IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

UNLEASHING THE AI PARADIGM: RECONFIGURING INTERNATIONAL LANDSCAPES

Govind Dangi

Research Scholar
School of International Studies
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Abstract: The rapid advancement of technology, particularly in the realm of Artificial Intelligence (AI), has permeated every aspect of human life and society. While initially developed to enhance human life and productivity, AI has brought forth a complex set of challenges and implications. This paper examines the multifaceted influence of AI on international politics, national security, individual privacy, and democratic values. It highlights the dominance of certain countries in AI technology, the potential use of autonomous and cyber weapons in warfare, and the vulnerability of AI systems to biases, hacking, and malfunctions. Furthermore, it raises concerns about the erosion of public and private spaces, as AI-driven surveillance becomes ubiquitous through platforms like social media. The paper underscores the importance of safeguarding human rights and privacy in the face of technological advancements. It emphasizes the need for proactive measures, including legislation, to regulate and mitigate the misuse of AI. Failure to address these challenges could potentially lead to dire consequences, as machines may outstrip human potential and assert dominance over mankind.

Index Terms **- Artificial Intelligence, Technology, International Politics, Autonomy, Cyber Weapons, Social Media**

I. INTRODUCTION

"Every new step of development gives rise to new forms of vandalism."
(Walter Benjamin)

Technology has made commendable progress in contemporary times, and it is affecting various conventional and unconventional areas of human life, which is already unimaginable to the world at large. The much-hyped fourth generation industrial revolution is branded as a 'disruptive technology', one that is fully poised to change the interaction between man and machine in more ways than one.

The Enlightenment-Era of the 18th century gave man an expectation that rationalism, machine, scientific thinking and high-technology would make man's liberation possible. However today in the 21st century, one can see that with such rationalism and era of machine and high-technology, a system of domination has developed. Technology is presented as an absolute and autonomous power. The basis on which technology is establishing its supremacy over society is constituted on the basis of those who have economic control over society. This truth however does not find any mention in debates and discussions.

Technology has achieved commendable progress. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has made remarkable developments. On one hand, the machines have taken the form of human beings as they think, argue and solve problems like humans but they can also do things that humans cannot do. However, on the other hand, it is going to be a major threat for mankind. The World Wide Web, Virtual world and Hyper-reality are changing not only the way humans work but also their relationships and values. The way we are going through it, there are only four images in it and the original things remain unknown. This is being called the time of hyper reality. Computers are put on eyes like glasses and are worn like shirts. The robot, which was created by humans, has now started seeing the 'dream' of making humans. Furthermore, it has changed the interaction between market and politics to the extent of affecting international trade and investment. Along with this, it has augmented the concerns of national security in the past few years as China has achieved a lot of success in it, thereby posing a threat and potentially causing insecurity to powerful countries like the U.S. in particular and to the whole world in general.

This technology is only available to a few developed countries and they can do anything in the coming time. This alters the balance of power drastically. This has further changed the concepts of war and diplomacy which can weaken the principle of democracy and can give rise to totalitarianism.

Developing countries still have not been able to completely emerge from their internal problems and have not been able to solve them. Technology has not yet reached these countries completely because their economy has not become so strong that it can spend huge amounts on technology like this. Because of this, they are fearful of developed countries. Society is facing the effects of automation on a large scale, which is mostly against its will and awareness.

We all are governed by many similar software based platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Amazon and techniques such as Deep learning or hybrid media systems. AI is working behind all of this. These techniques have completely destroyed the private and public space of man and concepts such as public and private life are no longer relevant. It has now become a question that whether human rights will have any relevance or not?

This research critically analyses techniques like AI and examines how it continues to dominate society and every aspect of human life. Along with this, the research focuses on some of the thinkers of Critical Theoretical tradition and 20th century who have portrayed the landscape of our time. These people were also fighting against similar technology and the domination established by some countries. The only difference is that this technology and its methods of establishing domination have changed. It is interesting to look at these thinkers today at a time when national sovereignty is weakening and so much has changed in the fields of finance, sociology, science, politics, culture, art and communication etc. The change is still continuing.

This study uses mixed methods such as historical, analytical and critical approaches. It also uses data pertaining to Artificial Intelligence. This study is empirical as well as effective and qualitative.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

"When a new technology comes into use, and if you are not part of the steamroller, you will become part of the road".

(Steward broad)

We can see the concept of AI in the classical Age. Within Greek mythology, the concept of 'TALOS' was used for machines and mechanical men. It was a giant animated bronze warrior who was programmed primarily to guard the island of Crete, but now this is just an idea. Nobody knows if it was actually implemented, but machine learning and AI were thought of long ago. 1950 is considered one of the most important years for the introduction of AI. In 1950 Alan Turing published a paper in which he speculated about the possibility of making machines that could think like humans. This is known as the Turing-test. This test was originally used to determine whether a computer can think intelligently like a human being? Allen said that the Turing-test is difficult to define and formulate. If originally a machine could carry out a conversation with humans then it was fair to say that the machine is thinking, meaning the machine will pass the Turing test. The Turing test was actually the first serious proposal in the philosophy of AI. (Mayor 2018).

III. DEFINITIONS

We can define AI as a computer intelligence that is compatible with the structure or process of the human brain. It has the ability to work like a human being, such as reasoning, learning, experiencing, interacting with the environment and solving problems. Its relationship with cognitive sciences has been established. This is the coordination of experimental psychology, linguistics, philosophy and machine.

In other words, AI is a way of creating a computer, a computer-controlled robot, and software that thinks intelligently in the same way that humans think about solving a problem wisely. But the human brain can vibrate, see dreams, present logic, work with philosophy and experience emotion and sensuality, but the mechanical brain is limited to the primary consciousness as much as it is an artefact.

There are some well-known and representative thinkers of the second half of the twentieth century, who represent a broad perspective of our times. Under this, we include the ideas of thinkers like Walter Benjamin and Michel Foucault. The plank of time on which they have been working is a wide panorama of the twentieth century.

Walter Benjamin says that the enlightenment era was born out of the aspirations and possibilities to uncover the secrets of this world (Benjamin 1982). But in this three-hundred year's conquest, we continued to move towards monopolism and gave birth to autocratic societies. If the Enlightenment period has developed in our modern era culture, then what is the development that our cultural development has been blocked while living in the political, economic and legal framework of this industrial civilization. This barrier can be seen in the field of philosophy, arts, religion etc. They represent an ever-increasing control system and also constantly create such irrationality where the entire scope of communication ends. The concept of 'progress' has turned into bestiality, science and technology have become instruments of the process of dehumanization.

The decades of the 30s, 40s, and 50s are a time of critical theory filled with intellectual disbelief, scientific discipline, and a fundamental mistrust of all concepts of Utopianism. The modern consciousness, which has been in existence since the awakening period, had three major characteristics. First scientific thinking, Second central system and last one is future utopia. In the last two hundred years, they were considered universal values. The intellectuals of Critical Theory argued that the modern era brought

industrial capitalism, scientific thinking and high technology with it, but today it brought ethnic oppression, war and molecular destruction in the 20th century (Benjamin, Arcades Project 1982). The power of science and logic has given rise to autocratic state systems.

A new generation of intellectuals emerged in the 1960s, who reject the entire philosophy of modernism and its value system. These people say that the second half of the 20th century is a postmodern time. There is no single definition, no single formula but it can be said that most studies emerged from the post-war high technology-based communication era and consumer culture. Based on new experiences. This study appears to be exploring new and radical types of ground for the analysis of power structures. The modern thinker 'celebrates' truth based on relativity. They reject the notion of the 'absolute'. The question in front of the modern thinkers was, "How to interpret this world?" (Foucault 2007). But the postmodern thinkers were saying "Explanation of which world?" (Derrida 1967) There are so many worlds visible within the same world. The question in front of today's thinker is: how to save this world and mankind now? This is because technology has taken all things in its grip and has bridged the gap between man and machine.

When we talk about Foucault, he wanted to see how this alliance of knowledge and power system dominates the people in different stages of history (Foucault, Madness and Civilization 1961). What is their practice like? According to him, the first way is to create a concept of standard and average. What does not fit into the framework of standard and average is separated by creating a separate identity. For example, in the Renaissance era, people with unusual behavior were considered useless in the process of economic production and they were imprisoned and sent to make houses. Developing capitalism did not need these people. Modern hospitals were born in the 18th century. The sick were isolated from the rest. In the same way, new prison systems were born, new methods of keeping criminals isolated and monitoring them were devised. This system of partition had a deep connection with the ever-evolving social sciences. These methods of classification were linked to the concepts of social reform and progress.
Considering how the modern management system works, Foucault wrote the history of the birth of prisons. The book 'Discipline and Punish' published in 1975 is a very interesting and important study in regard to this. They say that criminals were tortured or killed in the Middle Ages. Modern penal system imprisons criminals. There is a large proportion of corrective thinking in it, but more important than this is what kind of innovative methods the modern system adopts. Modern methods of control and monitoring in hospitals and schools have been developed on the model of the prison system itself. According to Foucault, these are not the methods developed by any central agency, but are the automatically developed techniques of strength and discipline with the emergence and spread of new knowledge.

Foucault said that in modern disciplined society, control is maintained in three ways (Foucault, Discipline and Punish 1975). Through continuous monitoring by a hierarchical system; by standardization of things and by testing. According to him, most of the time people learn to be in control only by being vigilant (Foucault, Discipline and Punish 1975). The Panopticon System developed by Jeremy Bentham was adopted to monitor prisoners in jails in the 19th century. In a way it is applicable to the whole society today. The control tower is in the center. The guards present in it can monitor the rooms created in a row around the tower, the captives kept in the cells do not see the guards in the control tower. They feel that they are being constantly monitored. Gradually it comes in his nature. They themselves get used to monitoring their conduct. In our time, the functioning of power structure in the wider society is similar to this. The entire modern society is like a huge prison.

IV. THE CHANGING NATURE OF DIPLOMACY AND WAR

Humanitarian intellectuals became cautious when reading Donna J. Haraway's book, "A Cyborg Manifesto." was published in 1984. Within a couple of years there was news that cyborg "Cybernetic Organism" had taken birth (Haraway 1984). By fitting a three-millimeter round and half a centimeter-long transponder in the human body, it can activate electronic devices. If such a transponder is fitted in another person, then it can not only establish contact with that person but can also monitor his activities (Haraway, A Cyborg Manifesto 1984).

The methods of Diplomacy and War now have changed. AI technology would also be useful in war. It can be used to develop cyber weapons, and autonomous devices such as drones swarm a fleet of low-cost quad-copters with a shared 'brain' that can be used to monitor as well as opponents can also be used to attack. Both China and the U.S. are currently researching this technology, and Putin predicted that future wars would be fought by countries using drones. According to the Associated Press, the Russian president said, "When one party's drones are destroyed by another's drones, it will have no choice but to surrender." It is being said that now robots will fight in battle instead of humans, but the problem is that, if AI has lost its potential, then it will ruin the country that will destroy another country.

We can see that China has developed AI to make its foreign policy. It is worth thinking about what China is going to do on the world stage in the future. We have to think how China thinks on AI Countries all over the world are deploying AI in powerful ways. If we take a small example of AI, China is using the AI in Classrooms. Whether or not the children are paying attention to studies, the information will immediately reach the teacher and their parents. China plans to play the role of a global leader in the coming years as AI. There has been a cashless economy, the public can purchase things based on their facial recognition, as well as Giant Network Surveillance cameras are installed there, facial recognition helps the police to monitor the citizens. In classrooms, there are robots who analysis the health of students, a chip is attached in their dresses, based on which their location is known.

A system based on AI is unsafe due to bias, hacking and computer malfunctions. Of all AI projects, 85 percent are prone to errors due to bias in algorithms, programmers and data used to train them. AI systems can be hacked, inadvertent coding mistakes can occur, or programmers can work in ways we never intended or imagined. In May 2010, a similar coding error occurred in autonomous financial trading systems, wiping out the stock market value of a dollar trillion in minutes.

Autonomous weapons technology is mainly based on AI and is growing very fast. The state of self-interest in war has increased and it is very serious because it is a sonic technique, which plays an important role in enhancing terrorist tactics, strengthening authoritarian rules and weakening democratic peace and hacking. China, America, Russia, South Korea and the European Union are at the forefront of these arms races.

The nature of war is changing in front of us. Few countries have continued to invest heavily in increasing the autonomy of their weapons systems with AI. It is estimated that global military spending on autonomous weapons systems and AI will reach approximately 16 and 17 billion dollars by 2025.

V. MILITARY NATURE OF AI

There is also a very active debate led by some of the leading AI specialists that they should not be involved in abusing AI for military ends. And we saw this quite demonstrably in the Google example recently on Project Maven where their own employees stopped Google trying to work with the US military. One presumes that this is not an issue in China. Is that going to mean that therefore China has a really distinct military edge against the US and others? Theoretically we can say yes, the study is just as advanced as the U.S. and parts of Europe in terms of military technology development. They certainly have been investing a lot trying to catch up. And clearly, the more important Chinese equipment makers become. And we have seen it with Huawei with CTE. Clearly given the loss of it, even big European firms like Ericsson can no longer compete with equipment coming for China. So China clearly has an edge in some of their technologies.

Ethics is a big problem here. Much of this revolves around ethics and big tech firms in the US. They have been symbolic; we do not really make much of them. The study, Amazon still runs the CIA's cloud. And they will continue running it. And we do not expect them dropping that contract anytime soon. All it takes to understand is to notice affiliations that Eric Schmidt has with the Defense Advisory Board in the US to understand how deeply Google is implicated in various Defense ventures. It is a fact that the employees are becoming critical and are waking up to these threats.

VI. AI CAN LEAD THE NEXT ALLIANCE OR THE NEXT CONFLICT?

Russian President Vladimir Putin has joined the international race to develop AI. Putin predicted that whichever country would advance in AI research would dominate global affairs. In September 2017, Putin said that the "Nation leading the artificial intelligence will be the ruler of the world." "Artificial intelligence is the future, not only for Russia, but for all humankind. It comes with colossal opportunities, but also threats that are difficult to predict. Whoever becomes the leader in this sphere will become the ruler of the world (CNBC: 2017)."

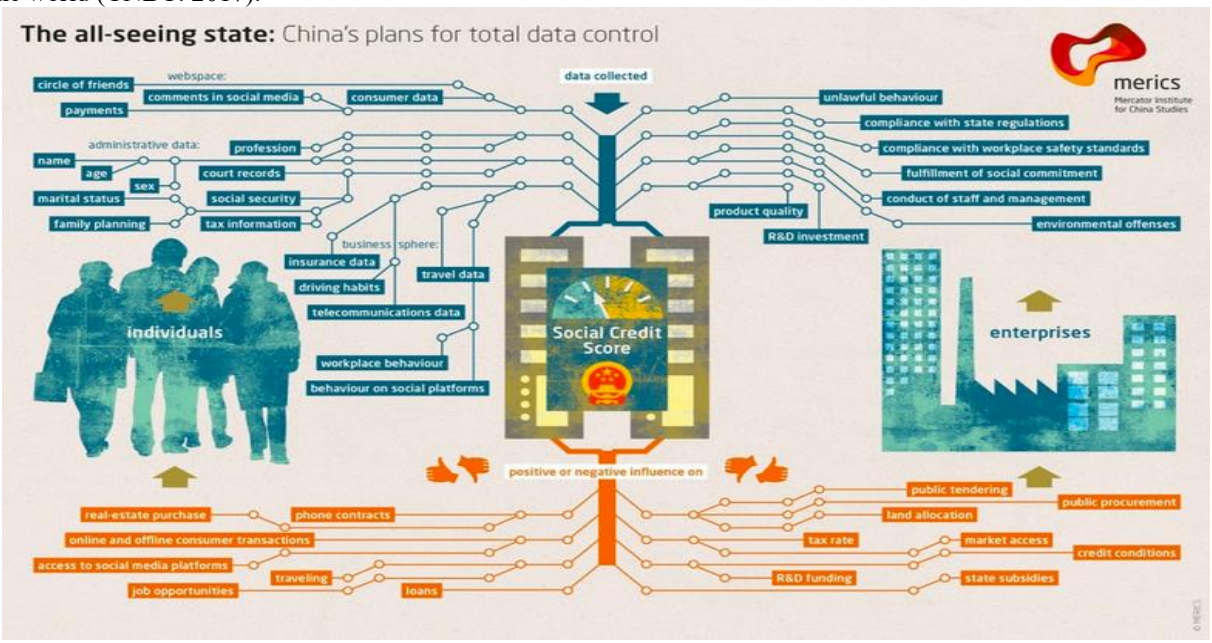

Image 1- An overview of China's data centralization strategy through Social Credit Score
(Source: Mercator institute for China Studies)

To a large extent he was right. We can debate and we will on this stage as to what extent is the debate around AI full of hype. It is a valid debate. But nonetheless, it seems clear that it becomes the infrastructure around which many other domains such as industries, parts of society, whether it's a location or health and transformation will be shaped. And in as much as it remains infrastructure, it's very important to us who owns it. Because if it's owned by states with certain geopolitical imperatives, they will be able to twist it any way they want. So there is a realization on the part of, let's say, non-us countries, so aligned states, that the last two or three decades have been relatively good for extending US power over this infrastructure.

It started with the internet but eventually, it spread to collection and ownership of data. Eventually, it led to breakthroughs in machine and deep learning. And there is a realization that certainly in China, which has been taking a lot of steps to catch up, but also in places like Russia, in India, and the Latin America that if they do not have some alternatives to either American or Chinese infrastructure, they will be forced to play by the rules they did not set. And with Trump, especially now, the researchers fear that there is complete unpredictability as to which way the wind might blow in the U.S. And it's interesting that Putin made this comment. Because even though Russia is not evidently a superpower in AI, and not at the level of China, it is certainly at the level of the U.S. It has the human potential. And they have some of the key levers with which they can catch up.

The development of AI has become a national security concern in recent years. It is China and the U.S. not Russia, which are seen as two frontiers, with China recently announcing its ambition to become a global leader in AI research by 2030. Many analysts have warned that it is in danger of falling behind the U.S., as the Trump administration is cutting funding for basic science and technology research in favor of AI.

VII. ROLE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN AI

How do we ensure that the developing countries are not left behind as the superpowers advance further on AI? Do they have a role to play? WTO a group of rich countries, are really pushing to extend all of the provisions with regards to the free flow of data and essentially impose any blocks on data localization, it's means that a big provider like Amazon can come into a country, somewhere in Southeast Asia and basically extract all data that it wants, and leave and then use that data to train its algorithms. And the country from which the data was taken can do nothing and instead they have to celebrate it as a big improvement in commerce.

VIII. ROLE OF INDIA

India and some of the less developed countries have a vast population, very good technological skills. Are they going to be a player in AI? India is an interesting case because in India the industry has evolved a while ago and India has a quite robust IT and telecommunications industry. They have understood that if they don't articulate their own national vision for preserving control over the technology, they are going to lose out to the Chinese or to the Americans. So, India has been trying to build what they call the India Stack. It was effort to essentially control all of the main elements from the cloud to the hardware behind the infrastructure used by Indian businesses and the government. India made a mistake in linking that to a modest push for biometric authentication, which created a lot of resistance to the idea of India Stack, which on the face of it was not bad. It's all in private hands. So it's not publicly provided infrastructure. From the political view point, it's not an ideal situation but it's still better than being in complete dependence on the Chinese or American providers of structure, Identity, AI, Big data and so forth.

IX. KANTIAN NOTION OF DEMOCRACY IS UNDER A THREAT

AI quietly captured democracy, citing the influence of AI driven digital advertisements, social media platform power, and mass communication spoilers (bots and trolls) on political processes. Society is facing the effects of large-scale automation mostly against its will and awareness. Whether it is political systems, elections, decision-making processes, all are driven by aspects of automation and algorithmic systems at different systemic levels. These systems accelerate public opinion polls from targeted political advertisements to facial recognition, from automated conversations to Internet-based public participation.

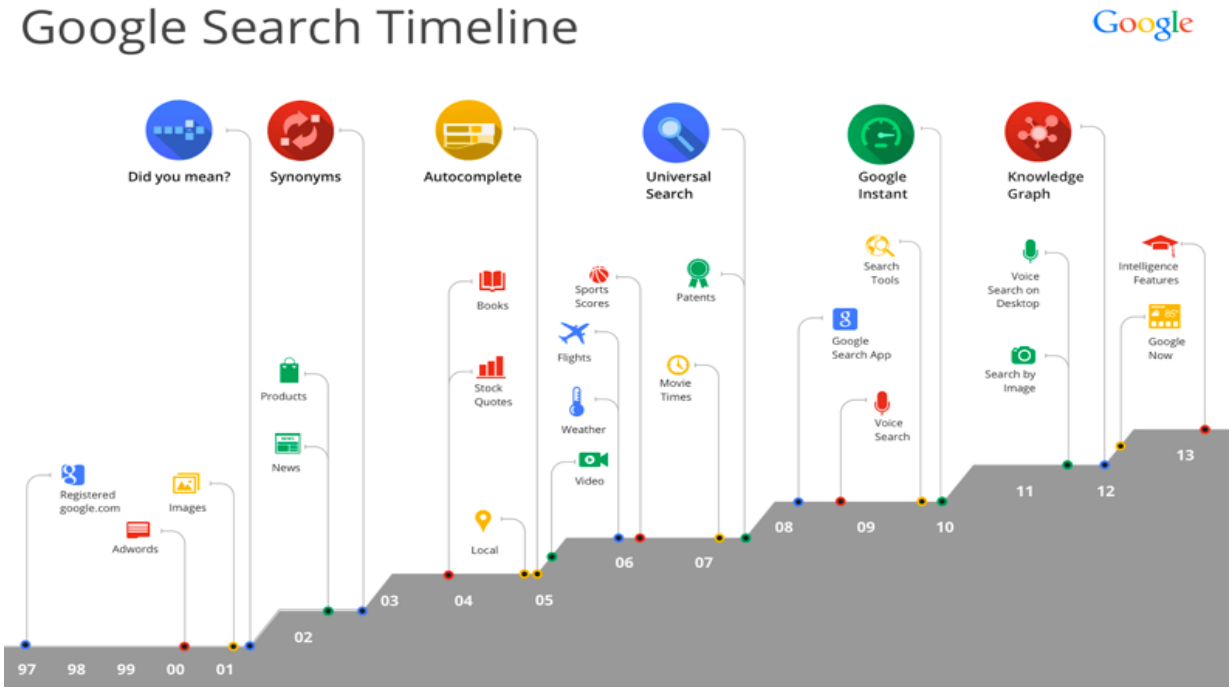

Image 2-Timeline of the evolution of Google Search algorithms (Source: Google)

The proliferation and rapid development of new communication technologies has created a pressing need to understand the complex forces that change media and politics. We call this the 'Hybrid media system." It mainly refers to the multitude of roles performed by social media platforms. According to this theory, platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp are not only communication tools, but also play news-media roles during emergencies, as well as political assembly and protest roles during elections. Therefore, the algorithmic structure of these platforms increasingly affects political messaging, information acquisition and also gives it shape. This personal data hybridity, when cross-matched with those with similar search histories, tastes, and online order patterns, creates a mass monitoring information structure and becomes the largest pool of social monitoring and tracking. Such monitoring is no longer as labor-intensive as it used to be. Large-scale infrastructure is also algorithm-driven. Algorithms, programmers, and technology companies responsible for developing and maintaining these structures of automation create a new source of power that is partially independent of states as well as international political institutions.

Full autonomy in war between states can undermine democratic peace and here Emmanuel Kant's democratic theory in which he says that 'democratic states do not wage war among themselves', and solve their conflicts peacefully', may fail. The values of democratic states are societies. That is why they create mutual peace.

X. DEBATES ON INTERNET AND THE BENEFITS OF CAPITALISM

"The Internet is a raging wave that engulfs the computer industry and many people who would hesitate to learn to swim in this wave will drown."
(Bill Gates)

There is also a debate about the Internet under AI. It is being said on the World Wide Web that it will benefit mankind very well and will make the society more democratic along with liberalizing the society. So we have to pay attention to whether it is really beneficial or fatal to humans?

Also relevant is the debate about the virtues and benefits of capitalism, in particular this current stage of capitalism with commitment to data, to some kind of cognitive component to it. Essentially we are talking about the ability of a couple of firms to deliver certain benefits by sticking to certain Business models. This is what the debate about the internet has been, even though much of the media and public sphere refuses to treat it that way, preferring to treat the internet as a medium of some kind and not just as a buy product of business models. And if you think about AI, they would be far better off understanding the points at which there is no overlap between let's say Alibaba, and Amazon web services.

This is an abstract debate about AI and its impact on humanity. It is not going to give us many benefits, because even the activities of those firms are largely shaped by the Internet Dynamics of Competition in this industry. We can see an example: a decade ago virtually nobody was offering web services or cloud services. Most firms in this field were selling advertising. Google was doing it. Facebook was doing it and Amazon was selling products. Once Amazon entered the service sphere and understood that there is a lot of money to be made, a decade later everybody is suddenly doing services. And they realize that maybe that's the future. Because the profit margins of them selling services are much higher than even selling products (Morozov 2011).

The study is that a similar phenomenon would be observed with regard to AI. It's not like reading tea leaves and then thinking what are the permanent features of the AI that are going to result in one world and another world? It's much more of what the geopolitical and economic or trade environment and the relations within China, US and European Union will look like in the next decade and how it will then result in certain outcomes or not. Because if suddenly Europe decides to adopt a very strict privacy regulation, as they have done, a very strict privacy regulation will clearly make it much harder for Europe to catch up and do something about AI. Those are the criteria we have to be focusing on and much more than some kind of almost philosophical discussion about what it is about AI that makes it so powerful.

There are several ways to interpret this and they partly overlap. So clearly you can also see and interpret the immense value that they have accumulated in the stock markets. It's just a sign of stagnation in the other parts of capitalism. Essentially, if you do not count technology firms, the global economy is not really growing. And there is very little to be proud of, if you basically exclude the technological sector and especially from the indexes that now people too have understood whether there is growth or not in stock markets. This is one way to read it, that it does not reflect the internal power. It just reflects the last hope in the investor class about the ability of capitalism to pull itself out of the crisis. And who can do it? Uber can do it, Facebook can do it or amazon can do it by introducing immense efficiency into how we organize our economic activity.

XI. CONCLUSION

We can see that today technology has achieved a lot of progress and A.I. is a high form of this. No one is left untouched by this, be it a human being or a society or a part of it. This technique was developed to improve the life of man and make his work easier. It was being said that rationalism, machine and objective thinking would make humans more liberal but it gave rise to a system of domination and it was captured by the people of those countries who had more economic power than other countries.

Today it has become a threat to our national security because some countries have gone ahead of other countries in this technology. China, U.S, Russia, South Korea and European Union are at the forefront. Now robots will fight in place of humans in wars and autonomous and cyber weapons will be used in these area. It is being said that systems based on A.I. are vulnerable to bias, hacking and computer malfunctions. According to 85 percent of all A.I. projects, errors are expected due to bias in algorithms, biased programmers, or data used to train them, as well as these systems can be hacked and inadvertently causing coding mistakes. However programmers can work in ways we never imagined. If a country wants to attack another country through it and if any country hacks it, then it will end its own country.

Today all of us are governing with many software such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and WhatsApp, A.I. is working behind all of this and we are all under its surveillance for 24 hours. This has undermined democratic values. It has completely destroyed the public and private space of man, because of that we have questions today whether there is any relevance left in this high-tech time of human rights in which A.I. is working? Today we also have an important problem that how we protect our privacy.

We cannot destroy technology because our development depends on it and today it has become the need of all of us. Earlier thinkers were also struggling with the problems arising out of this, whether it was Foucault, Benjamin, Derrida and Adorno. If we want to avoid the danger of this, then we have to take some positive steps as well as the government. Some laws have to be made so that its wrong usage can be stopped. If this is not done, then it can prove to be the biggest threat to mankind in the coming times because if this technology loses its potential then machines will completely destroy humans and establish their supremacy.

REFERENCES

[1] Allen, Greg, and Taniel Chan (2017) "Artificial Intelligence and National Security." Cambridge, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard Kenendy School, https://www.belfercenter.org/ publication/artificial-intelligence-and-national-security.

[2] Alturki, Badraddin, et al. (2017) "A Hybrid Approach for Data Analytics for Internet of Things. Published in the Proceedings of the 7th ACM International Conference on the Internet of Things, http://arxiv.org/abs/1708.06441.

[3] Ball, Kirstie and Laureen Snider (2013), *The Surveillance-Industrial Complex: A Political Economy of Surveillance*. New York: Routledge.

[4] Bell, Anthony J. (1999), "Levels and Loops: The Future of Artificial Intelligence and Neuroscience", *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, B: Biological Sciences 354(1392): 2013–20. https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.1999.0540.

[5] Benjamin, Walter (1982), *The Arcades Project*, Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

[6] Derrida, Jacques (1995), *Of Grammatology*, 12. printing. Baltimore: Hopkins University Press.

[7] Foucault, Michel (2007), *The Politics of Truth 2nd edition*, Los Angeles: Semiotext(e).

[8] Foucault, Michel (2012), *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison*, New York: Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group.

[9] Haraway's, Donna (2018), *A Cyborg Manifesto: Science, technology, and The Socialist-Feminist in The Late Twentieth Century*, London: The Macat Library.

[10] Mayor, Adrienne (2018), *Gods and Robots: Myths, Machines, and Ancient Dreams of Technology*, New Jersey : Princeton University Press.

[11] Morozov, Evgeny (2011), *The Net Delusion: The Dark Side of Internet Freedom*, 1st ed. New York: Public Affairs.
Unver, H.Akin (2018), "Artificial Intelligence, Authoritarianism and the Future of Political Systems", Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies, Cyber Governance and Digital Democracy 2018/9, https://edam.org.tr/en/4025-2/.]

[12] https://www.cnbc.com/2017/09/04/putin-leader-in-artificial-intelligence-will-rule-world.html; last accessed on 22.11.2019.