Social Science

"(Global Partnership: India's Collaboration Initiatives for Economic and Social Growth)"

Role of AI in global partnership

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Abstract
In the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI), the role of AI is covered in the document that is presented. The goal of the multi-stakeholder GPAI initiative, which was introduced in June 2020, is to close the gap between AI theory and reality. It brings together professionals from a range of fields, including academia, government, business, science, and civil society in order to promote global collaboration on AI-related issues. The paper outlines the values and principles guiding the GPAI, the process for countries to join, and how experts can participate. Furthermore, it highlights the inauguration of the GPAI Summit in India by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, emphasizing India's commitment to AI innovation and responsible development. The Prime Minister discusses the significance of AI in India's development, its potential benefits, and challenges. He stresses the importance of making AI inclusive, transparent, and trusted, while also addressing ethical considerations and the need for global collaboration in AI governance.

Keywords: global partnership on artificial intelligence, GPAI, AI research, international cooperation, responsible AI development, AI innovation, AI inclusion, AI transparency, AI challenges

Introduction
What is global partnership on artificial intelligence?
It began with fifteen members in June 2020. According to the description, the Global Partnership for artificial intelligence is the "fruition of an idea developed within the G7."This multi-stakeholder artificial intelligence (AI) project seeks to bridge "the gap between theory and practice on AI" by funding innovative research on AI-related goals as well as practical applications. The initiative brings together specialists from a variety of areas, including research, industry, civil society, governments, international bodies, and academia, on a single platform to facilitate international cooperation on artificial technology.

At Present, GPAI has twenty-five member states
The Republic of Korea (south Korea), Singapore, Solvenia, Spain, Sweden, The United Kingdom, The United States, Belgium, Australia, Brazil, Czech Republic, Canada, France, Denmark, India, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Israel, Mexico, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, New Zealand, and Vietnam.

Our values
Above all, a common dedication to the principles outlined in the OECD Recommendation on Artificial Intelligence unites members and participants of GPAI. All GPAI initiatives aim to promote ethical AI development based on the following values: economic growth, inclusivity, diversity, human rights, and creativity.

Principles for responsible stewardship of trustworthy AI
Sustainable development, inclusive growth, and well-being Fairness and human-centered principles Openness and comprehensibility strength, safety, and security, Responsibility.

National policies and international cooperation for trustworthy AI
- Making research and development investments in AI
- Establishing an AI-friendly digital ecosystem
- Creating a legal framework that supports AI
- Developing human potential and getting ready for changes to the job market
- Global collaboration for reliable AI

What is the process for countries to join GPAI?
All nations, particularly emerging and developing nations, are welcome to join GPAI. Those interested in applying should get in touch with the GPAI secretariat and send in an application that includes a letter of intent outlining their goals for joining and verification that they support the common ideals embodied in the OECD Recommendation on AI or, in the case of those who do not, the AI principles listed in Annex A of the GPAI Terms of Reference.

How can experts participate in GPAI?
Experts from a range of fields, including science, business, civil society, and regional or global organizations, are given opportunity to participate in GPAI. Experts are chosen on an

individual basis; they do not speak for their organization or nation. For a period of three years, experts may be nominated by GPAI members or may choose to engage in GPAI on their own.

PM inaugurates annual global Partnership on artificial intelligence (GPAI) Summit "In India, we are witnessing an AI innovation spirit".

Today at Bharat Mandapam in New Delhi, the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra, officially opened the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) Summit. The global AI expo was also toured by the prime minister. GPAI is a multistate holder initiative that has 29 member nations and aims to encourage innovative research and applied initiatives on AI-related objectives in order to close the gap between theory and practice in the field. In 2024, India will serve as GPAI's lead chair. Speaking to the assembly, the prime minister said he was happy that India will be hosting the GPAI Summit the next year, during a global discussion on artificial intelligence. Noting both the rising positive and bad aspects, the prime minister emphasized the duty placed on each nation and recalled meeting with a number of AI sector experts and having conversations about the GPAI Summit. He said that artificial intelligence (AI) has affected all nations, no matter how big or little, and advised exercising caution going forward. Prime Minister Modi emphasized that the conversation at the GPAI Summit will provide guidance and safeguard humanity's core values.

According to the prime minister, India is currently leading the world in AI talent and AI-related concepts. According to him, there is a strong AI spirit in India, as young people there are exploring and developing the limits of AI technology. The prime minister stated, referring to the displays in the AI exhibition at the summit that these young people are attempting to use technology to bring about societal change. The Prime Minister gave information about the recently released AI chatbot for agriculture, which will support farmers in a number of ways. The Prime Minister went into further detail regarding the use of AI to the Sustainable Development Goals and the healthcare industry.

The Prime Minister stated that "Sabkha Sath Sabkha Vikas" is India's development motto, emphasizing that the government has created its policies and initiatives with the idea of AI for all. According to him, the government is committed to using AI responsibly and ethically while also working to maximize its potential for inclusive growth and social development. The Prime Minister announced plans to start a national artificial intelligence program and the soon-to-be-launched AI Mission, which seeks to determine AI's computational capabilities. According to the Prime Minister, this will boost AI applications in the fields of education, healthcare, and agriculture as well as offer startups and innovators in India better services. He also recommended using educational training institutes to bring AI-related capabilities to tier 2 and tier 3 cities. The Prime Minister discussed the AIRAWAT program when discussing India's national AAI portal, which supports AI activities. He also announced that the shared platform will soon be available to all research labs, industries, and startups.

The PM emphasized that artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming the primary tool for shaping the new future. AI guarantees social justice and equality in addition to economic growth because it can connect individuals. In his statement,

"the more inclusive the development journey of AI, the more inclusive will be the results," he underlined the importance of making AI more inclusive. He brought up the unequal access to technology over the past century, which has accentuated social inequality even more. The Prime Minister urged that democratic principles be upheld in technology to make it an inclusion multiplier in order to prevent this. "Direction of AI development will totally depend on human and democratic values. It is up to us to keep a place for emotions along with effectiveness",

The prime minister underlined that transformative, transparent, and trustworthy systems are necessary for any system to be sustainable. "We need to make AI more transparent, but there's no denying that it has the potential to be transformative." He stated that maintaining impartiality and transparency in the data being used will be a good place to start. According to him, it is crucial to guarantee that no nation would lag behind in the advancement of artificial intelligence. Only until associated ethical, economic, and societal issues are resolved will confidence in AI increase. Making reskilling and upskilling a part of the AI growth curve is one approach to do this, he suggested. Assuring the global south and protecting data will also allay a lot of worries. The Prime Minister emphasized the drawbacks of artificial intelligence by stating that while it may be the most powerful instrument for progress in the twenty-first century, it could also be the primary cause of its demise. Prime Minister Modi outlined the difficulties associated with deepfake, cyber security, data theft, and terrorist groups obtaining artificial intelligence tools, emphasizing the necessity for countermeasures. He clarified India's plan to establish a framework for responsible, human-centric artificial intelligence governance during the country's G20 leadership and stated that all member nations have reiterated their commitment to the "AI Principles" in the G20 New Delhi Declaration. He placed a strong emphasis on cooperation, similar to the agreements and protocols on a range of international issues, and on developing a framework for the moral application of AI, which includes the testing and creation of frontier or high-risk AI tools. The Prime Minister urged everyone on the planet to move forward without wasting any time at all, highlighting the need of conviction, commitment, coordination, and cooperation. "We have to complete the global framework within a given time limit. It is very important to do this to protect humanity",

He continued as a global movement, Nothing AI, the Prime Minister emphasized the importance of cooperation. In order to increase the credibility of AI, he proposed a few issues that have yet to be resolved, including data sets for training and testing AI tools and the amount of time that must pass testing before a product is released onto the market. Inquiring as to whether software watermarks could be used to identify any data or product as artificial intelligence (AI) generated speaking to government stakeholders, the prime minister encouraged them to investigate the data of different programs for evidence-based decision making and see whether the data could be utilized to train artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. He inquired as to whether an audit system that could classify AI tools into red, yellow, or green categories based on their capabilities existed "can we establish an institutional mechanism that ensures resilient employment? Can we bring standardization global AI

education curriculum? Can we set standards to prepare people for an AI-driven future?", the Prime Minister continued.

The Prime Minister proposed employing AI to make digital services available in regional languages in order to improve digital inclusion, despite the fact that there are thousands of dialects and hundreds of languages spoken in India. Additionally, he proposed utilizing artificial intelligence (AI) to bring back the languages that are no longer in use, preserve the huge body of literature and knowledge in Sanskrit, and bring the missing volumes of Vedic mathematics back together. Concluding the address, the Prime Minister expressed confidence that the GPAI summit will prove to be an excellent opportunity for the exchange of ideas and a great learning experience for every delegate. "Over the next two days, you will delve into various aspects of AI. I hope that that the outcomes, when implemented, will definitely pave the way for building a responsible and sustainable future", the Prime Minister concluded

Among those present on the occasion were Mr. Hiroshi Yoshida, the Japanese government's vice-minister for policy coordination in the Ministry of International Affairs and Communications; Shri Rajeev Chandrashekhar, the union minister of state for electronics, information, and technology; Secretary of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Shri S Krishan; and Minister of Outgoing Chair of GPAI.

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Artificial intelligence is predicated on human insights that can be made such that machines can easily perform activities, ranging from the simple to the genuinely difficult. The ability to learn, solve problems, reason, and perceive are the reasons behind produced insights.

This phrase can refer to any machine that increases efficiency and performs tasks that are associated with human cognition, such as analysis and decision-making.

AI includes tasks in facial recognition, robotics, control systems, scheduling, data mining, and many other areas.

Advantages of Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- AI is significantly faster than humans in processing large volumes of data.
- AI is capable of working continuously without requiring breaks or relaxation.
- AI is capable of carrying out jobs that humans find too risky or challenging.

Disadvantages of Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- AI is not as creative or intuitive as humans are.
- AI may not be able to adjust to novel or unexpected conditions because of its programming limitations.
- If AI is not properly trained and programmed, it could make mistakes.

Human Intelligence (HI)

Human intelligence and behavior are products of past experiences and actions dictated by circumstances and surroundings. And it is entirely dependent on our capacity to alter our environment through the knowledge we have acquired.

It provides a variety of information types. It can offer information on topics pertaining to a specific skill set and area of expertise, such as another human subject or, in the case of locators and spies, diplomatic information they needed to access. After all is said and done, it can provide information about social relationships and interest groups.

Advantages of Human Intelligence (HI)
- HI possesses emotional intelligence, intuition, and creativity that AI does not.
- HI can adjust to novel and unforeseen circumstances.
- HI can offer moral and ethical factors to weigh while making decisions.
- Human intelligence's (HI) drawbacks
- HI's mental and physical capacities are its limitations.
- HI is prone to biases and is liable to mistakes or bad choices.
- HI slows down processes since it needs to relax and take breaks.
- Comparing human intelligence (HI) and artificial intelligence (AI)
- Over time, both AI and HI can learn and get better.
- It is possible to use both HI and AI to solve difficult issues and make decisions.
- The ability to process and understand data from their environment is shared by HI and AI.

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