

UPSC Syllabus Topic : GS paper3- Science and Technology- Developing new technology.

New Delhi Declaration on AI: Striking a Balance Between Innovation and Safety

New Delhi Declaration on AI:

The Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) released the New Delhi Declaration, focusing on striking a balance between AI innovation and risks. Key highlights include:

1. **Democratic Values and Human Rights:** Emphasis on upholding democratic values and human rights in AI development and deployment.
2. **Safe and Responsible AI:** Commitment to promoting safe and responsible AI use, addressing potential risks and ensuring ethical practices.
3. **Sectoral Applications:** Support for AI innovation in sectors such as agriculture and healthcare, recognizing its potential for societal benefit.
4. **Access to AI Resources:** Promotion of accessibility to AI resources, fostering inclusivity in the development and deployment of AI technologies.

Bletchley Declaration:

The Bletchley Declaration, signed at the UK AI Safety Summit, is centered around addressing AI safety and security risks. Key points include:

1. **AI Safety and Security Risks:** Focus on the potential dangers of advanced AI models, including concerns related to public safety, privacy, and bias.
2. **Global Action on AI Risks:** Recognition of the need for collaborative global efforts to mitigate the risks associated with AI technologies.

Differences Between New Delhi and Bletchley Declarations:

1. **Focus Areas:**
 - **New Delhi Declaration:** Emphasizes AI innovation, democratic values, human rights, and responsible AI use. Highlights sectors like agriculture and healthcare for AI application.
 - **Bletchley Declaration:** Primarily addresses AI safety and security risks, with a focus on mitigating potential dangers and ensuring global cooperation.
2. **Emphasis on Economic Growth:**
 - **New Delhi Declaration:** Stresses economic growth as a part of responsible AI use.
 - **Bletchley Declaration:** Primarily centered around addressing safety and security risks, with less emphasis on economic considerations.

India's Stance on AI Regulation:

1. **Evolution of Stance:** India's approach to AI regulation has evolved from initial reluctance to active consideration.
2. **Legislative Steps:** The government is contemplating either a new law or amendments to existing rules for AI regulation.
3. **Domestic Authority:** The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) suggests the establishment of a domestic authority specifically dedicated to AI regulation.

India is navigating the complex landscape of AI, considering both global perspectives on ethical AI use and potential risks while actively contemplating regulatory frameworks to govern AI technologies.

UPSC Syllabus Topic : GS Paper 3 Environment – Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation.

Military-Generated Emissions: Unraveling the Environmental Impact

Military emissions contribute to climate change through:

1. **Direct Emissions:** Resulting from the operation of military vehicles, aircraft, and the destruction caused during wars.
2. **Indirect Emissions:** Stemming from the military-industrial complex's supply chain and the use of emissions-intensive materials, such as concrete, in rebuilding destroyed landscapes.

Magnitude of the Issue:

- Estimates suggest that military and industry-related emissions constitute approximately 5.5% of global emissions.
- If military emissions were treated as those of a singular country, it would rank as the fourth-largest emitter globally.

Factors Contributing to Oversight:

1. **National Security Justifications:** The discourse around national security and war-preparedness often serves as a shield, limiting discussions on military emissions.
2. **Lack of Formal Reporting Category:** The absence of a dedicated reporting category for military emissions hampers comprehensive tracking and accountability.

Vicious Cycle of Militarization and Emissions: A Case Study - USA:

1. **Shift Towards Oil and Military Presence:** The pursuit of oil resources prompted powers like the USA to establish military bases in regions with abundant fuel.
2. **Fuel-Intensive Military Operations:** Military operations and infrastructure demanded substantial fuel consumption, contributing to higher emissions.
3. **Energy-Intensive Domestic Economy:** The availability of cheap fuel shaped the US domestic economy, fostering energy-intensive practices.
4. **Deepening Vicious Cycle:** The growing demand for oil fueled concerns about supply security, prompting the USA to maintain and increase its military presence to ensure access to fossil fuels.
5. **Historical Trends in US Military Emissions:** During periods of heightened military activities, such as the Cold War and conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq, US military emissions surged. Conversely, reductions occurred when overseas bases decreased.

Understanding the intricate connection between militarization and emissions is essential to address this overlooked aspect of the global climate challenge.