

# RELEVANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN POLITICS

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## Abstract

With the drawn of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, modern technologies have overtaken the task of human labour. One of the emerging transformations is the relevance of Artificial Intelligence in political processes to empower and stimulate political participation for democratic consolidation. Political science emphasizes the participation of the masses in the promotion of democracy. It is imperative to understand the application of such technologies to undertake the political decision-making process. In Democratic societies, technology is influenced by the social as well as political conditioning of the existing systems. Much open society promotes the generation of new ideas and the acceptance of new innovations for the development of the nation. Around 20 years ago Barber one of the famous academician raised a very important question about the doubts of the role of modern technology in the development of political structures. It was very clear from his assumption that with the emergence of ICT technologies the conservative societies will transformed into "knowledgeable societies". The use of these technologies will be capable to store enormous data and process it when required by humans. Further, Al-based technologies can easily connect individuals to government leading to the formation of qualitative democracy. Citizens can actively participate in political affairs without any interference of mediocre. Further, these technologies allowed even the marginalized people to translate in their own language for instance in India, there are around 22 official languages and many other unofficial where Al technologies have been used to solve the issue of language conversions. In addition, during the election campaigns, the technologies can enhance

the awareness level of the individual by informing them about their political choice and encouraging them to think about the negative as well as positive repercussions of their vote. Moreover, AI technologies can play a larger role in extracting data from media, press and online blogs that will provide the impetus for policymakers to understand the implications of the decision on policy formulation.

AI-based technologies will be helpful in the gradual consolidation of its institutions, procedures, cultural and ideological references, that is related to the age of neoliberal politics. Hence AI technologies are such programs that are reserved to work on the tasks performed by human intelligence. In the future, these tasks will be used in reforming the works of government organizations. These technologies can be of great assistance in reducing administrative burdens and solve the complex tasks by saving time and resources. In political scenario AI can play a significant role in encouraging and involving citizens in democratic processes such as providing the citizen with the appropriate information, analysing fraud and corruption in the system, improving accelerating crime rates, using prediction to target social services interventions, anticipating cyber-attacks and personal information loss on public websites. AI has the potential to have a great impact on the way citizens experience and interact with their government. Through the use of AI technologies efficiency of government, functioning will be enhanced. These technologies will bring a transparent and accountable system that will be programmed to detect any kind of fraud and inefficiency within the governance process. Online support and technology have the potential to lead to real action, e.g. voting, changes in legislation, or consensus in building a society. The Internet and technology will likely be part of our political landscape from here on, even as its shape changes with the changes in new technology. However, there can be a negative impact of these technologies in terms of privacy and ethical concerns of individuals if they are not implemented systematically. This paper explores the various types of AI applications, and current and future use of these technologies in political processes. Further, the paper also offers solutions for its proper implementation strategically as well as systematically.

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