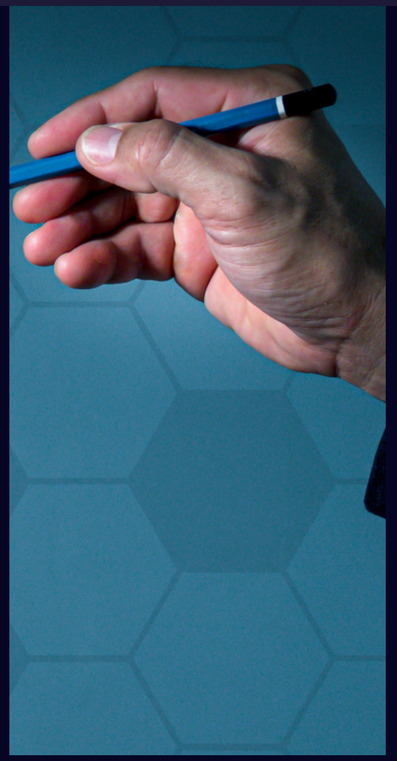
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



ABOUT US

01

Artificial intelligence (**AI**) is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems

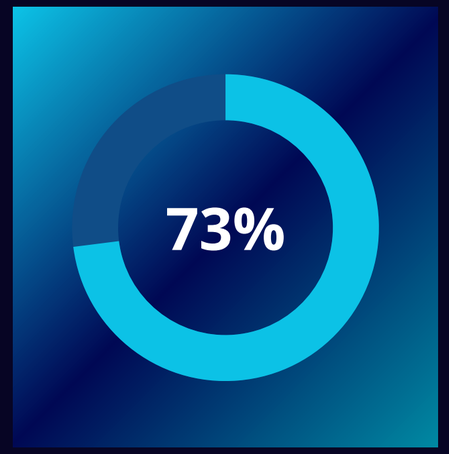
02

applications that perform complex tasks that once required human input, such as communicating with customers online or playing chess.

ABOUT FUTURE TECHNOLOGY

Hypothetical technology, **technology that does not exist yet, but that could exist in the future.** Futures studies (also called futurology), the study of postulating possible, probable, and preferable futures and the worldviews and myths that underlie them.

Future technology refers to advancements and innovations in technology that are expected to emerge in the coming years or decades. This can include developments in various fields such as artificial intelligence, biotechnology, quantum computing, renewable energy, space exploration, and more.

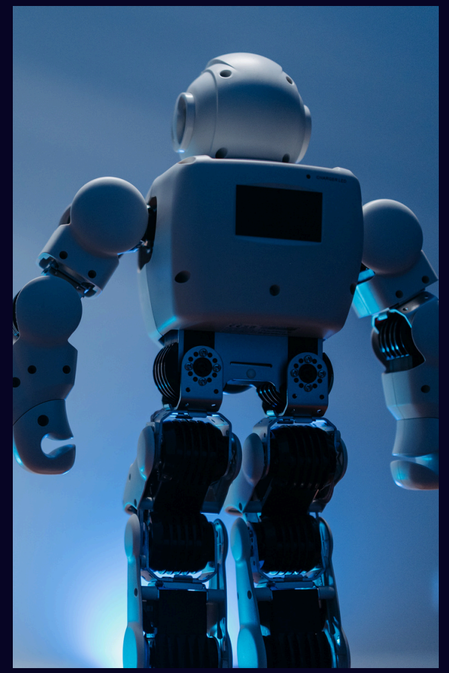


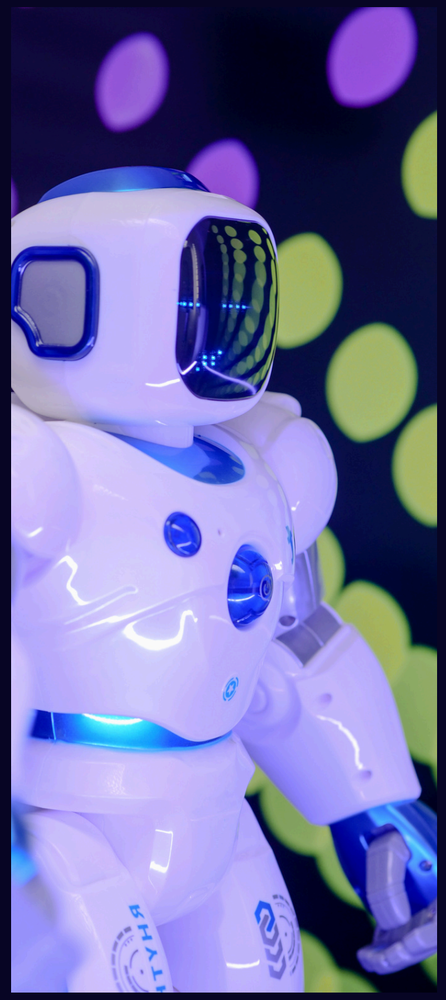
OUR MISSION

The Union Cabinet has approved Rs 10,371.92 crore investment for the India Artificial Intelligence (AI) mission. The mission aims to establish a comprehensive ecosystem, catalyze AI innovation, and promote AI applications in various sectors, while focusing on skill development and socio-economic transformation.

Artificial intelligence (AI) makes it possible for machines to learn from experience, adjust to new inputs and perform human-like tasks. Most AI examples that you hear about today – from chess-playing computers to self-driving cars – rely heavily on deep learning and natural language processing.

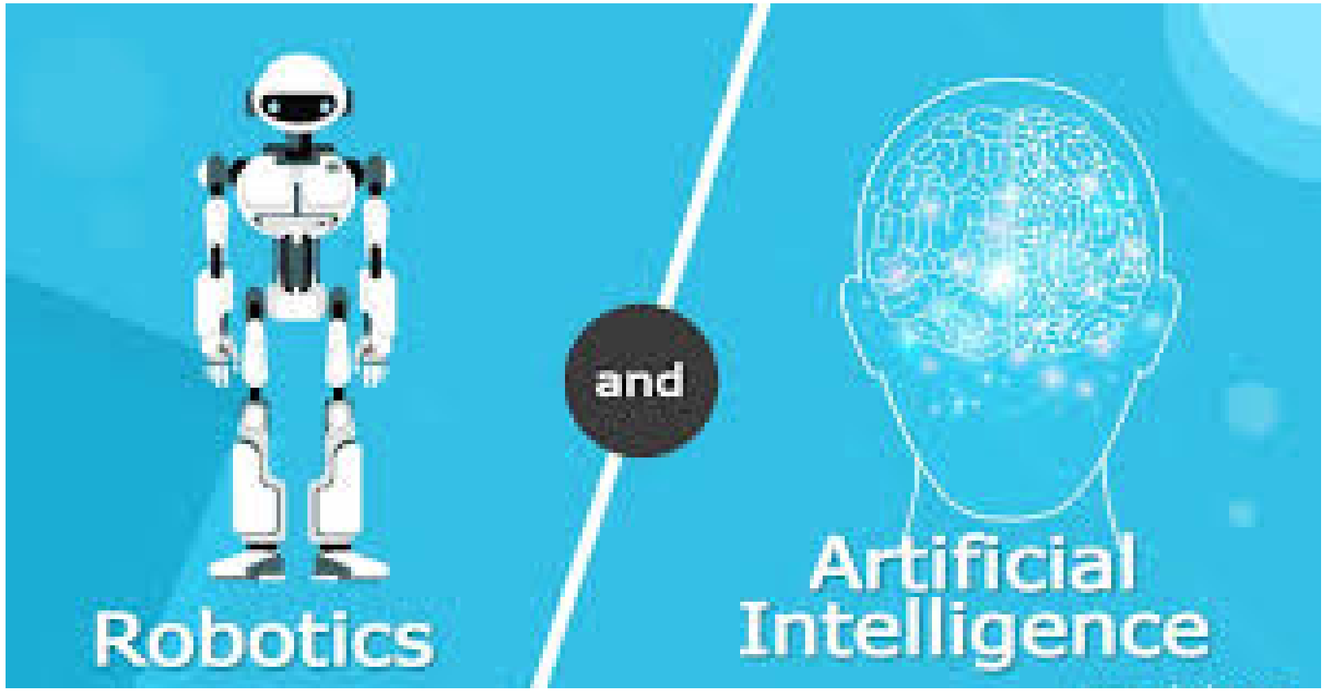
PORTFOLIO



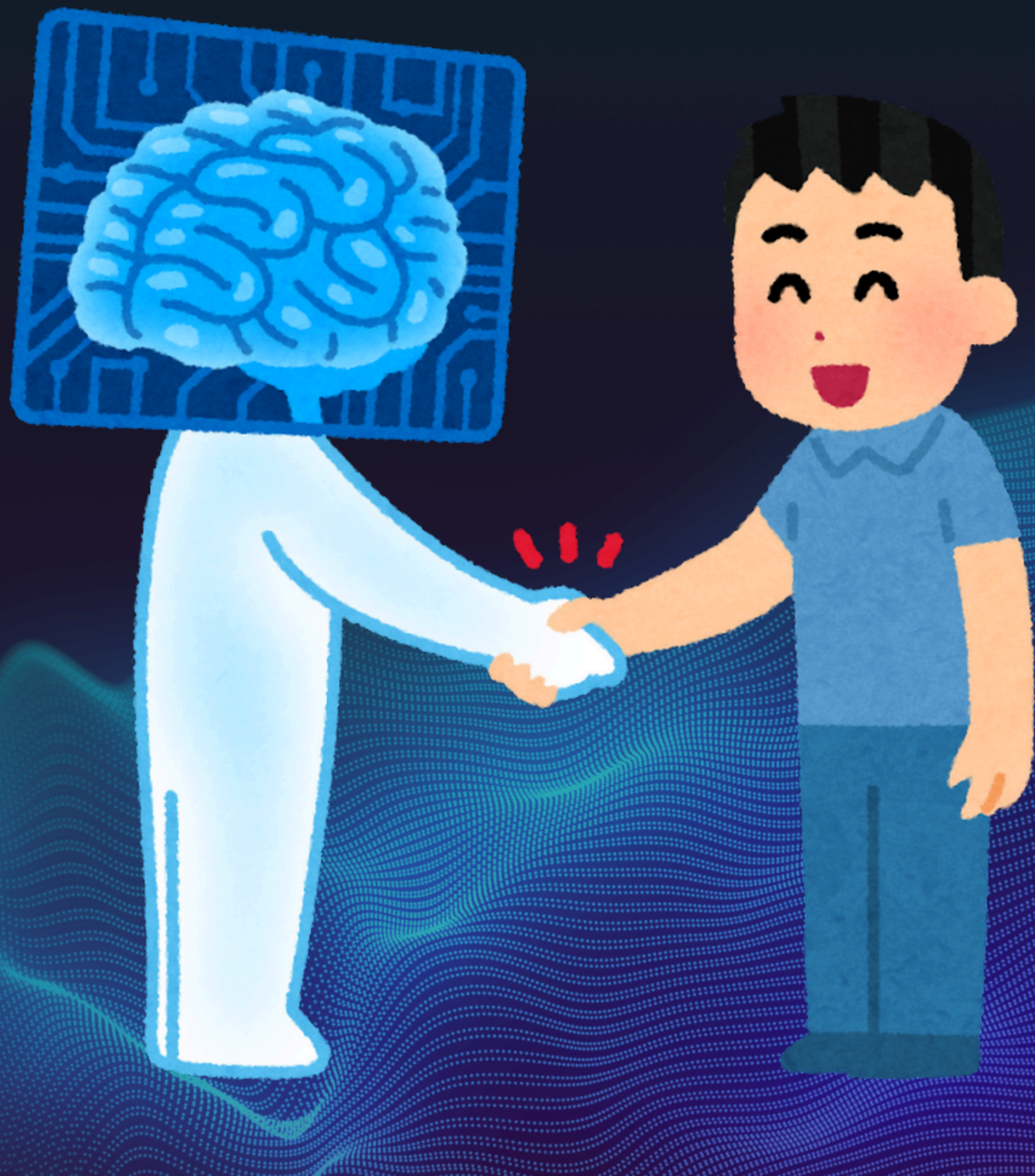


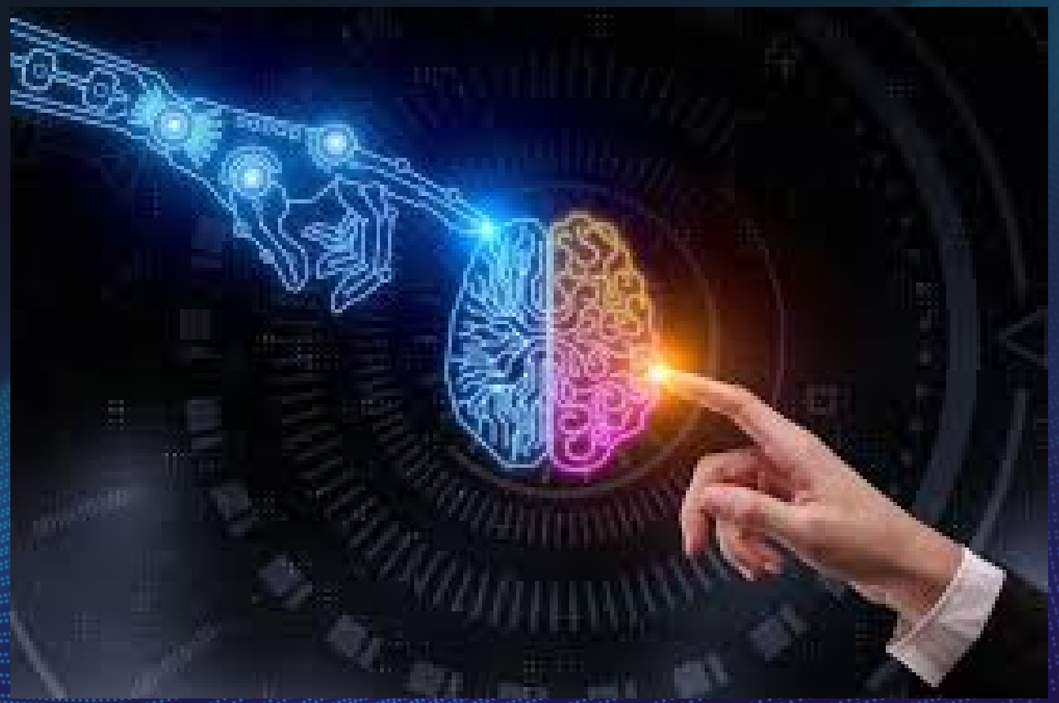
Aligned with the broader vision of the IndiaAI Mission, these initiatives aim to bolster India's global leadership in AI, foster technological self-reliance, ensure ethical and responsible AI deployment, and democratize the benefits of AI across all strata of society.

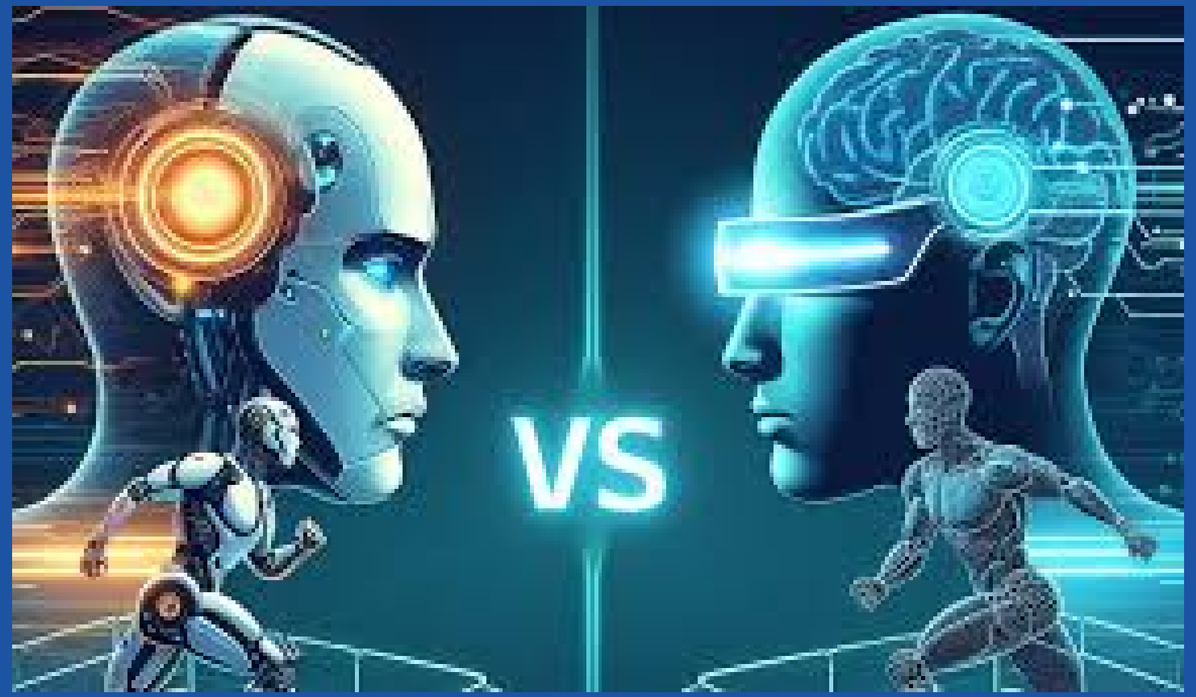
The strategy is built around the philosophy of “AI for All” – focusing on enhancing and empowering every segment of the society through AI innovations. The approach is to develop scalable solutions that can address key challenges in healthcare, agriculture, education, smart cities, and infrastructure.



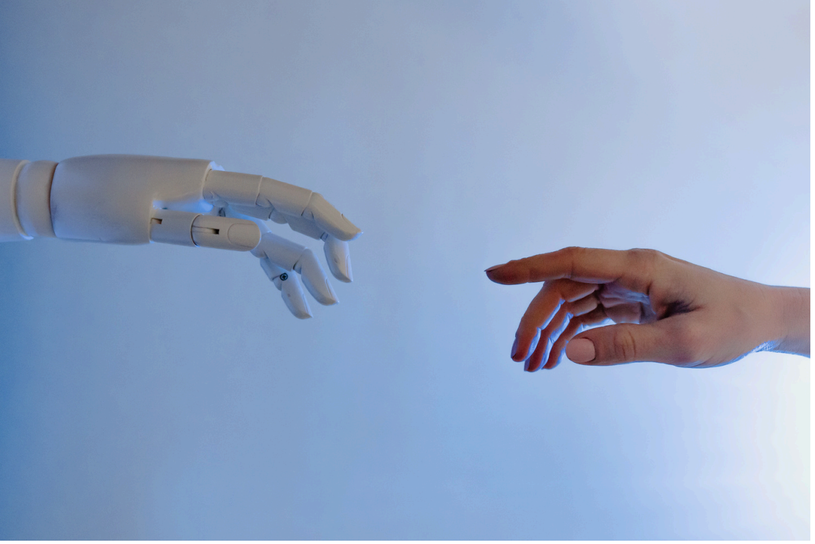
Robotics focuses on the manipulation of the physical area, while AI is oriented towards the internal or digital part. Another difference is the area of application. On the one hand, robotics creates machines that have their own mobility and can interact with the environment.

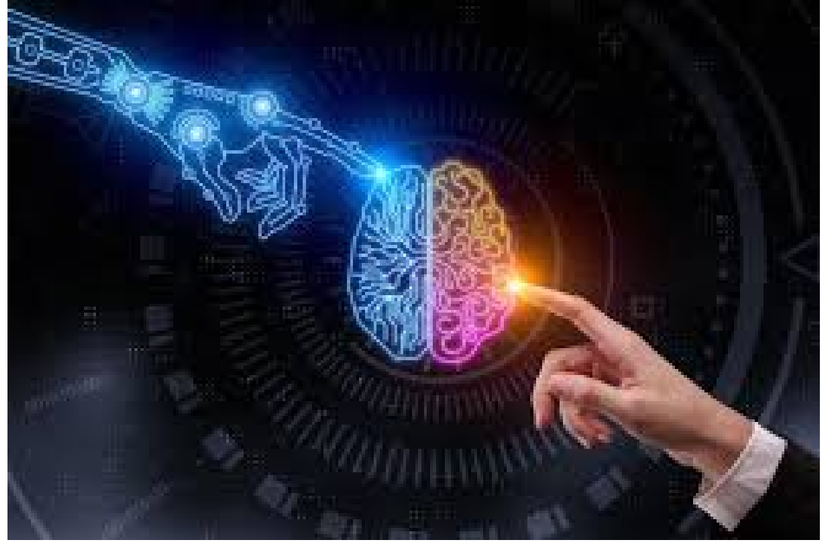






Unlike humans though, AI cannot get exhausted or stressed, reducing the error ratio in task performance. In a nutshell, human intelligence uses their brain, memory and cognitive abilities while AI relies on the data provided by the human.





AI vs Human Intelligence: Top Strengths

Artificial Intelligence (AI)	Human Intelligence
Makes Objective Decisions	Makes Efficient Decisions for Ambiguous and Uncertain Cases
Fast Calculation Abilities	Works Better in Novel Situations
Able to Mimic Human Conversations	Emotional and Social Intelligence
Low Chances of Errors in Familiar Problems	Abstract Thinking Ability
Able to Conduct Research and Hunt Facts Within Few Seconds	Ability to Look Ahead to Future

7 Types of artificial intelligence

- Narrow AI or artificial narrow intelligence (ANI)
- General AI or artificial general intelligence (AGI)
- Super AI or artificial superintelligence (ASI)
- Reactive machines.
- Limited memory.
- Theory of mind.
- Self-aware.

THANK YOU FOR WATCHING