Tuesday Talk

APRIL 2024

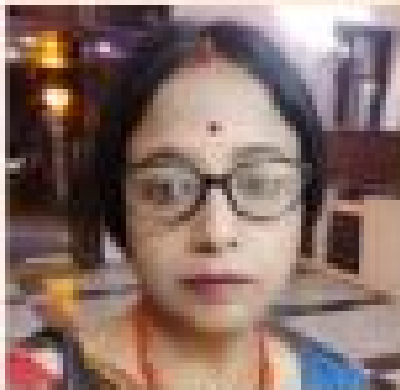HOSTED BY: RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CELL AND FACULTY COUNCIL
IN COLLABORATION WITH IQAC,
PRASANTA CHANDRA MAHALANOBIS MAHAVIDYALAYA, KOLKATA

DATE: 23.04.2024
TIME: 1: 30 P.M.
VENUE: TEACHERS' ROOM
MODERATOR: Dr. GUDDI TIWARY

Rethinking Human Bond & Un-Bond in Brenda Almond's Perspective

Dr. Sarmistha Mitra
SACT-1
Dept of Philosophy

"Evolution of Artificial Intelligence: Tracing the Progression from Traditional AI to generative AI"

Deepmala Chakrabarty
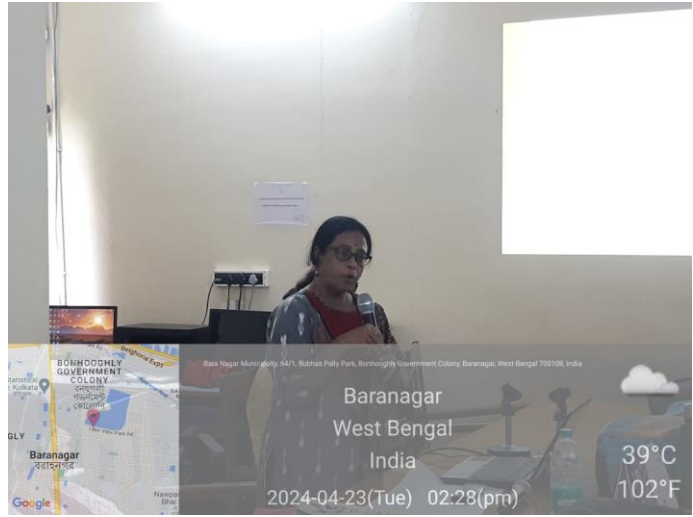SACT-1
Dept of Computer Science

TUESDAY TALK_April, 2024

RETHINKING HUMAN BOND AND UN-BOND IN BRENDA ALMOND'S PERSPECTIVE

*Presented by **Dr. Sharmistha Mitra**, SACT – 1, Department of Philosophy*

Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis Mahavidyalaya

Abstract

From the very beginning of history, people have tended to be part of society as a shield to protect their existence. They were able to maintain their existence in society because of the human qualities of mutual love, trust, friendship, etc. So bonding or forming bonds is a natural human tendency. This 'bond' can develop in many different ways. In fact, any society survive and progresses based on social bonds. When the foundation of human bonds in a society is loose, no society can exist in a healthy way, many 'diseases' arise in it. However, social bonds are not always considered to be beneficial to humans. Both bond and un-bond or non-bond occupy an important place in philosophical discussions. When the abstract doctrines of philosophy are applied to the 'real' problems of human society and verified, we call it practical ethics or applied ethics, a branch of philosophy. Applied ethics sheds light on several burning issues of human society as a whole, such as murder, suicide, euthanasia, feticide, animal slaughter, human rights, feminism, human trafficking, ecology, terrorism, war etc. Human bonds and non-bonds are another matter. Brenda Margret Almond, a British philosopher has discussed at length her applied ethics on human-to-human relationships, multidimensional chemistry and the family bond within those relationships. She discussed the comparison between bonding and un-bonding in human relationships and which one is ultimately more necessary and why. Finally, she criticized un bond or non-bond and shows how important and necessary a feeling 'bonding' is even today worldwide. I will try to shed a little light on bonding and non – bonding in my speech. Especially following care ethics and Brenda Almond's view in this regard, I will finally conclude the topic.

Speaker

Evolution of Artificial Intelligence: Tracing the Progression from Traditional AI to Generative AI

*Presented by **Deepmala Chakrabarty**, SACT – 1, Department of Computer Science, Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis Mahavidyalaya*

Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) has undergone significant evolution over the years, progressing from traditional approaches to more advanced techniques such as generative AI. This presentation aims to trace this evolution, offering insights into the historical milestones, foundational principles, and emerging trends that have shaped the field of AI. The goal of AI is to create autonomous systems that can think, learn, and act like humans, mimicking human behavior and performing tasks. As the presentation unfolds, we delve into the mechanisms of human learning and cognition, drawing parallels between the ways in which humans and machines process information. We examine the classification and clustering problems in AI, exploring how algorithms categorize and organize data to extract meaningful insights. This discussion sets the stage for a deeper exploration of machine learning and deep learning—the subfields of AI. Machine Learning focuses on developing algorithms that enable computers to learn from data and improve their performance over time. Deep learning, a subset of machine learning that employs artificial neural networks with multiple layers of abstraction. Central to the presentation is the exploration of artificial neural networks (ANNs)—the computational models inspired by the structure and function of the human brain. ANNs serve as the foundation for both traditional AI and generative AI, enabling machines to process complex information, recognize patterns, and generate new content. Generative AI represents a significant advancement in AI technology, allowing machines to generate new data or content that is indistinguishable from human-created artifacts. Real-life examples of generative AI models, such as ChatGPT, DALL-E 3, and Codex, showcase the diverse applications of these systems in text generation, image synthesis, and code generation. AI holds the promise of revolutionizing industries, transforming economies, and enhancing quality of life. However, it also raises ethical, societal, and existential concerns—ranging from job displacement and algorithmic bias to autonomous weapons and deepfakes. Through careful consideration and ethical use, AI has the potential to revolutionize industries, improve quality of life, and drive innovation for years to come.

Speaker