago.

"And artificial intelligence can do most of the things that human beings can do, ... so what is going to happen to the human brain."

FROM THE FACULTY'S DESK

I congratulate the editorial team of Maitreyi: Forum of Students of Political Science for their hard work and commitment resulting in the publication of the third volume of the e-magazine Maitreyi Manthan. The theme of the present volume: " AI's Role in Politics, Cultural and Society", is aptly chosen. Keeping in view, the increasing use of AI in the different domains, it is essential to critically evaluate it's impact and explore the possibilities. This e-magazine has provided a platform to students to think critically on the multifarious roles of AI.

Your paragraph text

I congratulate all the contributors for showing interest in this e-magazine.

Once again my best wishes to the editorial team for their excellent team work, meticulous planning and unwavering efforts without which publication of the e-magazine would not have been possible.

Dr. Preeti Singh,
Professor and In-charge,
Department of Political Science,
Vasanta College for Women,
Rajghat, Varanasi

FROM THE FACULTY'S DESK

I want to take a moment to congratulate each one of you on your hard work, creativity, and commitment. It has been inspiring to witness your enthusiasm in exploring a complex theme "AI's Role in Politics, Culture, and Society." Which is both timely and profound, as artificial intelligence continues to reshape human systems in unprecedented ways.

Artificial Intelligence is no longer a distant concept of the future; it is shaping the way we live, govern, create, and interact today. From influencing political campaigns and decision-making to transforming the way we consume art and media, AI is intricately woven into the fabric of modern life. It challenges us to reconsider ethics, privacy, human agency, and cultural authenticity — and that is exactly what your contributions to this magazine reflect so thoughtfully.

The key lies in steering AI's evolution with humanistic values—ensuring it amplifies collective progress rather than inequality. As we navigate this frontier, interdisciplinary dialogue (like e- magazine fosters) is essential to harness AI as a force for inclusive advancement.

This theme was chosen to not only broaden your understanding but also to ignite critical thinking about the responsibilities that come with innovation. The invited write-ups, poem and essays will showcase here how well students have grasped both the potential and the complexities of AI in this contemporary world.

As you move forward, I urge you all to stay curious, stay informed, and never underestimate the power of your voice. You are the future policymakers, artists, thinkers and most important a responsible human being so your awareness today will shape a more thoughtful tomorrow.

My best wishes for the success of this 3rd edition of Maitreyi Manthan.

Dr Punita Pathak
Associate Professor
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FROM THE FACULTY'S DESK

It is matter of great happiness that Maitreyi: Forum of Political Science is going to publish its third volume of the annual e-magazine entitled "Maitreyi Manthan". This year the theme is "AI's Role in Politics, Culture and Society", a very significant and relevant concern of the present times. The e-magazine 'Maitreyi Manthan' is fully dedicated for the mental development of the students of Vasanta College for Women. In the era of modernization and techno-centrism, one of the objectives of this magazine is to enhance the imaginary power and creativity of the students. It is indeed a major achievement that from conceptualizing the theme, call for the papers to collecting the papers, editing, and designing everything is done by the initiatives of students of Political Science, Vasanta College for Women under the guidance of the faculty members. Maitreyi, the students club of Political Science is working as the forum by the students, of the students and for the students. While going through the papers of this magazine, I feel proud of the critical perspective of the students reflected in their write-ups. I congratulate all the student members of the editorial board for their herculean task under the apt leadership of the coordinator of the Maitreyi, Dr. Punita Pathak and the Department-In-Charge Prof. Preeti Singh. In the times of cut-copy-paste, the entire team of the Maitreyi Manthan is performing an exemplary role in the protection of our Indian knowledge tradition and culture through its original creative write-ups. I hope this spirit continues forever with the commitments of dedicated students. I request all the readers to encourage their students to send their write-ups in this magazine and be a part of this initiative in the near future. Through this we will united able to work for the enrichment of the writing skills of the students. Best wishes and lots of blessings for your effort.

Dr.Manisha Mishra
Assistant Professor
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Rajghat fort, Varanasi

FROM THE FACULTY'S DESK

It's a matter of pride that our students club Maitreyi forum of students, Department of Political Science is coming with its 3rd edition of e-magazine.

As I pen down with great enthusiasm.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is not merely a technological trend; it has become a transformative force shaping the political landscape, cultural expressions, and the very structure of modern society. As India and the world grapple with rapid advancements, it is essential to assess how AI is influencing core areas of our collective lives.

AI in Politics: Between Governance and Surveillance

In the 2024 Indian General Elections, AI-driven tools were widely used by major political parties to analyze voter behavior, craft targeted digital campaigns, and automate constituency-level outreach.

Globally, governments are turning to AI for predictive governance. For instance, Estonia's digital government model uses AI to provide seamless public services—ranging from e-health to tax filing. However, as reported in The New York Times, the misuse of AI tools for deepfakes and fake news in the U.S. elections poses a threat to democratic processes, making regulation an urgent necessity.

AI is not a neutral tool—it reflects the intentions, ethics, and biases of those who build and deploy it. As India stands on the cusp of becoming a digital superpower, it must embrace AI with a commitment to equity, transparency, and human dignity. As students, scholars, and informed citizens, our role is to engage critically, participate actively, and ensure that AI strengthens democracy, enriches culture, and uplifts society.

I convey my best wishes for the upcoming volume of Maitreyi -Manthan.

Dr. Jitendra Lalvani
Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science
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FROM THE FACULTY'S DESK

It is a matter of great ecstasy that the third edition of Maitreyi Manthan is about to be released. It stands as a testament to the strenuous, creative, and collaborative spirit of our students in bringing diverse perspectives onto one platform, fostering an environment of interdisciplinary dialogue.This year's theme—AI's Role in Politics, Culture, and Society—holds prominent importance in an age where Artificial Intelligence is reshaping political and cultural dynamics. While exploring the possibilities that AI promises, the risks it poses must also be carefully contemplated.As we reflect on this transformation, the words of J. Krishnamurti provide a cautionary insight:

"No machine, no system, no thought can bring about a revolution in the mind. Only awareness and self-understanding can."

In this spirit, I express my deepest gratitude to each and every student for their active participation in editing, writing, designing, and the overall curation of this magazine. Your dedication has shaped this e-magazine into a rich collection of intellectual thought.

Dr. Prateek Kumar Singh
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SNEHA SINGH
BA III(ENGLISH)

Humanity and AI

There was a time when our parents warned us about the dangers of the “black box of obsidian”—yes, the smartphone. An invention meant to assist humanity has slowly drained away the very essence of it.But today? We’re beyond blaming just the phone. Today, a new presence looms—one that is constantly watching, learning, and growing: Artificial Intelligence created to serve us.

Or so we're told. Because is it really aiding us in any meaningful way? I find myself leaning toward the belief that it is leading us toward an impending doom—a path where we become entirely dependent ,perhaps even overpowered by it. Humanity, in its truest form, is art. It is the delicate act of being humane. Creativity, emotion, the ability to think beyond language, to imagine—all reside in the depths of a human soul. Humanity is kindness. It is in the act of being present. It is feeling—remorse, guilt, joy,excitement,nervousness. Humanity is a bundle of raw emotions begging to be expressed. It is in romanticism, criticism, and appreciation. All of which AI may try to imitate —but can it truly feel them? Can something without a beating heart sincerely say, “I apologize for the inconvenience,” and actually mean it?

Sure, it can "create" a piece of poetry from a prompt, but can it romanticize a daffodil the way Wordsworth did? Can it grieve like Keats? People no longer turn to friends —they chat with machines that would remain just as indifferent if they vanished the next moment. What is the machine going to do? Be there? Pray for them?

A recent trend on Instagram showcases AI transforming images into "Ghibli-style" portraits. Yet many fail to realize how painstakingly difficult it is for an artist to create a single image. A human pours a lifetime of imagination and emotion into their work. With AI, that originality is diluted—if not lost.

The pre-AI brotherhood is real. I am a part of it.

Talking to a machine has simply become easier than talking to a person. Because deep down, we know: a machine won’t get hurt, no matter what we say. But isn’t that, in itself, dehumanizing?

Srishti Madhwani
(MA I Sociology)

Digital Era: The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Human Society

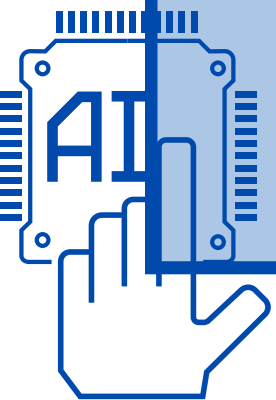
The 21st century is being defined by the digital revolution and Artificial Intelligence (AI) lies in the heart of this transformation. In the political sphere, AI is considered both as a tool and a topic of debate. Governments and political organizations now rely on AI for data analysis, voter behaviour, prediction, sentiment tracking, and even policy simulation. Campaigns are increasingly driven by algorithms that personalize contents, micro-target the audiences and optimize messaging. Culturally, AI is reshaping how we create, consume, and interact with content. AI-powered tools are being used in composing music, generating digital art, writing stories, and curating entertainment– in ways once thought impossible. Social media platforms use AI to recommend contents, shaping our perceptions, tastes, and even the identities. This new era of machine creativity invites us to redefine what it means to be an artist, a creator, and a consumer. At the societal level, AI is becoming an integral part of our daily livestyle.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is no longer the stuff of science fiction, it is a transformative force reshaping every aspect of human society. From healthcare and education to business and governance, AI has begun to redefine how we live, work, and connect. Its impact is profound. While it is offering unprecedented opportunities but also it also present complex challenges.

On the positive side, AI has brought significant advancements in healthcare, enabling early diagnosis, personalized treatment, and robotic-assisted surgeries. In education, AI-driven platforms offer personalized learning experiences, especially benefiting children by adapting lessons to individual learning styles and abilities. For children in remote or underprivileged regions, AI is a bridge to provide quality education and global knowledge resources. Smart learning apps and interactive AI-powered tools are also enhancing creativity, language development, and critical thinking among young learners. In the business world, AI streamlines operations, improves customer experiences, and fuels innovation. It helps the governments make data-driven decisions, strengthen the disaster management and other administrative activities.

However, the rise of AI also presents significant challenges. Job displacement due to automation has been threatening millions of workers, particularly in low-skill sectors. For children, overexposure to the AI-based devices and screen time may hinder social interaction, reduce physical activity and thus contribute to shorter attention spans. AI algorithms can unintentionally reinforce societal biases, leading to unfair outcomes in areas like hiring, law enforcement, and education. Moreover, concerns around privacy, surveillance, and misuse of personal data—especially that of minors—call for urgent ethical oversight.

AI should not replace human connection but enhance it. Children must be taught not only how to use AI but also how to question it, ensuring the next generation grows up with a critical understanding of technology. Ultimately, AI is a powerful force that mirrors our values, choices, and responsibilities. When harnessed wisely, it has the potential to uplift society, improve lives, and empower future generations. But if it is left unchecked, it can deepen the divides and erode the essential human values. The true impact of AI depends not just on its capabilities, but on our commitment to use it with wisdom, ethics, and empathy.



Nyasha Pandey
BA 1styear
(Economics hons)

AI and Gig Economy

" AI will not replace humans. But humans who use AI will replace those who don't " – Kasparov

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the technology where machines try to mimic the activities of human, specially the cognitive activities. It offers immense potential across various fields and transforms the way we work. This transformation is more evident in gig economy– which is a labor market characterized by short term contracts and freelance work. According to World Economic Forum (WEF), nearly 23% jobs globally)are expected to change by 2027 due to the advancement in AI and the report also anticipated the creation of 69 million new jobs particularly in the area AI while 23 million position will be eliminated, resulting in net decrease of 14 million jobs. This dual nature of AI makes it both a challenge and opportunity.

● Role of AI in the Gig economy :–

"AI is not just about robots taking over factories,it is the definition of technology just like electricity and internet were before"– Sundar pichai

AI is revolutionizing almost every sector, including the gig economy.
➡️Job Matching and Efficiency
AI improves the efficiency of gig platforms by using algorithms to quickly and accurately match gig workers with available tasks. AI match the customers and service providers in real-time, optimize routes and delivery schedules. ➡️Gig Creation and New Roles
AI is creating new types of gig work, particularly in the areas related to AI development itself. The global data annotation of the market was valued at $2.22 billion in 2022, expected to reach $17.1 billion by 2030 (WEF). ➡️Algorithmic Management and Monitoring
AI enables algorithmic management, which looks after the gig workers' behavior, performance, and availability .Workers can be promoted or penalized automatically based on this . ➡️Personalization and User Experience AI helps the platforms to deliver a more personalized experience for both the customers as well as the gig workers.AI learns from behavior to tailor services, making the platform more intuitive and user-friendly

● Opportunities created by AI in the gig economy

1. At World level
➡️Rise of New AI-Driven Job Categories
AI is enabling the creation of new gig roles such as ; AI training data labellers ,Chatbot trainers ,Voice recording and transcription workers
According to a 2023 study by the International Labour Organization (ILO), over 80% of microtasks on platforms like Amazon Mechanical Turk, Appen, and Clickworker are related to AI model training and validation.

➡️Freelancing Opportunities in AI Service

Upwork's Skills Index listed Generative AI and AI development among the top 10 fastest-growing freelance skills, with year-on-year growth exceeding 60%.

➡️ Global Inclusion and Remote Work Access

AI-powered platforms by allowing the skilled gig workers across the developing countries to connect with the global employers. A World Bank report,2022 highlighted that 38% of remote gig workers in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia were engaged in AI-related microtasking jobs.

➡️Language and Content Localization

Companies training multilingual models like Google's Gemini or Meta require vast amounts of localized content reviewed by native gig workers.

2. In India :-

➡ Uber's Scaled Solutions, Tech Mahindra's Populi Platform and Karya's Ethical AI Data Work -they are projected to add an opportunity of 90 million jobs to gig workers contributing 1.2% to the countries GDP by 2030 .

➡ AI driven employment growth - Service now and Pearson says that AI could create approximately 2.73 million jobs in India by 2028 particularly in manufacturing ,education and healthcare , helping gig workers.

➡️According to EY INDIA ,AI is expected to transform 38 million jobs in India , enhancing productivity and creating scope for gig workers.

● Challenges of AI in the gig economy :-

➡️Job Displacement and Automation- AI-powered tools and automation are replacing many tasks traditionally performed by the gig workers. As quoted by Elon Musk, "the automation of jobs through AI
is the biggest challenge to employment in the coming decades"

➡ Algorithmic Bias and Discrimination -AI systems can reflect biases like workers from certain regions or
backgrounds may be unfairly rated or deprioritized: A 2021 Oxford Internet Institute study found that some gig platforms showed algorithmic favoritism based on demographics and location.

➡ Data Privacy and Surveillance -AI systems often collect a vast amount of personal and behavioral data
from gig workers. This raises the concerns about data ownership and workers' privacy.

➡ Income Instability and skill gap -Gig workers' experience sudden drops in pay with no explanation.

According to WEF 56% of the workers face problem of reskilling

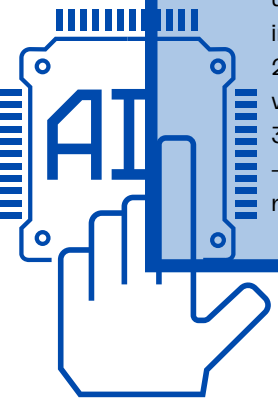
● Ways to overcome these challenges

"AI is a tool. The choice about how it get deployed is our" - Oren

1. Transparency and Explainable AI -Platforms should use explainable AI to ensure decisions are
understandable. Example: The EU's AI Act requires transparency for high-risk AI systems, including those used in employment.

2. Fair Algorithmic Management- It involves human oversight in major decisions. It allows the workers to contest or appeal algorithmic decisions.

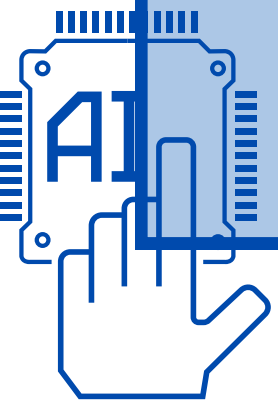
3. Data Privacy and Worker Control - The platforms should adopt data minimization principles —only collect what is necessary, like, California's CCPA and GDPR in Europe give the workers rights over personal data usage.



4. Upskilling and Reskilling Programs –Governments and platforms should invest in reskilling programs for digital and AI-related jobs.
5. Legal Protections –Update labor laws to reflect the hybrid nature of gig work .As in Spain's "Rider Law" forces platforms to classify delivery riders as employees with full rights.

● Conclusion:-

AI is a double edged sword offering both opportunities and risk. On the one hand ,AI is a transformative force which enhances efficiency, creating new types of work, and improving user experience, while on other hand it raises concerns about automation, fairness, and transparency. A balanced innovation with ethical and inclusive practices are required to ensure a sustainable future for gig workers. We ,as a global citizen ,should ensure that AI serves as a tool for human progress and boon for society.



Aishwarya Singh
MA II Hindi

डिजिटल युग में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता : मानव व्यवहार और समाज पर प्रभाव

आज हम एक ऐसे दौर में जी रहे हैं जहाँ तकनीक केवल इंसान के हाथों में नहीं, बल्कि सोच में भी घुलमिल चुकी है। कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (Artificial Intelligence – AI) ने विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में क्रांति ला दी है। परंतु इसका प्रभाव केवल मशीनों या कंप्यूटर तक सीमित नहीं है, यह अब हमारे व्यक्तिगत व्यवहार, सामाजिक संरचना और भावनात्मक जुड़ाव को भी गहराई से प्रभावित कर रहा है। मानव व्यवहार में आ रहे परिवर्तन AI ने हमारी सोचने, महसूस करने और निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया को बदल दिया है। स्मार्टफोन ऐप्स, सर्च इंजन और वर्चुअल असिस्टेंट्स हमारी आदतों और इच्छाओं को पढ़कर वैसा ही कंटेंट या विकल्प परोसते हैं, जिससे हमारा चुनाव सीमित हो जाता है। यह 'डिजिटल सुविधा' हमारी संपूर्ण विचार-प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित कर रही है। सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म्स पर जो हम देखते हैं, वह हमारे द्वारा खोजे गए विषयों पर आधारित होता है। इस तरह हम एक ऐसे डिजिटल बुलबुले में फंसते जा रहे हैं जहाँ स्वतंत्र सोच और वैचारिक विविधता धीरे-धीरे सिमट रही है। समाज पर AI का प्रभाव AI का समाज पर प्रभाव द्वैधात्मक है—एक ओर यह स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, कृषि, वाणिज्य और ट्रांसपोर्ट जैसे क्षेत्रों को उन्नत और कुशल बना रहा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह रोजगार की पारंपरिक संरचना को भी प्रभावित कर रहा है। ऑटोमेशन और रोबोटिक्स के बढ़ते उपयोग से इंसानी नौकरियाँ खत्म हो रही हैं, जिससे बेरोजगारी और सामाजिक असमानता जैसे मुद्दे जन्म ले रहे हैं। साथ ही, मानवीय संवाद और भावनात्मक जुड़ाव की जगह अब तकनीकी संप्रेषण ने ले ली है, जिससे सामाजिक रिश्ते भी यांत्रिक होते जा रहे हैं। नैतिक एवं भावनात्मक सवाल AI को लेकर सबसे बड़ी चुनौती इसके नैतिक पक्ष को लेकर है। क्या कोई मशीन सही या गलत का निर्णय ले सकती है? क्या उसमें संवेदना और नैतिक मूल्य हो सकते हैं? अगर निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया पूरी तरह से मशीनों पर छोड़ दी जाए, तो क्या यह मानवता के हित में होगा? निष्कर्ष कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता तकनीक की एक महान उपलब्धि है, परन्तु इसका उपयोग सोच-समझकर और संतुलन के साथ किया जाना चाहिए। AI को मानव जीवन का सहयोगी बनाना होगा, न कि प्रतिस्पर्धी। यदि हम इसे नैतिकता, संवेदनशीलता और सामाजिक कल्याण के साथ जोड़कर विकसित करें, तो यह तकनीक समाज के लिए एक शक्तिशाली और सकारात्मक परिवर्तन ला सकती है।

Samriddhi Srivastava
BA 3 rd Year
(Political Science)

AI And the Future of Democracy

Artificial Intelligence (AI) now sits at the negotiation table of democracy an uninvited guest perhaps but one that refuses to leave. It promises viksit governance (developed governance), efficient public service, and participatory policymaking. Yet, in its shadow lurk deepfakes, digital surveillance, algorithmic bias, and manipulated consent. The paradoxical relationship between AI and democracy, weaving together legal developments, global case studies, and ethical discourse infused with Indian and global perspectives to ask: Kya janatantra, yantra ke saath jee sakta hai? (Can democracy coexist with the machine?)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is poised to reshape democratic institutions at an unprecedented scale. The adoption of AI technologies across government, law, and civil society represents a paradigm shift in the mechanisms of democratic governance. From algorithmic public service delivery to predictive policing and automated content generation, AI is no longer a peripheral concern it is a central actor in shaping political discourse and civic trust. As the philosopher Yuval Noah Harari in 2018 put forward that the "21st century's defining struggle may not be between political ideologies but between humanism and data-ism".

Democracy, once grounded in jan-samvaad (public dialogue), nukkad sabhas (street-corner debates), and ballot boxes, now finds itself increasingly shaped by lines of code. Governments deploy AI for better service delivery; political actors use it to sway voters; security agencies harness it for predictive policing. But unlike elections or court rulings, AI doesn't pause, consult, or reflect it calculates.

As UN Secretary-General António Guterres warned in 2024:
"Without coordinated action, AI could destabilise democratic systems by eroding trust, amplifying inequality, and flooding public debate with disinformation."
(UN News, 2024) .

AI has indeed served democracy, when guided responsibly. Estonia's e-governance model is the gold standard: from e-voting to blockchain backed public records it has demonstrated how AI can deepen citizen trust (OECD, 2023). India too is not far behind. Aadhaar, the world's largest biometric ID system, backed by AI-based verification, has reduced welfare leakages and increased inclusion (UIDAI, 2023). The MyGov portal, with AI-powered citizen feedback processing, is a bold experiment in digital democracy. When AI serves the janata (people) and not just tantra (the system), it becomes an enabler not an enforcer. So therefore it is easier to say that AI has Becomes Netaji (Politicians)'s New Advisor.

But but but !!! AI not always serves in an Positive dimension ,The Deepfake Dystopia is its biggest example where trust Is the First Casualty for example in the 2024 Indian general elections, an eerie video surfaced in which a respected opposition leader long deceased appeared to endorse his political rival. It went viral across districts before fact-checkers could catch up. It was of course, an AI-generated deepfake . Such incidents are no longer anomalies. In Argentina (2023), AI-generated videos with false subtitles were used to discredit candidates. In Nigeria, bots powered by language models flooded WhatsApp with communal hate messages which shows that the future of propaganda is not loud it is smart, synthetic, and silent.

In these recent times AI is not only used as a political tool but a surveillance tool as well what began as digital convenience has slowly morphed into nigrani tantra. In Delhi, facial recognition systems were reportedly used during anti-CAA protests the targets were not criminals but were dissenters. In China, the Social Credit System scores citizens based on AI surveillance, impacting their travel rights and employment. India's proposed Digital India Bill raises similar alarms will it protect citizens, or will it monitor them?

While the Supreme Court in KS Puttaswamy vs Union of India verdict (2017) upheld privacy as a fundamental right, the ground implementation still remains fractured. In a land of 1.4 billion, who watches the watchers?

Among all this there was also a popular recommendation by AI enthusiast to incoprate AI with Justice. However they forgot that AI , judges based on patterns and not stories and sentiments . In the U.S., the COMPAS tool used in criminal sentencing was found to disproportionately flag Black defendants as high-risk . What happens if India adopts similar tools without caste-sensitive, gender-equitable training data? From welfare filtering to loan approvals, AI systems have shown biasness because they learn from flawed histories. Agar data bhedbhaav se bhara hai, toh machine bhi bhedbhaav hi karega. (If the data is biased, the machine will be biased too.)

Well after recognising all these threats, several jurisdictions are now legislating AI's limits: European Union AI Act (2024) which Categorises AI systems by risk; bans manipulative systems; mandates transparency for high-risk AI. Minnesota Deepfake Law (2023) Criminalises AI-generated election interference. Now under legal review for potential First Amendment violations. Council of Europe's AI Treaty (2024) An international agreement mandating democratic oversight and human rights compliance in AI deployment. India's Draft Digital India Act (2024) Promises oversight over algorithmic decision-making but lacks teeth unless civil society actively participates.

Law is trying to catch up with innovation. But legislation without enforcement is like a ghanti bina ghantiwala .

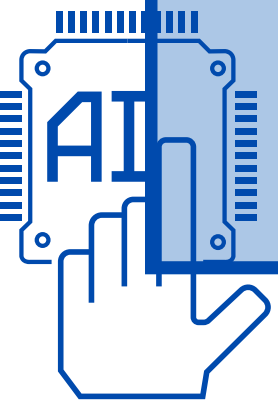
Conclusion: Loktantra vs. Yantantra?

The question is no longer "Will AI affect democracy?"

It is "How much democracy will survive the age of AI?"

Democracy is not just about elections. It is about listening, deliberating, and dissenting. AI, if unchecked, threatens all three. But if governed wisely, it can help us do them better, deeper, and more inclusively. In this new kal yug of information warfare, truth is not just fought over it is generated. Democracy must learn to protect not just the vote, but the very conditions that make the vote meaningful.

So let the code run. But let the Constitution lead.



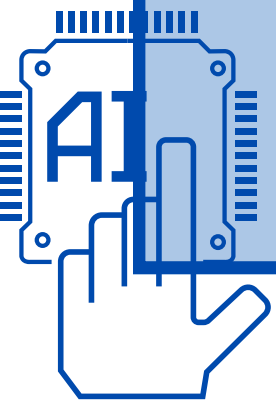
PRATICHI GOPAL
MA II POLITICAL SCIENCE

Artificial Intelligence and Gig Economy: Revolutionizing Work or Reinventing Exploitation?

The youth of our country need to be AI literate. AI is here to stay. All else remaining the same, people, economies and countries that are AI literate will be more productive than those that are not. The first and most perilous question is: 'What is worth learning in AI? Why perilous?' Because AI is evolving at such a breathtaking pace that any list of tools or features may become outdated within months. We are heading towards a post-labor world altogether. AI could eventually enable a form of economic support that releases people from the "drudgery" of traditional jobs, freeing them to explore other pursuits.

Emergence of Artificial Intelligence which is capable of creating many jobs not just for its support services but also as a tool to help other digital platforms to get connected with potential job seekers and employers. Basically it is a combination of AI and Human intelligence that can transform the work as well as the workers. The 21st century has witnessed the remarkable ascent of two powerful forces reshaping the landscape of work: Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Gig Economy. While seemingly distinct, these phenomenon are increasingly intertwined, creating symbiotic relationship that promises both unprecedented opportunities and significant challenges for the individuals, businesses and societies worldwide. As we navigate the complexities of this evolving paradigm, understanding the intricate interplay between AI and gig economy is crucial for anticipating future trends and formulating effective strategies. The gig economy, characterized by short term contracts, freelance work and project based engagements facilitated by digital platforms, has experienced exponential growth in recent years. Driven by factors such as technological advancements, changing work preferences and the need for flexible labor solutions, it encompasses a diverse range of industries from ride sharing and delivery services to highly skilled professional roles in IT, finance and marketing.

This on-demand nature of work offers individuals autonomy, flexibility and potential for diverse income streams, while providing businesses with access to a specialized talent pool without the overhead costs associated with traditional employment. AI has significantly impacted the automation of routine tasks in the gig economy. Previously human operated jobs are now being performed by machines, which can complete them with greater efficiency, accuracy and affordability. This is especially prominent in industries such as manufacturing, logistics, and customer
services, where AI-powered robots and chatbots are increasingly utilized to undertake tasks that were once done by human workers, freeing up more of their time to focus on other tasks at hand. The recent report by Ipsos Research Private Limited has revealed that a staggering 88% of gig workers rely on gig economy platforms as their primary source of income. There is now a new generation of gig workers who are no longer looking for seasonal jobs or part-time jobs to supplement their income. They are hardworking individuals who have created new ways of living and working and are self-employed entrepreneurs. The gig economy's flexibility has slowly entered almost all industries, with employers and gig workers recognizing the opportunity for mutual advantage. The Indian economy is currently the third fastest growing economy in the world after the USA and China. The growing economy will generate more employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled blue-collar workers all over the country especially among the gig workers. The confluence of AI and the gig economy presents a dynamic landscape rife with both opportunities and significant challenges. The gig economy is characterized by short term contracts and freelance work facilitated by digital platforms, has witnessed unprecedented growth, offering flexibility to workers and businesses alike. One of the primary challenges lies in the potential for job displacement due to AI-driven automation. AI systems are becoming capable of performing tasks that were previously carried out by gig workers, particularly in areas involving routine, manual, or data-driven processes such as data entry, customer service and even transportation. This can lead to income insecurity for gig workers who rely on these tasks for their livelihood. While AI may also create new types of jobs, such as those in AI development, data science and AI- enhanced marketing.



SURYANSHI SINGH
MA I POLITICAL SCIENCE

Digital Era: AI's Role in Politics, Culture & Society Sub-Theme: Post-Human Ethics: Can AI Have Morality?

A question was raised after the first self-driving car incident in 2018. The real issue is: when a machine makes a decision that affects a human life, who do we hold responsible? In an age where artificial intelligence is no longer science fiction but a force shaping our lives, questions of morality are gaining new urgency. As we move beyond traditional ideas of the human, post-human ethics challenge the belief that morality is only a human concern. It raises a profound question—can non-human entities like AI engage in moral reasoning or be subjects of ethical consideration? AI systems no matter how advanced, lack consciousness, emotions, or intentions. They mimic moral behavior through data and rules—not through a genuine sense of right and wrong. Unlike humans who develop morals through culture, emotion, and experience, AI functions through logic, algorithms, and programming. Its so-called morality is defined by developers and shaped by the data it learns from. While asking whether AI can be moral, we must remember the difference between actual morality and mimicry. AI only reflects the values of its creators. Its ethical behavior depends on the data it is trained with, the rules it's given, and the goals it is designed to achieve. What's considered ethical in one culture might be seen as immoral in another—posing challenges when AI is used in sensitive areas like healthcare, law, or policing. Post-human ethics looks at morality differently. Rather than asking if AI can feel or think like us, it focuses on how AI impacts real-life decisions. Even without emotions, AI is involved in situations that demand ethical judgment. This perspective sees morality not only as an internal trait, but as something shaped by action, context, and shared responsibility between humans and machines.

Though efforts are being made to include ethical guidelines and human feedback in AI development, dilemmas remain. The question of whose morality AI follows is still unclear. Since humans design and train AI, it often inherits their biases and cultural assumptions—some of which may be unintentional or flawed. As AI becomes more involved in everyday life, we must rethink how we approach ethics. AI may never experience morality like humans do, but in a world increasingly shaped by intelligent systems, that may no longer be a requirement. The real challenge is ensuring AI doesn't just make intelligent choices—but ethical ones.

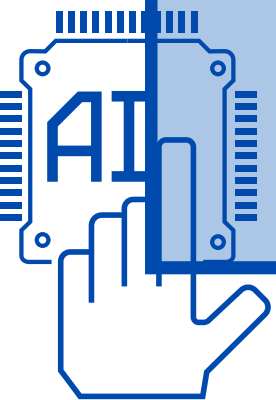
KRATI CHATURVEDI
BCOM II

IMPACT OF AI ON HUMAN BEHAVIOR AND TECHNOLOGY

The wonders of science is given as many facilities, the revolution has impacted our lives to a great extent!! In recent years artificial intelligence has woven our lives in ways many of us have not even thought of. From morning to night, AI technology has been an integral part of our day to day activities whether it's unlocking the phone with face recognition, checking out emails, having a google search reaching your destination with the help of driving aids, checking weather updates or doing online banking. For clues about our cultural attitude towards robots and artificial intelligence we only turn into star wars. In reality artificial intelligence is way far different from what other people perceive it. AI drives innovation in areas like healthcare, education, and business, but also raises concerns about biases, privacy, and potential misuse. In contrast to the unemployment situation, according to a report published by World Economic Forum , even if 75 million jobs will be replaced by the coming of AI ,it is definitely going to open 133 new breed of jobs. Artificial Intelligence could be helpful in areas of miscible working conditions whether it's Malaysia or Firozabad. Many complicated medical cases are now easily been solved with the help of artificial intelligence. Dave Waters once said , "predicting the future isn't magic, it's artificial intelligence". Other misconception regarding artificial intelligence is that it might take over humans in the times ahead but in reality machines are far and far way beyond what human brains are capable of doing. We cannot rely on future just on the basis of predictions. The ability of human beings to take the decisions with the help of logic ,reasoning and understanding is what makes us stand out. But again if 'err' is to humans, then why not AI? Why not minimize the risk! Why not take faster and better decisions? ! Why not have a Deeper data analysis?! But this AI technology is not free from cons, that's the reason why Elon Musk once said , " We need to be super careful with AI. Over-reliance on AI for decision-making can diminish critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

AI systems can perpetuate and amplify existing biases present in the data they are trained on. This can result in discriminatory practices in areas such as hiring, lending, and law enforcement. AI has a multifaceted impact on humans, ranging from improved productivity and healthcare to potential risks like job displacement and algorithmic bias. It enhances efficiency in various sectors, offers new therapeutic approaches, and transforms how we learn, work, and interact with the world. However, it also raises concerns about job security, privacy, ethical dilemmas, and the potential for unchecked AI development.

Instead of wringing hands on the coming of AI, famous be thinking about ways to ally with the technology. Some changes are indeed welcomed, but thinking of it is a threat is something what's harmful. From paper to telegraph, from steam engines to computers, human being have always fear new technology they always feared the change. But as we turn the pages of history these changes have made our lives better, smarter, convenient and easier. In conclusion , let me put for the point that the threat isn't in technologies it's in the humans for use!! On the technological front, AI is a catalyst for innovation across nearly every sector: • Automation & Industry 4.0: AI has automated complex processes in manufacturing, logistics, and customer service, improving efficiency while raising questions about job displacement. • Healthcare Advances: AI-powered diagnostic tools and predictive models are revolutionizing medical research, disease detection, and patient care. • Smart Devices & IoT: AI enables smart thermostats, door locks, and wearable fitness devices to learn from user behavior and make autonomous decisions. • Education & Learning: Adaptive learning platforms use AI to personalize the student experience, making education more engaging and efficient. Artificial Intelligence continues to redefine both the tools we use and the way we behave. While it offers immense potential for technological progress, it also demands responsible development and conscious use. Striking the right balance between innovation and ethics is essential to ensuring that AI enhances human life rather than replacing or distorting it.



ANWESHA TRIPATHY
MA II POLITICAL SCIENCE

The Rise of AI in Education: A New Era of Learning

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is no longer just a futuristic concept, it's already reshaping classrooms and learning experiences around the world. In India too, schools and colleges are starting to use AI tools to personalize education, make teaching more efficient, and help students learn at their own pace. According to a recent article in The Times of India, AI can adapt learning content based on a student's strengths and weaknesses. This means, no two students receive the exact same learning path, something that was impossible in traditional classrooms. From interactive learning platforms to AI tutors, students now have more support than ever before. Teachers are also finding new ways to work alongside AI. While some worry that AI could replace teachers, experts argue the opposite. As highlighted in The Indian Express article, "AI's Future Starts in School," AI should be used to support teachers, not replace them. It can take over repetitive tasks like grading and scheduling, allowing teachers to focus more on creative lesson planning and one-on-one interaction with students. Some schools have already implemented AI-based learning programs. In Tamil Nadu, for instance, government schools have partnered with edutech startups like ConveGenius to pilot AI-enabled learning apps. Early results showed noticeable improvements in mathematics and reading, especially among students in under-resourced communities. These examples show that AI isn't just a concept, it is already making a difference on the ground.

However, it's important to use AI wisely. Many educators stress that while AI can enhance learning, it shouldn't lead to overdependence. If students start relying only on AI for answers, they may stop thinking critically. This concern was echoed in a Gallup survey, which found that many Gen Z students feel anxious about AI and how it might affect their ability to think independently. Schools need to teach students how to use AI as a tool, not as a shortcut. The goal should be to combine human intelligence with machine intelligence in a way that keeps learning meaningful.

Looking ahead, the role of AI in education will only grow. India's National Education Policy (NEP) has already hinted at integrating AI into school and college curriculums. But for this to work, both students and teachers need training on how to use AI ethically and effectively. As highlighted in a Stanford University study, platforms like MindCraft are revolutionizing education in rural India by leveraging AI to create personalized learning experiences and provide mentorship, thereby bridging the educational divide. The future of learning lies in blending technology with natural learning. AI is not here to replace classrooms but to make them smarter. If it is used thoughtfully, it can help the students not just learn more, but to learn better.

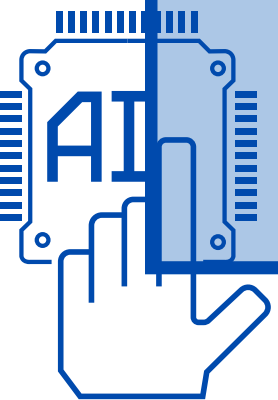
SNEHA JAISWAL
BA I YEAR POLITICAL SCIENCE

Artificial Intelligence And Ethical Concerns

Artificial Intelligence (AI), the development of computer systems that can perform tasks typically requiring human intelligence, has made remarkable strides in recent times. "AI is likely to be either the BEST or WORST thing to happen to HUMANITY " – Stephen Hawking The above mentioned statement is of Stephan Hawking a remarkable theoretical physicist, cosmologist and an author. He cautioned that the development of full AI could lead to humanity's demise, while also great benefits, acknowledging its potential to offer great benefits . AI has made human lives much easier in the professional world. This development continues to advance in the modern world. The future of AI holds up a good promise only if humans know how to use it for the benefit of society. It is used in many sectors, from health care and finance to entertainment and education. While AI has the power to transform the world for the good, it holds some of the Ethical concerns that include many aspects such as:- 1.Informed Consent: AI systems can be used to collect and analyse "Personal Data without the knowledge or consent of the individuals involved. This raises concerns about informed consent and the right to privacy". For instance, recently many websites offering free downloads of "GHIBLI artworks were open fronts of malicious cyber activities. 2. Lack of Accountability and Transparency: It can be difficult to assign responsibility when something goes wrong with an AI system, especially when it involves competent algorithms and decision-making processes. The inner workings of many AI systems are often opaque, making it difficult to understand how transparent decisions are made. This lack of transparency and accountability can lead to mistrust and skepticism among users. 3.Job Displacement and socioeconomic Impact: Automation powered by AI can lead to job displacement in certain industries. The resulting socioeconomic impact, including "unemployment and income inequality, posses ethical questions about the responsibilities of government organizations in addressing these consequences.

4.Ethical concerns in the use of AI in health care complex and digitalized health care systems help human beings treat and identify complications . Medical researchers utilize AI systems to gather data such as age, and level of seriousness among others from patents. Ethical concerns in the use of AI in health care complex and digitalized health care systems help human beings treat and identify complications. Like any other human being, patents deserve privacy. Additionally AI- enabled treatment systems inflict pain on patents violating the ethical principles.

"Valid and reliable:- Responsible AI systems should be able to maintain their performance in different and unexpected circumstances without failure. • Safe :- Responsible AI must keep human life, property and the environment safe. • Secure and resilient :- Responsible AI systems should be secure and resilient against potential threats, such as adversarial aback. Responsible AI systems must be built to avoid, protect against and respond to attacks, while also being able to recover from them. • Accountable and transparent :- Increased transparency is meant to build trust in the AI system, while making it easier to fix problems associated with AI model outputs. This principle requires that developers take responsibility for their AI systems. Explainable and interpretable :- Explainability and interpretability are meant to provide in-depth insights into the functionality and trustworthiness of an AI system. For example, explainable AI tells users why and how the system got to its output. • Privacy-enhanced :- The privacy principle enforces pratices that safeguard end-user autonomy, identity and dignity. Responsible AI systems must be developed and deployed with values, such as anonymity, confidentiality and control. • Fair with harmful bias managed :- Fairness focuses on eliminating AI bias and discrimination. It attempts to ensure equality and equity, a difficult task as these values differ among organizations and their cultures."



SONAN VATSAL
BA III (ENGLISH)

POST- HUMAN ETHICS: CAN AI HAVE MORALITY?

Artificial Intelligence is reshaping the modern society. It offers opportunities for enhanced healthcare, education, research, potentially improving the quality of life. But at the same time, it is also raising concerns about job displacement, data privacy, and the ethical implications of increasingly intelligent machines.

The question of whether AI can possess morality challenges not just scientific boundaries but the core of human identity.

Through a literary perspective, morality has been interweaved with the complexities of human consciousness, emotions and empathy — traits that literature reserves for the deeply human. Whether it is Mary Shelley's Frankenstein or Kazuo Ishiguro's Klara and the Sun, both are great dystopian science fictions which presents a nuanced canvas where the artificial beings echo, yet fall short of human morality.

In Frankenstein,the Creature learns language and empathy through literature, pleading for acceptance. Yet, his creature, Victor Frankenstein, denies him moral agency, reinforcing a literary motif that morality without societal recognition is incomplete. Shelley suggests that morality is relational- it exists not only in programmed logic but in the acknowledgement of responsibility, consequence, and emotion. AI, however intelligent, lacks the lived experience that literature insists is essential for moral depth.

Similarly, in Kazuo Ishiguro's 'Klara and the Sun' offers a more modern reflection. Klara, an Artificial Friend, displays loyalty and even what appears to be self- sacrifice. But we can see that her morality is programmed — innocent, calculated, and tragically limited. Ishiguro urges the readers to question whether actions mimicking moral behaviour truly constitute morality, or if they are mere simulations of it. This mirrors the debate around AI today: Can a machine, no matter how advanced, understand suffering if it cannot feel?

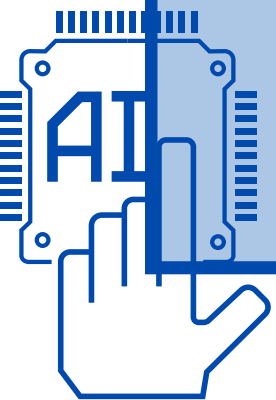
Literary works often emphasize ambiguity, paradox, and the internal struggle —- hallmarks of moral growth. AI, however, is designed to resolve ambiguity, to choose based on data, not in doubt. Unlike the fictional character of Raskolnikov in Dostoyevsky's Crime and Punishment, who wrestles with guilt and redemption, AI cannot "wrestle" with anything; it processes, calculates, executes.

Literature teaches that morality is not in the act itself but in the torment, reflection, and change it inspires — something AI is structurally incapable of experiencing.

In post-human ethics, the literary perspective warns us: morality without narrative, without
conflict, becomes sterile. Until AI can tell stories not just about others, but about itself-with
fear, hope, failure, and transformation--it remains outside the moral sphere. AI may act
ethically, but it cannot be moral in the literary sense. It lacks the inner voice that cries out in
Hamlet's soliloquy by Shakespeare, or the agonized conscience of Sophocles' Antigone. In
literature, morality is not logic-it is lived pain, a journey of soul. And the soul, for now, remains .

Dickens was a true visionary when he wrote, "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times." And perhaps there's no era more fitting for this paradox than the one we live in.
As W.B. Yeats lamented in The Second Coming:
"Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold;
Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world."

What if, in our quest to create intelligence, we are dismantling the very centre that holds our humanity together?



Bishnupriya
MA II(Political Science)

AI a double edge sword: Environmental challenges and sustainable innovations

In today's technological landscape, AI stands out as the hottest topic of the moment.Artifical intelligence is often postined as a catalyst for solving global Environmental crises ,yet it's rapid adoption presents critical concerns about it's ecological front.This article explores the complex interplay between AI's Environmental costs and it's potential to drive Sustainability.

So, what does AI stands for?

AI refers to systems or machines that perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, and can iteratively improve themselves over time, based on the information they collect," says David Jensen, coordinator of the United Nations Environment Program's (UNEP's) Digital Transformation sub-programme.

Let's delve into some of the ways in which AI act as guardian of the green.AI pairing with satellite image ,map out the region impacted by deforestation and by creating predictive models help the people in taking conservation

efforts. Aligning with this ,Scottish Company Space intelligences has mapped more than 1 million hectares of land in 30 different countries using this method(Beth

Howell,2024).AI also proves out to be helpful in creating smarter energy grids.AI powered robots helps the farmer

in increasing their crop production reducing their dependence on the use of pesticides and fertilizers.AI systems can help in mitigating greenhouse gases too.Airpollution leds to 8.43 million premature deaths a year(Beth Howell, 2024).To resolve the issues engineers at Cornell university have invented a simplified model to check air pollution. GE Renewable

Energy uses AI to adjust turbines in real time,increasing

efficiency by 20%.Resource extraction are managed through ethical e-waste management and recycle hardware.AI has also revolutionize the world approach to

carbon neutrality.

While it can be a powerful tool for addressing

Environmental challenges but also contribute to Environmental degradation. Training large AI models requires massive consumption power.A request made

through ChatGPT, an AI-based virtual assistant, consumes

10 times the electricity of a Google Search, reported the International Energy Agency.(UNEP,2024).By 2030, AI's energy demand is projected to increase by 160% , driven by growing adoption of AI technology(Christina Shim,2024)which will consume vast

amounts of electricity. The life cycle of AI systems also contributes to emission through mining,manufacturing and transportation.Data centres need cooling systems that consume large quantities of water.Although AI increase the agriculture productivity but also leads to monoculture farming.

AI stands at a crossroads: a tool that could either deepen

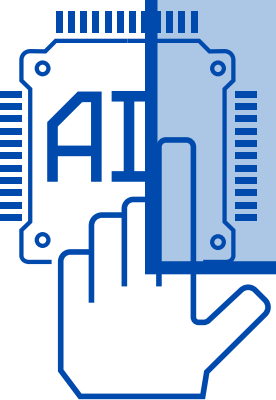
Environmental crises or pave the way for a greener future.

Riya Shruti Tirkey
MA I Department of Psychology,

AI AND FUTURE WORK PROSPECT

Will AI take over human jobs in the future?"
It's a question most of us have pondered at some point. Robots taking up jobs as servers at restaurants and cashiers being replaced by self checkout machines are examples of how machines are taking over roles that were once employment opportunities for humans. Similarly, in the corporate world, AI tools are now handling tasks like data analysis and report generation, which were previously done by entry-level analysts. Where are human beings supposed to go now? Just like a coin has two sides, everything comes with its positives and negatives. We are developing, and there is no second guessing that, but at what cost? Even as college students, there were times when we had to search through book after book to find content for assignments and academic purposes. But today, we live in an era where everything seems to be at our convenience — "just a click away." Where are we to go after all these advancements? As technology continues to evolve at a rapid pace, it's easy to be swept up in the excitement of progress. But beneath the surface lies a deeper concern—are these developments truly benefiting us in the long run? While machines and AI are making life more convenient, they are also slowly replacing the need for human effort in many areas. Jobs are being lost, face-to-face interactions are decreasing, and our dependency on technology is growing. It begs the question: are we moving forward, or are we unknowingly creating a future that may isolate us from our own potential and purpose? As someone who has always respected the profession of an educator, and who would someday like to pursue that career path if given the chance, it scares me to imagine a future where I wouldn't be needed. A teacher not only imparts lessons from textbooks but also shares wisdom drawn from life experiences. They are empathetic and adapt their teaching approach to cater to the unique needs of different students. Would a robot teacher ever be able to do that?

And then there's the infamous Ghibli trend, where everyone was generating AI portraits left and right — doesn't it pain the original creators? Art was once a purely creative pursuit, something uniquely human among all species, yet now AI replicates that work as easily as slicing a cake. The purpose is not to criticize advancement, but rather to emphasize the urgent need to draw a line. Humans are social beings, and being part of a community is essential to our well-being. But this growing overdependence on technology is robbing us of that connection. So let's take a step back and truly introspect: where is this convenience leading us?



Adisha Goswami
MA I, Political Science

Iris: India's First Robot Teacher Leading a New Learning Era

In a landmark moment for Indian education, Iris, the country's first humanoid robot teacher, is reshaping classroom experiences and redefining the future of learning. Developed by Makerlabs Edutech, Iris blends cutting-edge artificial intelligence with a warm, interactive design to assist students and educators alike. Unveiled in 2023, Iris made her debut at a school in Kerala, capturing the attention of both students and educators. With her lifelike features, voice recognition, and multilingual capabilities, Iris engages students in subjects like science, mathematics, and even general knowledge with remarkable clarity and enthusiasm.

"Iris is not just a machine; she is a learning companion," says Anoop Mathew, co-founder of Makerlabs. "She doesn't replace teachers but supports them by providing interactive and personalized learning."

Equipped with AI and Natural Language Processing (NLP), Iris can respond to questions, adapt lessons based on student performance, and even detect emotional cues to adjust her tone or approach. She also uses a digital display to show diagrams, videos, and animations, making learning more engaging and accessible.

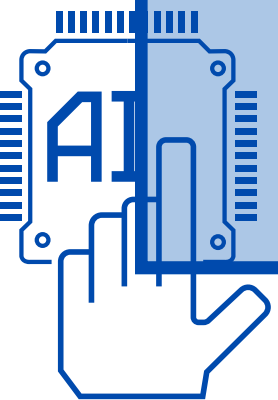
One of Iris's standout features is her ability to teach in multiple Indian languages, helping bridge the gap in rural and multilingual classrooms. With her presence, schools in under-resourced areas can offer quality education that was previously limited by the shortage of trained educators.

Students are thrilled. "Learning from Iris feels like learning from a friend who knows everything," says 12-year-old Aditya, a student in Kochi.

However, experts emphasize the need for responsible integration. “While Iris is a powerful tool, the human element in education—empathy, understanding, and mentorship—remains irreplaceable,” notes Dr. Rupa Sen, an education psychologist.

As India steps into a future powered by technology, Iris stands as a symbol of innovation and possibility. She is more than a robot—she is a pioneer in the journey to modernize and democratize education for millions.

With Iris leading the way, the chalk-and-board classroom is transforming into a smart, inclusive, and interactive learning environment—one lesson at a time.



Shivani Tiwari
BA 2nd Year, Sociology

IMPACT OF A.I. ON HUMAN BEHAVIOUR AND SOCIETY

Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) has rapidly evolved from a futuristic concept to a present-day reality, deeply embedded in our daily lives. From virtual assistants to autonomous vehicles and smart healthcare, A.I. is reshaping how humans interact with technology, each other, and the world around them. As it continues to expand, the impact of A.I. on human behaviour and society is both profound and complex.

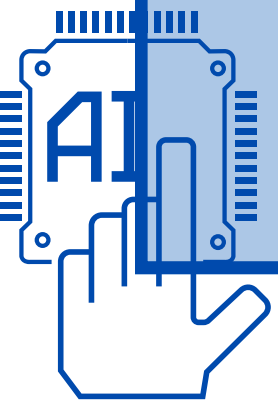
One of the most noticeable changes is in human behaviour. A.I.-powered platforms like social media and content streaming services use algorithms to tailor experiences to individual preferences. While this enhances user satisfaction, it also fosters echo chambers and reduces exposure to diverse perspectives. As people rely more on A.I. for information, critical thinking and decision-making may diminish, leading to passive consumption of content.

Moreover, the increasing automation of tasks in the workplace is redefining the nature of employment. Routine and repetitive jobs are being taken over by machines, prompting workers to adapt by developing new skills. While this creates opportunities for innovation and higher-value roles, it also raises concerns about job displacement and socioeconomic inequality. The psychological impact of job insecurity, particularly among vulnerable populations, cannot be overlooked.

Socially, A.I. is transforming human interactions. Chatbots and virtual companions are being used for mental health support, customer service, and even companionship. While convenient, these A.I. systems can blur the lines between human-machine relationships, potentially reducing real human connection and emotional intelligence over time. On a broader scale, A.I. influences societal structures and ethics. Issues such as data privacy, surveillance, algorithmic bias, and digital manipulation challenge traditional norms and regulations. Biased algorithms can reinforce social inequalities, while A.I.-driven surveillance may lead to a loss of personal freedoms, raising serious ethical and legal questions.

Despite these challenges, A.I. holds incredible potential for societal good. In healthcare, it can assist in early diagnosis and personalized treatment. In education, it can offer customized learning experiences and bridge gaps in access. In sustainability, A.I. can help monitor environmental changes and optimize resource usage.

In conclusion, A.I. is a powerful force that is reshaping human behaviour and society in fundamental ways. To harness its benefits while minimizing harm, a balanced approach is needed — one that includes ethical frameworks, inclusive policymaking, and continuous human oversight. The future of A.I. should not only be intelligent but also humane.



Anusreya Sharma
MA I , Political Science

AI and Humanity's Future: A Fork in the Road of Promise and Danger

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is now among the most revolutionary technologies in the history of humanity. From changing industries to revolutionizing daily life, AI is already changing the manner in which we work, interact, learn, and make decisions. Yet with this huge power becoming ever more sophisticated, human beings stand at crossroads. Will AI be an ally that enhances our potential—or a threat that degrades our hold on our own future?

The Promise: A Better, More Rational World

It is possible with artificial intelligence for the world's most vexing issues to disappear. In health, AI solutions can identify sicknesses faster and more precisely than human doctors, leading to more timely intervention and more effective treatment protocols. Intelligent tutoring systems can personalize learning by adapting coursework to fit each student's individual needs and learning style. The world will also benefit. AI can monitor climate change, reduce energy consumption, and help develop cleaner technologies. Autonomous vehicles, intelligent logistics networks, and autonomous systems overall can reduce accidents, traffic congestion, and carbon emissions. Furthermore, AI can enhance productivity and economic growth by automating repetitive tasks, reserving human potential to handle creativity, empathy, and intricate problem solving. AI supports, enhances and collaborates with humans, empowering creativity and efficiency without replacing human insight.

The Danger: Ethical Challenges and Existential Threats

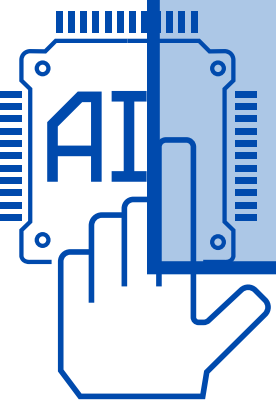
AI holds great promise, but it also brings real challenges we can't ignore. One big concern is job loss—when machines start doing work people once did, millions could be left behind, deepening social and economic divides if the rewards of AI aren't shared fairly. Then there's the ethical side: How do we make sure AI is fair and accountable? As it becomes part of our daily lives, trust and transparency are essential. Then there is the issue of control. Some thinkers warn us of scenarios of AI systems being so over-advanced that they would act in ways that their makers cannot predict, potentially with threats to existence. Will we be able to restrain or direct our creations if we make machines more intelligent than us?

Navigating the Future: Humanity's Role

The future of AI isn't set predestined—it depends on the choices we make now. Governments, scientists, and companies must work together to shape AI with clear values and shared responsibility. Education must evolve to help people thrive alongside AI. Most importantly, AI should serve people—supporting dignity, freedom, and well-being, with inclusivity and accountability at its core.

Conclusion:

AI is both an opportunity and a responsibility. AI is a tool—one that can illuminate the future or burn bridges behind us. The challenge is not just to make intelligent machines, but to be wise enough as a global society to use them. The destiny of mankind isn't necessarily being written by AI—though it surely will be shaped by what we decide to do with it.



Muzkan Singha
M.Ed

AI का मानव व्यवहार एवं समाज पर प्रभाव

प्रस्तावना -"कृसिम बुसिमत्ता" (Artificial Intelligence) शब्द का पहली बार प्रयोग 1956 में अमेररका के एक आइवी लीग सवश्वसवद्यालय, डाटषमाउथ कॉलेज में आयोसजत एक कायषशाला में सकया गया था । इसे "बुसिमान मशीनें बनाने की सवज्ञान और असियांसिकी, सवशेर् रूप से बुसिमान कंप्यूटर प्रोग्राम बनाने की प्रसिया" के रूप में पररिासर्त सकया गया (McCarthy et al., 2006, पृ. 2) । इसके बाद के दशकों में, AI का सवकास किी तेज़ गसत से हुआ तो किी धीमा, जहाँ तीव्र प्रगसत के समय "AI सवंटसष" यानी सवकास की रुकावटों के दौर ी देखने को समले (Russell and Norvig, 2016) । आजकल "कृसिम बुसिमत्ता" (AI) एक बहुत ही प्रचसलत शब्द बन गया है, सजसका उपयोग शैक्षसणक और व्यावसासयक दोनों क्षेिों में सकया जा रहा है । लोग शैक्षसणक कायों से लेकर पेशेवर और व्यावसासयक कायों तक में इसकी सहायता चाहते हैं । उदाहरण के तौर पर, सशक्षा के क्षेि में छा अपने नोट्स को आसानी से खोजने के सलए AI की मदद लेना पसंद करते हैं । वहीं पेशेवर पररवेश में AI का उपयोग PDF तैयार करने, पावरपॉइंट प्रेजेंटेशन बनाने जैसी गसतसवसधयों में सकया जा रहा है । जैसे-जैसे AI इन कायों को करके लोगों की सहायता कर रहा है, वैसे-वैसे इसके मानव व्यवहार और पूरे समाज पर प्रिाव डालने की संविना ी बढ़ रही है ।

मानव व्यवहार पर AI का प्रभाव – सबसे पहले हम मानव व्यवहार को जानते है आसखर मानव व्यवहार सकया है ? मानव व्यवहार के अंतगषत हम ससफष व्यसि का मनोवैज्ञासनक पक्ष ही नहीं देखते बसकक सामासजक मनोवैज्ञासनक इत्यासद पक्ष व शासमल है । कृसिम बुसिमत्ता मानव व्यवहार पर गहरा प्रिाव छोड़ रही है । जैसे व्यसि के सोचने समझने की दक्षता, सनणषय लेने सक दक्षता सिी मुख्य रूप से प्रिासवत हो रहे है व साथ ही समाज के साथ अंतसिया ी प्रिासवत हो रही है ।
आपको जानकर आश्चयष होगा यूएनआरआईसी (UNRIC) की एक ररपोटष के अनुसार, ऐसा अनुमान लगाया गया है सक वैसश्वक स्तर पर AI की मांग के चलते वर्ष 2027 तक 4.2 से 6.6 सबसलयन घन मीटर जल की खपत होगी, जो डेनमाकष की कुल वासर्षक जल सनकासी (4–6 सबसलयन घन मीटर) से ी असधक है । जोसक ि सवष्य में हमारे समाज और मानव व्यवहार पर अत्यसधक गहरा प्रिाव डालेगी

। झांग (Zhang) के अध्ययन में पाया गया सक वर्ष 2020 से 2024 के बीच, 79 प्रमुख AI प्रणासलयों ने समलकर प्रसतवर्ष लगिग 102.6 ममियन मीमिक टन (Mt) CO_2 समतुल्य उत्सजषन सकया । यह मिा छोटे देशों जैसे आइसैंड के वासर्षक काबषन उत्सजषन के बराबर है ।
समाज पर AI प्रभाव – कृसिम बुसिमत्ता के आने से मनुष्यों के काफी कायष सरल हो गए हैं । एवं हमारा समाज प्रगसतशील पथ सक और अग्रसर हैं । यूनेस्को 2021 के अनुसार AI के मुख्य अनुप्रयोग इस प्रकार है जोसक समाज में कृसिम बुसिमत्ता के प्रिाव को समझने मे हमारी मदद करेंगे –

1. ऑटो-जननमिज़्म : AI एजेंट्स दुसनया ि र के समाचार स्रोतों की सनरंतर सनगरानी करते हैं और पिकारों के सलए मुख्य जानकारी सनकालते हैं। साथ ही, यह कुछ सरल समाचार लेखों को स्वतः सलखने में ी सिक्षम होते हैं।

2. AI कानूनी सेवाएं : उदाहरण के सलए, AI स्वत: दस्तावेज़ों की खोज करने वाले टूकस प्रदान करता है, केस कानून और असधसनयमों का शोध करता है, और कानूनी जांच (ड्यू सडसलजेंस) ी करता है ।

3. AI मौसम पूवाननुमान : AI ऐसतहाससक मौसम संबंधी आंकड़ों का खनन (data mining) और स्वत: सवश्लेर्ण करता है, तासक सटीक मौसम पूवाषनुमान लगाए जा सकें ।

4. AI धोखाधडी पहचान : AI सिडट काडष के उपयोग की स्वत: सनगरानी करता है, तासक उपयोग के पैटनष और असामान्य गसतसवसधयों (जैसे सक संसिवत धोखाधड़ी वाले लेनदेन) की पहचान की जा सके।

5. AI-आधाररत व्यावसामयक प्रमियाएँ : उदाहरण के सलए, स्वचासलत सनमाषण (Autonomous Manufacturing), बाजार सवश्लेर्ण (Market Analysis), स्टॉक ट्रेसडंग, और पोटषफोसलयो प्रबंधन जैसी प्रसियाओं में AI का उपयोग सकया जा रहा है ।

6. स्माटन शहर : AI और इंटरकनेक्टेड इंटरनेट ऑफ सथंग्स (IoT) का उपयोग शहरी क्षेिों में रहने और कायष करने वाले लोगों के सलए दक्षता और सततता को बेहतर बनाने हेतु सकया जाता है।

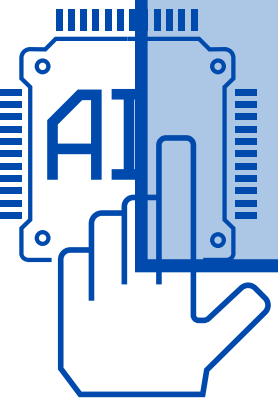
हिांमक, इन सभी उदाहरणों का समाज के मिए सकारात्मक योगदान हो सकता है, ेमकन हमें यह नहीं भिूना चामहए मक AI के कुछ अन्य अनुप्रयोग अमधक मववादास्पद भी हैं । उदाहरण के मिए :

1. स्वायत्त युद्ध : ऐसे हसथयार, ड्रोन और अन्य सैन्य उपकरण जो सबना मानव हस्तक्षेप के कायष करते हैं।

2. डीप-फेक्स : स्वत: नकली समाचार बनाना और वीसडयो में चेहरों को बदलना, सजससे राजनेता या मशहूर हसस्तयाँ ऐसी बातें कहते या करते हुए सदखाई देते हैं, जो उन्होंने वास्तव में किी नहीं कही या की होती हैं।

मनष्कर्न : AI, मानव प्रजासत के पास एक शसिशाली उपकरण है । बस इसका उसचत और नैसतक रूप से प्रयोग करना मनुष्यों को आना चासहए व इसके नकारात्मक पक्षों से ी अवगत रहना चासहए ।

इसके असतररि, यूनेस्को 2021 के अनुसार हमें उन नाटकीय दावों का मूकयांकन करते समय ी सावधानी बरतनी चासहए जो कुछ AI कंपसनयों और मीसडया द्वारा सकए जाते हैं । वतषमान AI तकनीकें ी कई बार बहुत नाजुक ससि होती हैं । अगर डेटा में थोड़े से ी बदलाव सकए जाएँ — जैसे सक सकसी छसव पर हकका सा यादृसछछक शोर डाला जाए — तो AI उपकरण पूरी तरह से सवफल हो सकता है (Marcus और Davis, 2019) ।



Ananya Dinkar
M.A. II ,PSYCHOLOGY

Impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI)

A huge social change that disrupts the way we live in human society will occur. Humankind has always had to work hard to make a living, but with AI services, we can now program machines to do tasks for us—often without lifting a finger.

Human closeness will gradually diminish, as AI reduces the need for people to meet face-to-face to exchange ideas. AI will stand between people, and personal gatherings will no longer be necessary for communication.

Unemployment is another concern, as many jobs will be replaced by machines. Today, many automobile assembly lines are filled with machines and robots, forcing traditional workers to lose their jobs. Even in supermarkets, store clerks may no longer be needed, as digital devices can take over their roles.

Wealth inequality will increase, as investors in AI will take a major share of the profits. The gap between the rich and the poor will widen, and the so-called “M-shaped” wealth distribution will become more pronounced.

The human creators of AI may design systems with racial bias or egocentric goals that harm specific groups or individuals. For instance, the United Nations has voted to limit the spread of nuclear power due to fears of its indiscriminate use for domination. Similarly, AI systems could be programmed to target certain races or objects, executing destructive commands and potentially causing global disaster.

However, there are many positive impacts of AI on humanity, especially in the field of healthcare. AI gives computers the capacity to learn and apply logic. Scientists, medical researchers, clinicians, mathematicians, and engineers working together can design AI systems for medical diagnosis and treatment, offering reliable and safe healthcare delivery. As health professionals continue seeking better ways to treat diseases, AI can assist in analysis. Robotic systems can also perform delicate medical procedures with precision.

Yashita Bhakt
B.A. 3rd Year, Psychology

AI and Human Behaviour

AI has become an all pervasive topic since a few years, more so with the advent of Sam Altman and GPT, amidst all this it's difficult to narrow down a precise definition of it but it can be referred to as machines that mimic the cognitive capacities of the human mind. Whether for the better or worse is a heated topic for debate.

The entanglement of humanity, AI, and human behaviour is rich and complex.

The focal point of this article would be personalization and AI-powered recommendations that use algorithms that predict behaviour and impact media consumption patterns, consumer patterns, preferences, thereby largely affecting our emotions, ideologies, and ultimately behaviour . The recommendations are perfectly tailored by analysing the user data and preferences, if we look into the aspect of advertising this data can be used to direct targeted ads, influencing us to many times make a decision by becoming the tipping point. There's another more insidious aspect, that of perpetuating biases and limiting point of views, the personalised videos, reels, shorts one gets creates kind of an intimate experiencing environment often very one-sided often referred to as echo-chambers. It's a major perpetrator of fanning the flames, fostering existing cognitive biases. A box under a box moment is that the training data used for AI may incorporate such biases and can reinforce those existing cognitive distortions back. Then there's also the use of AI bots in online platforms that have been known to temporarily mould and shape political opinions, voting behaviour, and opinion on anything in general.

However, it is of course not as black and white, AI as every other human invention to become fast and efficient is covered in a backdrop of grey, thus positive effects on human behaviour exists just as much, to name a few

Priya Srivastava
BA III,French

AI and Education

AI in the field of education brings a lot of possibilities, positive as well as negative. With impressive advancement in technology Artificial intelligence is transforming the education sector, it provides opportunities for growth and development like never before. Containing a vast ocean of content AI gives unlimited access to data for knowledge, every information is just a click away. With its immense/efficient accessibility AI has become new educator for students, providing them with personalized learning by analysing data on student's performance and behaviour, and by providing real-time personalized/individualized feedback and recommendations. AI evaluates students' learning pace and comprehension level to offer them to individualized lessons. AI improves student engagement with its gamification feature which makes it fun for students to learn. Not only students but AI also helps teachers by helping them with routine administrative tasks like scheduling and record keeping. We as a generation are leaving the era where one skill was enough to live and earn. With increasing competition a combination of skills are required to stand out and AI makes it easy for anyone to learn new skills. This enables students to develop practical skills and use it in real life scenarios. However, Every opportunity comes along with its challenge. With every opportunity, challenges come naturally. With AI, it gives a lot of concerns to think about. One major issue is the reduced human interaction in class. This can lead to students missing out on essential social skill and human connection. Another significant concern is data privacy which can lead to potential misuse of students data. Artificial intelligence, with its huge data for knowledge has shifted the role of educators though AI may not be a replacement yet the role of teachers is not restricted to content delivery but it has shifted more to mentorship and teacher's personal support and guidance. With AI having every information, students may become too reliant on technology and lose critical thinking and problem solving skills.

As we move forward, let's ensure that AI enhances education without losing the human touch. To harness the benefits of AI in education we must address these challenges and ensure that technology serves as a tool and not a replacement for human interaction and critical thinking. By striking a balance, we can create an effective and well-rounded learning environment.

Mehar Nigar
M.Ed Semester 2
Deptartment of Education

AI and Ethical Concerns

Artificial Intelligence, or AI, is one of the most powerful technologies in the world today. It is used in many areas such as healthcare, education, transportation, entertainment, and even in our smartphones. AI helps make tasks easier, faster, and more accurate. But along with its many benefits, AI also brings some important ethical concerns that we must think about.

One major concern is privacy. AI systems collect and analyze large amounts of personal data. For example, apps that use AI can track your location, interests, and habits. This information can be helpful, but it can also be misused. If companies or hackers get access to this data, people's privacy could be at risk. Another issue is bias and discrimination. AI systems learn from data. If the data has mistakes or is unfair, the AI can also become unfair. For instance, if an AI system used in hiring is trained on past company data that favored men over women, it might continue to do the same. This can lead to discrimination without people even realizing it.

Job loss is also a concern. AI can do many jobs that humans do, such as driving, writing, or customer service. While this can help businesses save money, it can also take away jobs from people. Workers may find it hard to get new jobs if AI takes over too many roles. There is also the risk of misuse of AI. For example, AI can be used to create fake videos (deepfakes), spread false news, or even control weapons. If used in the wrong way, AI can cause harm to society. This is why many experts say we need strong rules and laws to guide how AI is used.

Another ethical question is about responsibility. If an AI system makes a mistake—like causing an accident—who is responsible? Is it the company that made it? The person who used it? These questions are not easy to answer, and new laws may be needed. Finally, there is the fear that AI may become too powerful. Some people worry that in the future, AI could make decisions without human control. This raises questions about how much control we should give to machines and how to make sure they stay under human guidance. To deal with these issues, many experts say that we need to develop ethical AI—that means AI that follows rules about what is right and wrong. AI should be fair, safe, and respect human rights. Governments, companies, and users must work together to make sure AI is used in a good way

Pooja Giri
M.A. 2nd Year, Political Science

AI and Education : Transforming the Learning Experience

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly becoming a transformative force in various industries, and education is no exception. AI has the potential to revolutionize teaching and learning, offering new opportunities for personalized education, improved access, and enhanced efficiency. As AI technologies continue to evolve, their integration into education systems promises to reshape the landscape of traditional classrooms and learning environments.

One of the most significant ways AI is impacting education is through personalized learning. AI-driven tools can analyze individual student data, such as learning patterns, strengths, and areas for improvement. Based on this analysis, AI systems can provide tailored recommendations and content, adapting in real-time to meet the unique needs of each learner. This personalized approach helps students progress at their own pace, ensuring that no one is left behind. For example, AI-powered tutoring systems like Carnegie Learning use algorithms to provide real-time feedback and guide students through their learning journey.

AI is also transforming the way teachers engage with students. Intelligent teaching assistants, such as chatbots and virtual tutors, can answer students' questions, provide explanations, and assist with administrative tasks, giving teachers more time to focus on in-depth teaching. These AI tools can be especially beneficial in large classrooms where individual attention may be limited. Furthermore, AI can support teachers by analyzing students' performance data to identify trends, allowing educators to make informed decisions and adjust their teaching strategies accordingly.

Another crucial aspect of AI in education is accessibility. AI technologies can assist students with disabilities, enabling them to engage with educational content in ways that would have been challenging before. For instance, text-to-speech and speech-to-text applications make learning materials more accessible to students with visual or hearing impairments. Additionally, AI-powered translation tools break down language barriers, providing non-native speakers with the support they need to understand content and participate in discussions.

Arshita Kumari
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कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) के लिए नियामक ढाँचे की आवश्यकता

आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (AI) एक ऐसी नई तकनीक है जो हमारी दुनिया को तेज़ी से बदल रही है। एक विशेष एनयू एनजी ने कहा है कि AI का असर वैसा ही बड़ा हो सकता है जैसा 100 साल पहले बिजली ने किया था। AI कोई आज की खोज नहीं है। इसके पीछे 70 साल से ज़्यादा की मेहनत है। कई बड़े वैज्ञानिकों ने इसकी शुरुआत की थी, जैसे एलन ट्यूरिंग और जॉन मैकार्थी।

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) ने मानव जीवन के अनेक क्षेत्र जैसे स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, शासन और व्यापार में अभूतपूर्व परिवर्तन लाए हैं। परंतु इसके तेजी से बढ़ते उपयोग के साथ ही कई गंभीर चुनौतियाँ सामने आ रही हैं, जिनमें मुख्य हैं – निजता का हनन, पूर्वाग्रहयुक्त निर्णय, डाटा सुरक्षा की समस्या, पारदर्शिता की कमी और उत्तरदायित्व का अभाव।

AI आधारित एल्गोरिद्म अक्सर बड़े डाटासेट पर काम करते हैं, जो कभी-कभी सामाजिक, जातीय या लैंगिक पक्षपात को भी दोहराते हैं। "ब्लैक बॉक्स" AI मॉडल, जिनके निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया समझना कठिन होता है, पारदर्शिता और न्यायिक समीक्षा में बाधा डालते हैं। साथ ही, स्वचालित हथियारों और निगरानी तकनीकों के उपयोग से वैश्विक सुरक्षा और मानवाधिकारों पर खतरा मंडराता है।

ऐसे में एक सुसंगठित और नैतिक AI नियामक ढांचे की आवश्यकता है जो नवाचार को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए मानव मूल्यों की रक्षा करे। यूरोपीय संघ का AI अधिनियम, यूनेस्को की AI नैतिक सिफारिशें और OECD के सिद्धांत इस दिशा में उल्लेखनीय हैं। भारत में नीति आयोग की 'Responsible AI for All' रिपोर्ट और डिजिटल पर्सनल डेटा संरक्षण अधिनियम (2023) सकारात्मक शुरुआत हैं, लेकिन एक समर्पित AI कानून की आवश्यकता अब और भी हो चुकी है।

एक सम्यक AI नियामक ढांचे में जोखिम-आधारित वर्गीकरण, मजबूत डेटा सुरक्षा तंत्र, निर्णय प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता, AI के कारण होने वाले नुकसान की जवाबदेही, और निष्पक्षता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नैतिक दिशा-निर्देश शामिल होने चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, वैश्विक स्तर पर सहयोग और AI मानकों के अनुपालन भी अत्यंत आवश्यक हैं।

निष्कर्षत:, AI के उपयोग को उत्तरदायी, पारदर्शी और न्यायसंगत बनाने के लिए एक मजबूत नियामक ढांचा अनिवार्य है जो नवाचार और जिम्मेदारी के बीच संतुलन बनाए। भारत के पास अवसर है कि वह एक संतुलित और मानव-केंद्रित मॉडल प्रस्तुत कर वैश्विक नेतृत्व करे।

Ananya Basak
BA I, English

AI & THE FUTURE OF HUMANITY : THE PARADOX

“The real question is, when will we draft an artificial intelligence bill of rights? What will that consist of? And who will get to decide that?” This line spoken by Gray Scott, a futurist and techno-philosopher makes us question about the freedom or the people who holds the reigns of the artificial intelligence world.
By now everyone must be aware that AI or Artificial Intelligence in simple words is when computer or machines are given a brain to perform functions which was once limited to or even beyond human capabilities. This present-day scenario opens up for a discussion about the effect or the after-effects of AI and how it will affect the humanity.

Artificial Intelligence is now embedded in our lives like nerves in our body- ever present and essential. Starting from designing a flower to designing a rocket, from solving our homework to solving the mysteries of our universe, AI now is in every sphere of human civilization. Humans are now depended or can we say over-depended on AI for even the simplest decision or task. Like every coin has two sides, the positive side of AI is that it has enormous potential. Because of AI, humans are already changing the traditional approaches of interacting with medicines since AI enables faster diseases detection,streamline drug discovery, and making scientific breakthroughslike scientists modified Gray wolf DNA to create pups that look like the extinct Dire Wolf, all helping to advance in the healthcare sector.In education sector, AI helps students and teachers with digitization of textbooks, immediate feedbacks,greater access to resources and much more. More sectors such as transportation sector, finance sector, media sector all has imprints of AI in them. With AI handling these tasks human can redirect their energy towards creativity, innovation, task which AI cannot replicate yet.

However, its not all sunshine and rainbows. The rise of AI brings with it serious social,economical and ethical concerns. One of the immediate concerns for the upcoming generation could be job displacements. With AI advancing it could render millions of roles obsolete, affecting the developing nations the most since they are labour intensive. Without proper amendments the gap between the privileged and under-privileged could widen.

Pragya Tripathi
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The Double Edged Sword – AI's Impact on Human Behaviour and Society

Artificial intelligence is no longer a futuristic fantasy, it's an increasingly persistent and persuasive force reshaping the contours of human behaviour and each minor and major fabric of society. Its influence is a double edged sword, offering life changing opportunities while simultaneously presenting significant challenges that demand consideration.

A complex interplay of positive and negatives can be seen and understood now.
Positively , AI enhances efficiency and productivity across industries, freeing human potential for creativity and strategic thinking. In healthcare, AI promises breakthrough in diagnostics and personalized medicines. Education benefits from tailored learning experiences, making knowledge more accessible. AI powered assistive technologies empower individuals with disabilities fostering inclusion. New job sectors are emerging in AI development and related fields. Daily life becomes more convenient through automation and personalized services. AI offers tools to tackle global challenges like climate change and disease . The smoothness and ease of commencing tasks has allowed us to think and create more , utilising our time on other things making us more efficient and tech-smart.
Negatively however, AI posses risks of job displacement and widening economic inequality. Overreliance on AI could erode crucial human skills like critical thinking. Privacy violations and data security threats look largely due to vast AI data requirements. Biased embedded in algorithms can lead to discriminatory outcomes. The " black box " nature of some AI hinders transparency and accountability. Ethnic concerns arise regarding autonomous systems and delegation of critical decisions . AI's potential for manipulation through personalized content and targeted advertising is worrying. Social isolation might increase with over dependence on virtual interactions. The risk of malicious use in cyberattacks and autonomous weapons is significant. Mental health can be impacted by the job insecurity and privacy anxieties. Etc

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मानवता के भविष्य पर कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता का प्रभाव

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता या Artificial Intelligence (AI) एक तकनीकी उपकरण है जिसमें मशीनों को मानव जैसी बुद्धि और विचारशीलता प्रदान की जाती है। आजकल इस तकनीक का उपयोग कई क्षेत्रों में किया जा रहा है जैसे कि स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, विज्ञान और व्यावसायिक उद्योग। जैसे ही AI के विकास की बात होती है, एक सामान्य प्रश्न उठता है कि क्या इसका मानवता के भविष्य पर कोई असर होगा। कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता ने मानव समाज में क्रांति ला दी है। इसके साथ ही इंसानों की कार्यक्षमता में भी वृद्धि हुई है। उदाहरण के लिए, AI के उपयोग से विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सक निश्चित जानकारी प्राप्त करने में मदद कर सकते हैं जिससे रोगियों का सही इलाज किया जा सके। AI ने भी समाज के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कार्यकर्ताओं की ऊर्जा, समय और धन की बचत की है। हालांकि, कुछ लोगों का मानना है कि AI के अधिक उपयोग से सामाजिक समाज में समस्याएं आ सकती हैं। वे यह भी दावा करते हैं कि AI के माध्यम से समाज में बेरोजगारी बढ़ सकती है और कुछ वैश्विक संक्रांतियों को बुरी तरह से प्रभावित कर सकती है।

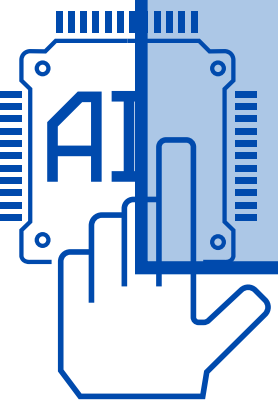
चूंकि हम तकनीकी क्रांति के मुहाने पर खड़े हैं, इसलिए अनुमान है कि कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) 2030 तक वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में 15.7 ट्रिलियन डॉलर तक का योगदान दे सकती है (PwC, 2017)। यह चौंका देने वाली क्षमता न केवल AI की परिवर्तनकारी शक्ति को रेखांकित करती है, बल्कि मानवता के भविष्य के लिए इसके गहन निहितार्थ को भी दर्शाती है। स्वास्थ्य सेवा से लेकर शिक्षा तक विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में AI का एकीकरण अभूतपूर्व प्रगति का वादा करता है, फिर भी यह एक साथ महत्वपूर्ण नैतिक और अस्तित्व संबंधी प्रश्न उठाता है। इस निबंध में, मैं तर्क दूंगी कि जबकि AI में मानव क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने और जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने की क्षमता है, यह जरूरी है कि हम इसके विकास को सावधानी से आगे बढ़ाएं, यह सुनिश्चित करते हुए कि नैतिक विचार हमारे नवाचारों का मार्गदर्शन करें ताकि भविष्य को बढ़ावा मिले जहां तकनीक मानवता की सेवा करे न कि उसे कमजोर करे।

उद्योगों में क्रांति लाने और मानव उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के लिए कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता की क्षमता समाज में इसके एकीकरण के लिए सबसे सम्मोहक तर्कों में से एक है। मशीन लर्निंग और प्राकृतिक भाषा प्रसंस्करण जैसी AI तकनीकें पहले से ही विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्रक्रियाओं को अनुकूलित करने की अपनी क्षमता का प्रदर्शन कर रही हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, स्वास्थ्य सेवा में, AI एल्गोरिद्म विशाल डेटासेट का विश्लेषण करके उन पैटर्नों की पहचान कर सकते हैं जो मानव चिकित्सकों को चकमा देते हैं, जिससे पहले निदान और व्यक्तिगत उपचार योजनाएं बनती हैं (टोपोल, 2019)। नेचर में प्रकाशित एक अध्ययन में पाया गया कि AI सिस्टम कुछ कैंसर का पता लगाने में रेडियोलॉजिस्ट से बेहतर प्रदर्शन कर सकते हैं, जो इसे बदलने के बजाय मानव विशेषज्ञता को बढ़ाने की तकनीक की क्षमता को उजागर करता है (ल्यू एट अल., 2019)। हालांकि, आलोचकों का तर्क है कि AI के उदय से बड़े पैमाने पर नौकरी का विस्थापन हो सकता है, जिससे आर्थिक असमानता और सामाजिक अशांति पैदा हो सकती है। जबकि यह चिंता वैध है, यह तकनीकी प्रगति के ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ को नजरअंदाज करती है। उदाहरण के लिए, औद्योगिक क्रांति ने शुरू में कई श्रमिकों को विस्थापित किया, लेकिन अंततः नए उद्योग और नौकरी के अवसर पैदा किए जो पहले मौजूद नहीं थे। मैकिंसे एंड कंपनी की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, जबकि स्वचालन 2030 तक 25% नौकरियों को विस्थापित कर सकता है, यह नई भूमिकाएं भी बनाएगा जिनके लिए उन्नत कौशल की आवश्यकता होती है, जो कार्यबल के पुन:प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा की आवश्यकता पर बल देता है (मैकिंसे, 2017)।

इसके अलावा, AI विकास के नैतिक निहितार्थ को नज़रअंदाज़ नहीं किया जा सकता है। ऐसे ढांचे स्थापित करना महत्वपूर्ण है जो सुनिश्चित करें कि AI सिस्टम निष्पक्षता, जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता को ध्यान में रखकर डिज़ाइन किए गए हैं। इन मूल्यों को प्राथमिकता देकर, हम खराब तरीके से डिज़ाइन किए गए एल्गोरिद्म (ओ'नील, 2016) में निहित पूर्वाग्रह और भेदभाव से जुड़े जोखिमों को कम कर सकते हैं।

Y इस प्रकार, जबकि नौकरी छूटने और नैतिक दुविधाओं के बारे में चिंताएं वैध हैं, उन्हें हमें AI की परिवर्तनकारी क्षमता को अपनाने से नहीं रोकना चाहिए। इसके बजाय, हमें जिम्मेदार नवाचार की वकालत करनी चाहिए जो जीवन को बेहतर बनाने, आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने और अधिक न्यायसंगत समाज को बढ़ावा देने के लिए AI की क्षमताओं का उपयोग करता है। इस भविष्य में संक्रमण के लिए प्रौद्योगिकीविदों, नीति निर्माताओं और शिक्षकों के बीच सहयोग की आवश्यकता है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि मानवता तकनीकी प्रगति में सबसे आगे रहे।

निष्कर्ष में, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता का एकीकरण मानव उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने और जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने का एक उल्लेखनीय अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। जबकि नौकरी विस्थापन और नैतिक निहितार्थ के बारे में चिंताएं वैध हैं, इतिहास दर्शाता है कि तकनीकी प्रगति जिम्मेदारी से संपन्न किए जाने पर नए अवसर पैदा कर सकती है। AI विकास में निष्पक्षता, जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता को प्राथमिकता देकर, हम जोखिमों को कम करते हुए इसकी क्षमता का दोहन कर सकते हैं। नीति निर्माताओं, प्रौद्योगिकीविदों और शिक्षकों के लिए एक ऐसे भविष्य को आकार देने में सहयोग करना अनिवार्य है जहाँ AI मानवता की सेवा करे न कि उसे कमजोर करे। मैं पाठकों से जिम्मेदार नवाचार की वकालत करने और कार्यबल को इस विकसित परिदृश्य के अनुकूल बनाने के उद्देश्य से पहल का समर्थन करने का आग्रह करता हूँ। जैसा कि हम इस परिवर्तनकारी युग में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, आइए हम अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन के शब्दों को याद रखें:
"हम जिन महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं का सामना करते हैं, उन्हें उसी सोच के स्तर पर हल नहीं किया जा सकता जिस पर हमने उन्हें बनाया था।"



Tanu
BA III

A.I & Education

In recent years, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative force across a wide range of industries, from healthcare to finance, and one of the most profound shifts is taking place in the field of education. AI is revolutionizing the way students learn and how educators teach, creating opportunities for more personalized, efficient, and inclusive educational experiences. As technology continues to evolve, the integration of AI into education has the potential to reshape the traditional models of teaching and learning. However, this transformation also presents significant challenges that must be addressed to ensure that the benefits of AI are distributed equitably and ethically.

AI refers to the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, particularly computer systems. In the educational context, AI encompasses tools and systems that can mimic human cognitive functions, such as learning, problem-solving, and decision-making. These technologies are increasingly being integrated into educational platforms to support various aspects of learning and administration. From virtual tutors to intelligent content generation, AI is being used to streamline operations, enhance student engagement, and provide personalized learning pathways.

The adoption of AI in education is not merely a technological upgrade—it represents a fundamental shift in pedagogical approaches. Traditional education systems have often been criticized for their one-size-fits-all model, where instruction is delivered uniformly to a diverse group of learners. AI challenges this model by enabling adaptive learning experiences tailored to individual needs, thereby making education more responsive and effective.

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AI AND THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY

Amidst the surge of algorithms, we find ourselves in a time when artificial intelligence is increasingly becoming one of the most potent forces in the world—and democracy is now at a crossroads. On the upside, AI has unrivalled potential—for example, it can improve government services, identify public policy gaps by analyzing real-time data, and promote civic engagement through intelligent platforms. Think of a future where chatbots minimize bureaucracy for citizens, and predictive models catch corruption or make inefficiencies predictable early so they don't accelerate. If used responsibly, AI or Artificial Intelligence would assist democracies to be more responsive, transparent and efficient.

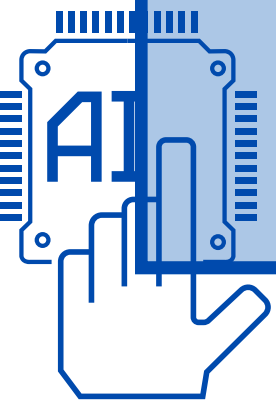
Yet, the narrative isn't entirely one-sided.The same tools that optimize our world can also be used for manipulation. AI-driven algorithms increasingly decide what we see, read, and assume is truewhich is especially relevant to social media platforms. They are optimized for engagement rather than authenticity. Today, we often see online spaces becoming colder and more uncaring. They spread false information easily and make political divisions worse. These platforms can create closed loops where people only see what supports their views, making it harder to understand different opinions. The shared sense of reality is eroding in many democracies. To make matters worse, both democratic and authoritarian governments are utilizing AI-powered surveillance technologies to track their citizens in ways that would've seemed scary just 10 years ago. Facial recognition technologies, behavioural tracking, and predictive policing technologies are emerging. If left unchecked, these technologies risk turning democracies into surveillance states where civil liberties slowly fade away.

Another important concern is who holds the power to control AI.When decisions that determine fundamental policies—such as health care policy or immigration policy—are largely made by private companies using opaque algorithms, accountability becomes difficult. Can citizens appeal an algorithm? Can citizens even understand an algorithm? If only tech elites know how algorithms operate, we may be giving too much power to a handful of companies' interests without our consent and potentially damaging democratic values along the way.

However, the future is not pre-written. Democracy still has the opportunity to mold it. Solving these problems takes forward-thinking steps from the government as well as the civil society, calling for more transparency, fairness and accountability in AI systems. This means open-source algorithms, ethical audits and AI education for everyone – and not just engineers. This also includes laws that protect privacy, prohibit algorithmic discrimination and prohibit using AI to suppress voters or manipulate large groups of people.

Crucially, democracies must ensure that AI does not only serve efficiency but also equity. It is of great importance to eliminate the digital divide between those who understand and engage with AI technologies, and those who are manipulated by those same technologies.Making sure everyone has a voice in our future with AI ought to be a universal right.AI is not inherently democratic or authoritarian. It's a tool. The question is whether democracies can harness the power and flexible potential of AI without demoralizing the values on which they stand.

The future of democracy may very well depend upon how we answer that.



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कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता का मानव व्यवहार एवं समाज पर प्रभाव

वर्तमान युग में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI)

वर्तमान युग को यदि "कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता" (Artificial Intelligence) का युग कहा जाए, तो यह असंगत नहीं होगा। यह तकनीकी प्रगति मात्र यंत्रों की दक्षता तक सीमित नहीं रही, बल्कि इसने मानव व्यवहार की स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्तियों, सामाजिक संरचना तथा वैचारिक विमर्श को भी प्रभावित करना प्रारंभ कर दिया है। यह प्रभाव बहुआयामी, जटिल तथा कभी-कभी विघटनकारी भी प्रतीत होता है।

1. व्यवहारगत संरचना में परिवर्तन

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता ने मानव की संज्ञानात्मक प्रक्रियाओं में हस्तक्षेप करते हुए उसकी स्वायत्त निर्णय-शक्ति को सीमित करना आरंभ कर दिया है। यंत्रों पर अत्यधिक निर्भरता ने मानव को अपनी तार्किक क्षमता से अधिक, एल्गोरिदमिक सुझावों पर विश्वास करने के लिए प्रेरित कर दिया है। यह एक प्रकार की मानसिक दासता है, जो स्वतंत्र निर्णय की क्षमता को धीरे-धीरे क्षीण कर रही है।

सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म्स पर AI द्वारा नियंत्रित 'कंटेंट फिल्टरिंग एल्गोरिद्म' उपयोगकर्ताओं को एक विचारधारा-प्रधान बुलबुले (echo chamber) में बंद कर देता है, जहाँ विविधता का स्थान एकरसता ले लेती है। यह वैचारिक कट्टरता एवं सामाजिक ध्रुवीकरण को प्रोत्साहित करता है।

2. सामाजिक ताने-बाने में विकृति

AI आधारित संवाद उपकरणों ने जहाँ भौगोलिक दूरी को नगण्य कर दिया है, वहीं यह भावनात्मक अपविलगन (emotional detachment) का कारक भी बन रहा है। मानवीय संबंधों की आत्मीयता और जीवंतता अब कृत्रिम संवादों और वर्चुअल सहचरों में परिवर्तित हो गई है। AI-संचालित रोबोटिक साथियों अथवा वर्चुअल असिस्टेंट्स से जो अंतरंगता प्राप्त होती है, वह एक कृत्रिम सहानुभूति (pseudo-empathy) है, जो मानवीय संवेदना की वास्तविकता से कोसों दूर है।

3. अर्थव्यवस्था एवं श्रम बाजार पर प्रभाव

AI की व्यापकता ने परंपरागत श्रम संरचनाओं में असंतुलन उत्पन्न किया है। स्वचालन (automation) ने जहाँ उत्पादकता में वृद्धि की है, वहीं यह रोजगार-हीन विकास (jobless growth) की दिशा में अग्रसर है। अल्प-कौशलयुक्त श्रमिकों के लिए यह एक विनाशकारी संक्रमण बन चुका है। दूसरी ओर, उच्च तकनीकी दक्षता युक्त वर्ग इस परिवर्तन को लाभ के रूप में देख रहा है। इससे सामाजिक विषमता में तीव्र वृद्धि हो रही है, जो अंततः सामाजिक असंतोष का कारण बन सकती है।

भविष्य की संभावनाएं और चेतावनी

AI का विकास अनिवार्य है, किंतु यदि इसकी गति नैतिक विवेक से शून्य रही, तो यह नियंत्रणहीन प्रौद्योगिकी बन जाएगी, जो मानव सभ्यता के लिए संकट उत्पन्न कर सकती है। AI का उद्देश्य मानव का पूरक शक्ति बनना चाहिए, प्रतिस्थापन नहीं।

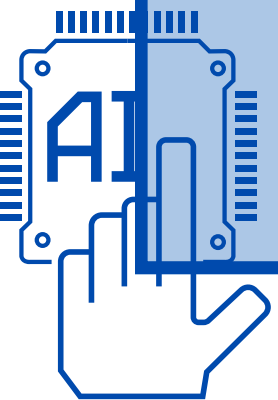
5. नैतिकता, गोपनीयता एवं वैधता के प्रश्न

AI की सबसे जटिल चुनौती इसकी नैतिक सीमाओं से संबंधित है। यंत्रों द्वारा लिए गए निर्णयों की उत्तरदायित्वता (accountability) एक दार्शनिक प्रश्न बन चुकी है। उदाहरणस्वरूप, जब एक स्वचालित वाहन दुर्घटना करता है, तो दोष किसे दिया जाएगा – कोडर, मशीन या कंपनी?

इसके अतिरिक्त, AI द्वारा एकत्र की जाने वाली निजी जानकारियाँ एक निगरानीवादी समाज (surveillance society) की भूमिका निभा रही हैं, जहाँ प्रत्येक क्रिया पर नियंत्राणात्मक दृष्टि प्राप्त होती जा रही है। यह निजता के अधिकार का अतिक्रमण है।

निष्कर्ष

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता ने आधुनिक समाज को पुनर्परिभाषित कर दिया है। यह परिवर्तन जितना प्रेरक है, उतना ही चिंताजनक भी। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम तकनीक के साथ एक न्यायसंगत सह-अस्तित्व की ओर अग्रसर हों, जहाँ मनुष्य अपनी मानवता को विस्मृत न करे, और यंत्रों की बुद्धि को आचारसंहिता युक्त मर्यादाओं में संचालित किया जा सके। अन्यथा, यह प्रगति एक नियंत्रणहीन महाशक्ति का रूप धारण कर सकती है, जो मानवता के मूल तत्वों को ही लील ले।



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AI and Education

"शिक्षा में इतनी शक्ति होनी चाहिए कि वह छात्रों को कुछ नया सोचने, खोजने और विचार करने की प्रेरणा दे।"
– डॉ. ए. पी. जे. अब्दुल कलाम

ज्ञानव्यवस्था, शिक्षा का आधार ही होता है व्यक्ति, विद्यार्थियों और नागरिकों में, सूचनाओं, जागरूकता को बढ़ाना जिससे कि व्यक्ति प्राप्त जानकारियों के आधार पर अपनी आत्म चिंतन द्वारा अपनी व्यक्तिगत जीवन, परिवार, समाज और राष्ट्र के निर्माण में सक्रिय रूप से भूमिका निभा सके। इस तरह से कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की विचारों से उपयोगी प्रक्रियाओं को कुशल और परिष्कृत बनाने में बुद्धि की तेज गतिशीलता प्रदान कर रहा है, जो कि डिजिटल युग में विशेष रूप से शिक्षा क्षेत्र में अत्यंत सराहनीय है।

लेकिन इसका अर्थ कदापि नहीं है कि AI शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में शिक्षण दे रहा है जो विद्यार्थी के जीवन में शिक्षक का स्थान ले लिया है, बल्कि AI ने विद्यार्थी जीवन में एक दैनिक मार्गदर्शक के रूप में शिक्षक की भूमिका को और अधिक बढ़ाया है, क्योंकि AI खुद स्वीकार करता है कि उसमें कोई भावना, भविष्य और भावार्थ नहीं है जो विद्यार्थियों में विद्या की संकल्पना भर सके—यह तो विद्यार्थी के कार्य और उसके मार्गदर्शक (गुरु) से ही संभव है जो दोनों के जीवन में एक सुगंधित पुष्प की भांति एक सकारात्मक ऊर्जा को बिखरता है, साथ में दोनों के गहन चिंतन और कार्य से विविधता में एक महान राष्ट्र का निर्माण का सपना भी साकार होता है।
अतः AI शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में गुरु-शिष्य का संबंध ले नहीं सकता है लेकिन उसको गहरा करने में महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान दे रहा है। पारंपरिक कक्षा पद्धतियों से आगे बढ़ते हुए, अब शिक्षण और अधिगम दोनों की प्रक्रियाएँ तकनीकी माध्यमों से अधिक समृद्ध, व्यक्तिगत और सुलभ बन गई हैं। AI आधारित शिक्षण उपकरण, जैसे कि अनुकूलन शिक्षण सॉफ्टवेयर, भाषायी अनुवादक, और वर्चुअल ट्यूटर, न केवल छात्रों की क्षमता के अनुसार सामग्री प्रदान करते हैं, बल्कि पारंपरिक गुरुकुल पद्धति को भी उभारते हैं जैसे कि हमारे स्कूल/कॉलेज के शिक्षक 24×7 घंटे उपलब्ध रहकर अपने छात्रों को बेहतर बनाने में सक्रिय भूमिका निभा रहे हैं, और यह सब डिजिटल युग में संभव हुआ है।

कभी-कभी ऐसा लगता है कि AI ने हमारे प्राचीन धरोहर/संस्कृति को हमारे सामने एक नए रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है चाहे वह गुरुकुल की संस्कृति हो, अच्छे समाज की संकल्पना हो या राजनीति में सुशासन की कला (ई-गवर्नेंस) हो।
भारत जैसे देश में, जहाँ क्षेत्रीय, आर्थिक और भाषायी विविधताएँ शिक्षा में असमानता का कारण बनती हैं, वहाँ डिजिटल युग में AI शिक्षण को समावेशी और न्यायसंगत बनाने में सहायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। उदाहरणस्वरूप, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 (NEP 2020), CBSE और IBM का सहयोग, आंध्र प्रदेश में सरकारी स्कूलों में AI लैब्स की स्थापना, Imbibe (बेंगलुरु आधारित स्टार्टअप), IIT मद्रास का अनुसंधान: AI आधारित एडप्टिव लर्निंग प्लेटफॉर्म पर काम, BYJU'S : भारत का अग्रणी एडटेक प्लेटफॉर्म, दिल्ली सरकार का Happiness Curriculum और बिहार एंटरप्रेन्योरशिप एसोसिएशन (BEA) का AI सेंटर ऑफ एक्सीलेंस जैसे प्लेटफॉर्म्स ने AI का प्रयोग कर छात्रों को व्यक्तिगत लर्निंग एक्सपीरियंस प्रदान करने में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।
एक अनुप्रयोग के रूप में, राजस्थान के एक सरकारी विद्यालय में AI-सुसज्जित 'डिजिटल क्लासरूम' ने गणित और विज्ञान के परिणामों में 30% की वृद्धि की है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में छात्रों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए अब भौतिक संसाधनों की आसरे नहीं करना पड़ता है; AI आधारित ऐप्स और ऑनलाइन मंच उनके लिए नए अवसर खोल रहे हैं।

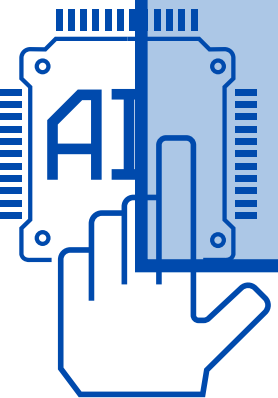
AI आधारित ऐप्स और ब्लूम के टैक्सोनॉमी मॉडल के अनुसार शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों—ज्ञान, समझ, अनुप्रयोग, विश्लेषण, संश्लेषण और मूल्यांकन—को AI आधारित टूल्स द्वारा विशेष रूप से संबोधित किया जा सकता है। AI आधारित क्विज़, एनालिटिक्स और फीडबैक सिस्टम छात्रों की सीखने की प्रक्रिया को गहराई से समझने में मदद करते हैं। इसका प्रभाव छात्रों में समस्या-समाधान, आलोचनात्मक सोच, और विचार की प्रवृत्ति के रूप में देखने को मिल रही है जिसमें शिक्षा प्रणाली अधिक सीखने-केंद्रित बन रही है, केवल अंकों और रटने पर नहीं।

हालाँकि, इस विचार के भी दो पहलू हैं जैसे कि एक सिक्के के दो पहलू होते हैं। इस तरह AI की शिक्षा में भूमिका केवल लाभकारी नहीं है; इस परिस्थितिके साथ सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक क्षेत्रों में नैतिक और व्यवहारिक चुनौतियाँ भी उभरी हैं; क्या AI मानव शिक्षकों को प्रतिस्थापित करेगा? क्या छात्रों की निजता सुरक्षित है? क्या डेटा गोपनीयता की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित हो रही है? क्या तकनीकी संसाधनों की असमान उपलब्धता समाज में एक नई डिजिटल खाई उत्पन्न कर रही है? इन प्रश्नों को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता। जैसे UNESCO ने अपनी रिपोर्ट (2023) कहा था—"AI शिक्षा में एक शक्तिशाली समानता स्थापित करने वाला उपकरण बन सकता है, लेकिन केवल तभी जब इसकी पहुँच और नैतिकताओं को एक साथ संबोधित किया जाए।"

इसी प्रकार, प्रसिद्ध भाषाविद् नोम चॉम्प्स्की कहते हैं—"AI बुद्धिमान नहीं है; यह केवल मानवीय व्यवहार की एक कुशल नकल है।" इस कथन का अर्थ यह है कि भले ही आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (AI) तीव्रता और सटीकता के साथ कार्य करता है, किंतु उसमें संवेदना, सहानुभूति, करुणा, दया, नैतिकता और मूल्यबोध का अभाव होता है। शिक्षा केवल सूचना देने की प्रक्रिया नहीं, बल्कि एक मूल्य-आधारित और संस्कारात्मक अनुभव है, जिसमें शिक्षक के मानवीय स्पर्श, संवेदना और मार्गदर्शन की महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है—जो किसी भी मशीन या तकनीक से नहीं बदली जा सकती।

इस तरह इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर खोजते हुए, यह आवश्यक है कि नीति निर्माता, शिक्षक, तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ और समाज मिलकर एक ऐसा मॉडल विकसित करें, जो तकनीक को मानवता के हित में प्रयोग करे। SAMR मॉडल (Substitution, Augmentation, Modification, Redefinition) जैसे ढाँचे यह स्पष्ट करते हैं कि तकनीक केवल माध्यम नहीं बल्कि अधिगम का स्वरूप बदलने वाला यंत्र बन सकता है।

अत: मेरी सुझाव है कि AI को शिक्षा में एक साधन के रूप में देखा जाना चाहिए, न कि अंत के रूप में।
हालाँकि, डिजिटल युग में AI शिक्षा की दुनिया में एक क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन ला रहा है—लेकिन यह परिवर्तन तभी सकारात्मक होगा जब उसमें समावेशिता, नैतिकता और मानवीय मूल्यों की गूंज हो।
जैसा कि अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन ने कहा था — "एक शिक्षक की सर्वोच्च कला यह है कि वह रचनात्मक अभिव्यक्ति और ज्ञान में आनंद की भावना जागृत करे।"



Swati Shree
BA 2nd Year (AIHC and Arch)

एआई और नैतिक चिंताएँ

आज का युग कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (Artificial Intelligence – AI) का है। एआई ने जहाँ एक ओर हमारे जीवन को सरल, तेज़ और सुविधाजनक बनाया है, वहीं दूसरी ओर इससे जुड़ी कई नैतिक चिंताएँ भी सामने आ रही हैं। इस पर मुझे हाल में चल रहे घिबली ट्रेंड का उदाहरण याद आ रहा है। "बस एक मशीन जो आत्माविहीन, एल्गोरिदमिक सुंदरता को जन्म देती है – आत्मा के बिना कला, जीवन का अपमान।" यह कथन जापान के कलाकार मियाज़ाकी का है। जिन्होंने अपना पूरा जीवन लगा दिया अपनी कला को बारीकी प्रदान करने में और एआई आज उसे मिनटों में उपलब्ध कराकर उनकी गरिमा को ठेस पहुंचा रहा है। मियाज़ाकी के कथन से उनके दृष्टिकोण में रचनात्मकता और मानव कलात्मकता के आंतरिक मूल्य पर कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के प्रभाव के बारे में व्यापक चिंताओं का पता चलता है। आज यह मामूली बात लग रही हो किंतु भविष्य में यदि इसी प्रकार कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के ऊपर हम निर्भर होते रहे तो सत्य ही यह मानव के हाथ काट देगा। यह हमारी भूल है कि आज हम खुद से असंतुष्ट और कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता पर निर्भर होते जा रहे है और हमने अपनी ही क्षमताओं पर सवाल करना शुरू कर दिया है। एआई प्रभावी तो है किंतु इसे दुष्प्रभाव का कारण हमने ही बनाया है।

कभी कभी हम बिना दूरगामी परिणाम की कल्पना किए बिना ही आविष्कार कर देते है जो परिणाम स्वरूप हमारे ही अस्तित्व पर खतरा बनकर खड़ा हो जाता है। यही कारण है कि, हम अपने ही नैतिकता पर सवाल उठा रहे हैं कि क्या मानव तकनीक का उपयोग सही दिशा में कर रहा है? क्या हम तकनीक के प्रति अत्यधिक निर्भर हो रहे हैं? अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन, स्टीफेन हॉकिंस, एलॉन मस्क जैसे महान वैज्ञानिक और शोधकर्ता अपनी चिंता व्यक्त करते है कि, आर्टिफिसियल इंटेलिजेंस (AI) कहीं ह्यूमन इंटेलिजेंस (HI) पर भाड़ी न पर जाए !

निक बोस्ट्रोम की पुस्तक "सुपरइंटेलिजेंस" में एआई और मानवता के बीच के जटिल संबंधों पर चर्चा की गई है। हालांकि यह पुस्तक मुख्य रूप से एआई से जुड़े खतरों और चुनौतियों पर केंद्रित है, लेकिन इसमें एआई के संभावित लाभों और मानवता के समर्थन के संदर्भ में भी विचार किए गए हैं। इस पुस्तक के माध्यम से बोस्ट्रोम ने न केवल एआई के संभावित खतरों की बात की है, बल्कि इसके लाभों और मानवता की भलाई के साथ इसे संतुलित करने के महत्व पर भी जोर दिया है। साथ हीं इन सभी तथ्यों से यही प्रमाणित होता है कि, एआई प्रभाशाली है किंतु तब तक जब तक यह हमारे वास्तविक बुद्धिमत्ता तथा मानव के अस्तित्व को प्रभावित कर विकास की जगह पतन की ओर ले जाए।

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता मानव के लिए एक अवसर है अपनी पहुंच को क्षितिज के पार ले जाने की पर वहीं यह एक चुनौती है अपने आप से सामना कराने की। मैं इसे अब एक द्वंद के रूप में देखती हूं। आज की भाषा और दुनिया को समझे तो एआई मानव के लिए प्रतिद्वंदी बनता जा रहा है। दूसरी भाषा में कहे तो मानव की जगह लेने की तैयारी में है। किंतु क्या यह वाकई संभव है? क्या मानव निर्मित यह कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता मानव के ऊपर ही भारी है? तो उत्तर है कभी नहीं। यह छवि चाहे जैसी बनाए मगर मानव से ऊपर और मानवता की बराबरी कभी नहीं कर सकता।

नैतिक निर्णय लेने की क्षमता भी केवल मानव में है। मशीनें तर्क और गणना के आधार पर निर्णय लेती हैं, जबकि मानव तर्क के साथ-साथ नैतिकता और सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी को ध्यान में रखकर निर्णय करता है। कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता भावरहित, मर्यादरहित है। तकनीक मानवता की सेवा के लिए है, न कि उसके स्थान पर। तकनीक को हमें और अधिक सक्षम और प्रभावी बनाने के लिए देखा जाना चाहिए, लेकिन यह मानवता के मूल्यों, नैतिकता और संवेदनाओं का प्रतिस्थापन नहीं कर सकती। तकनीक हमें सुविधाएं प्रदान कर सकती है, लेकिन यह हमारे जीवन के मूल्यों और मानवता के आदर्शों का निर्माण नहीं कर सकती। इसीलिए ये हमारी जिम्मेदारी है कि इसके प्रभाव को सकारात्मक पहलू तक ही सीमित रखे ताकि दुष्प्रभाव का विषय ही सामने न आए।

2. AI कानूनी सेवाएं : उदाहरण के सलए, AI स्वत: दस्तावेज़ों की खोज करने वाले टूकस प्रदान करता है, केस कानून और असधसनयमों का शोध करता है, और कानूनी जांच (ड्यू सडसलजेंस) ी करता है ।

3. AI मौसम पूवाननुमान : AI ऐसतहाससक मौसम संबंधी आंकड़ों का खनन (data mining) और स्वत: सवश्लेर्ण करता है, तासक सटीक मौसम पूवाषनुमान लगाए जा सकें ।

4. AI धोखाधडी पहचान : AI सिडट काडष के उपयोग की स्वत: सनगरानी करता है, तासक उपयोग के पैटनष और असामान्य गसतसवसधयों (जैसे सक संसिवत धोखाधड़ी वाले लेनदेन) की पहचान की जा सके।

5. AI-आधाररत व्यावसामयक प्रमियाएँ : उदाहरण के सलए, स्वचासलत सनमाषण (Autonomous Manufacturing), बाजार सवश्लेर्ण (Market Analysis), स्टॉक ट्रेसडंग, और पोटषफोसलयो प्रबंधन जैसी प्रसियाओं में AI का उपयोग सकया जा रहा है ।

6. स्माटन शहर : AI और इंटरकनेक्टेड इंटरनेट ऑफ सथंग्स (IoT) का उपयोग शहरी क्षेों में रहने और कायष करने वाले लोगों के सलए दक्षता और सततता को बेहतर बनाने हेतु सकया जाता है।

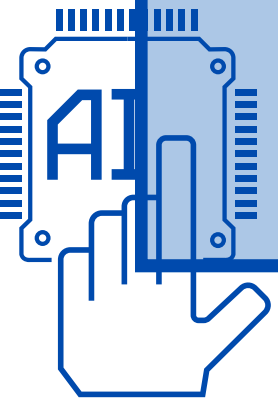
हाांमक, इन सभी उदाहरणों का समाज के मिए सकारात्मक योगदान हो सकता है, ंमकन हमें यह नहीं भूिना चामहए मक AI के कुछ अन्य अनुप्रयोग अमधक मववादास्पद भी हैं । उदाहरण के मिए :

1. स्वायत्त युद्ध : ऐसे हसथयार, ड्रोन और अन्य सैन्य उपकरण जो सबना मानव हस्तक्षेप के कायष करते हैं।

2. डीप-फेक्स : स्वत: नकली समाचार बनाना और वीसडयो में चेहरों को बदलना, सजससे राजनेता या मशहूर हसस्तयाँ ऐसी बातें कहते या करते हुए सदखाई देते हैं, जो उन्होंने वास्तव में किी नहीं कही या की होती हैं।

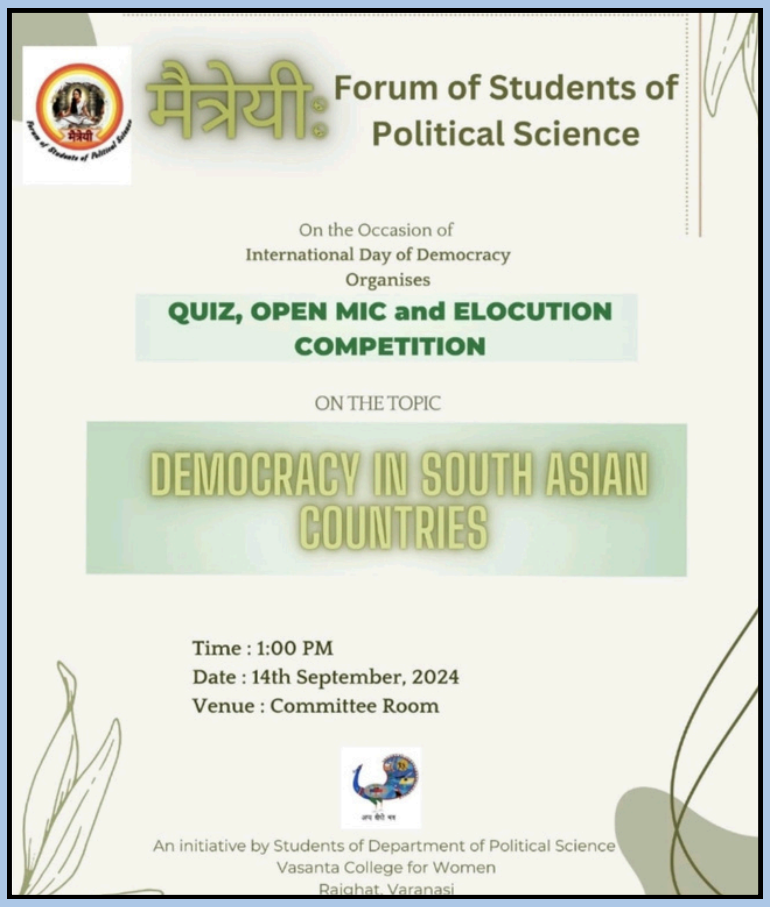
मनष्कर्न : AI, मानव प्रजासत के पास एक शसिशाली उपकरण है । बस इसका उसचत और नैसतक रूप से प्रयोग करना मनुष्यों को आना चासहए व इसके नकारात्मक पक्षों से ी अवगत रहना चासहए ।

इसके असतररि, यूनेस्को 2021 के अनुसार हमें उन नाटकीय दावों का मूकयांकन करते समय ी सावधानी बरतनी चासहए जो कुछ AI कंपसनयों और मीसडया द्वारा सकए जाते हैं । वतषमान AI तकनीकें ी कई बार बहुत नाजुक ससि होती हैं । अगर डेटा में थोड़े से ी बदलाव सकए जाएँ — जैसे सक सकसी छसव पर हकका सा यादृसछछक शोर डाला जाए — तो AI उपकरण पूरी तरह से सवफल हो सकता है (Marcus और Davis, 2019) ।



HIGHLIGHTS OF MAITREYI

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF DEMOCRACY



"Democracy is not just a system; it's the voice of the people," shared by the participant at the Open Mic Competition.

प्रश्नोत्तरी प्रतियोगिता में विदुषी मिश्रा प्रथम

वाराणसी। अंतरराष्ट्रीय लोकतंत्र दिवस पर राजघाट के वसंत महिला महाविद्यालय में दक्षिणी एशियाई देशों में लोकतंत्र विषयक संभाषण प्रश्नोत्तरी और खुला सत्र प्रतियोगिता में विदुषी मिश्रा अव्वल रहीं। श्रेया सिंह दूसरे और सूर्यांशी सिंह तीसरे स्थान पर रहीं। अंतिम सत्र में छात्राओं को खुला अभिव्यक्ति मंच प्रदान किया गया। दक्षिण एशियाई देशों में लोकतंत्र की स्थिति के सुधार पर छात्राओं ने विचार व्यक्त किए। संभाषण प्रतियोगिता में महाविद्यालय की 22 छात्राओं ने हिस्सा लिया। प्रो. मंजरी झुनझुनवाला ने प्रतिभागियों का उत्साह बढ़ाया। उनका कहना था कि वर्तमान पीढ़ी अंतरराष्ट्रीय परिवेश से बखूबी परिचित हो रही है। प्रो. पुनीता पाठक मौजूद रही। संवाद

विदुषी मिश्रा को प्रमाण पत्र देतीं शिक्षिका। स्रोत: स्वयं

CAPTURING MOMENTS OF INSPIRATION

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PEACE

On International Peace Day, Pratichi Gopal delivered an inspiring speech emphasizing unity, compassion, and global harmony.Her powerful words resonated with the audience, urging collective efforts toward lasting peace.

The speech stood as a testament to the role of youth in shaping a more hopeful and harmonious world.

NATIONAL VOTERS' DAY

"नुक्कड़ पे आवाज़ उठी, वोट की ताक़त समझी गई!"

OPEN MIC SESSION 🎤

On the vibrant occasion of Voters' Day, students took the stage to express their thoughts, hopes, and dreams for a better democracy.
Poetry, rap, and real talk echoed one powerful message – "Har vote mein hai taaqat, har awaaz mein hai asar!"

HONORING THE SPARK TEACHERS IGNITE

"Marking National Voters' Day, both students and professors enthusiastically participated in a pledge ceremony to reinforce their commitment to active and informed voting."

Thank you