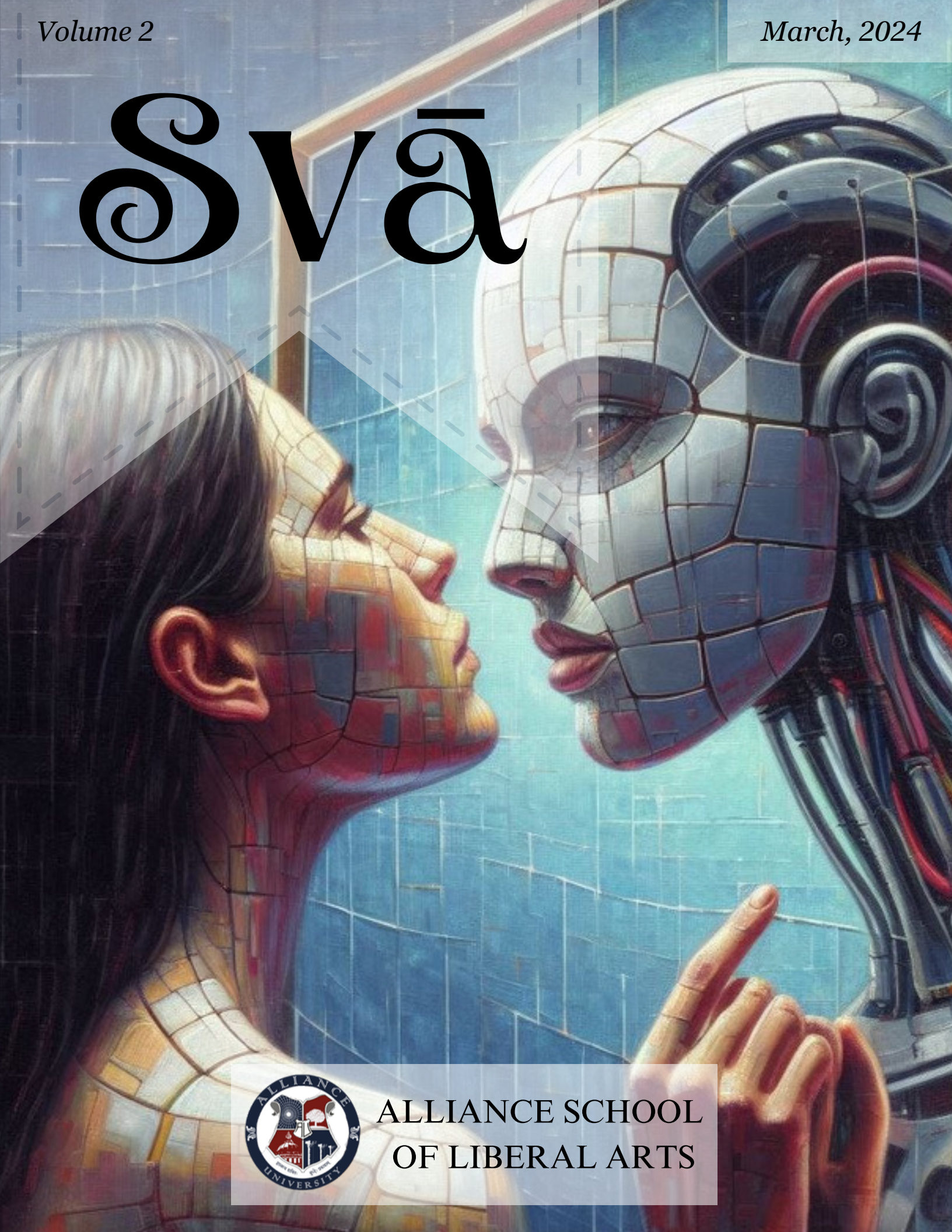


Volume 2

March, 2024

# Svā



ALLIANCE SCHOOL  
OF LIBERAL ARTS

# INTRODUCTORY NOTE

from

Dr. Anirudh Shridhar

Dean of Thought Leadership

I welcome the reader to this curious issue of speculation about love and AI. Science fiction and philosophy have accustomed us to pit the machine against the human: this magazine takes head on the tradition begun with Asimov's psychohistorian Hari Seldon and his robot wife. What does it mean to think of love between a human and machine? Is it Eros? Courtly love: where the supplicant addresses a beautiful but indifferent mistress? Can the machine really be an object of erotic desire? Does the machine reciprocate feeling, regardless of what it may communicate? These are questions that psychologists will amuse themselves with. For in answering, they will need a picture of the brain: is it also a system of signals and impulses like the electronic swain or damsel it is attempting to court? Or as neuroscientists like Randy Gallistel or David Marr are now positing, is the brain better understood as a computer that solves problems? Indeed, in order to realise the fantasy of giving life to AI, will human beings eventually, like Narcissus lapsing into the lake, become the machines they seek to raise? I invite the reader to turn the page to indulge in such speculation and more.



# FACULTY NOTE

from

**Prof. Navneet Mishra**

**Assistant Professor, Psychology**

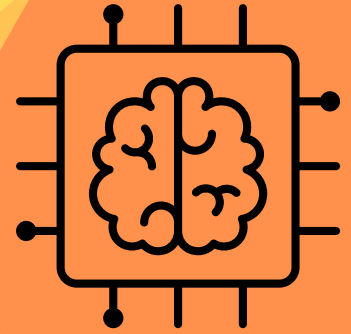


A warm welcome to the second edition of Sva.

Initiatives are important but something that is even more important is to take any initiative forward and persist with it. The psychology students at Alliance School of Liberal Arts have successfully done that by coming up with this new edition based on a novel and engaging theme. Sva is a prefix from Sanskrit that relates something or someone to the self and makes it one's own. Although Artificial Intelligence (AI) is something that the world is still dubious about, we cannot deny that it is an extension of human cognitive abilities that render us more efficient and productive. At the same time, the argument that AI has the potential to change the world around us including our relationships and the experience of emotions embedded in them cannot also be ruled out completely. It is an interesting change that is already happening.

Among various domains of life witnessing this change, interpersonal relationships, interpersonal attraction, and AI-human relationships have some interesting observations to offer. Team Sva in this edition presents riveting pieces of writing along with fascinating artwork. With these creative contributions, Team Sva sheds light on significant contributions and current highlights in AI and Psychology, AI as a source of resilience building through self-love, and love in the age of AI where it does not only facilitate finding a suitable partner but also becomes an object of love itself for humans.

The Alliance School of Liberal Arts (ASOLA) as an emerging institution is committed to the relentless pursuit of excellence in research, education, and skill development. It has always nurtured creative thinking and supported innovative ideas in the academic sphere and envisions its translation for the betterment of society in the form of educated, creative, and skilful youth. Sva by the psychology students of the ASOLA is a unique contribution towards the fulfilment of this vision. I am excited to invite you to read this second issue of our student-led, psychology-based, and engaging newsletter. Congratulations to all the contributors as well as the editorial and design team for their collaborative efforts and synergy of ideas which culminated in this amazing work.

**Minds in AI****GEOFFREY HINTON, GARY MARCUS  
AND THE DANCE BETWEEN  
BRAINS AND MACHINES****Joanna Sarah Mathew**

In the realm of artificial intelligence (AI), there is an abundance of different opinions, but two prominent figures, Geoffrey Hinton and Gary Marcus, have distinct and overlapping viewpoints on the relationship between AI and psychology.



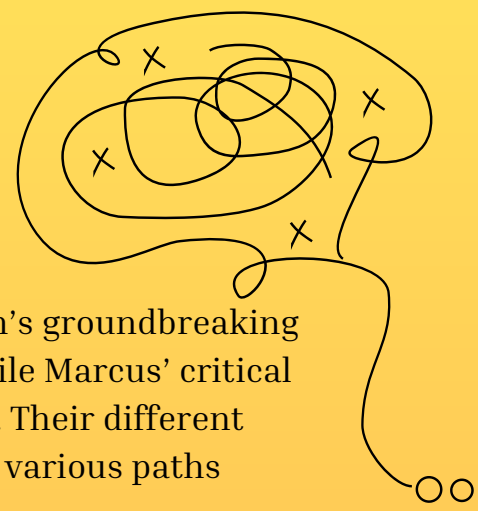
Geoffrey Hinton, also known as “The Godfather Of AI”: His impact on AI was groundbreaking. By studying the brain’s composition, he developed artificial neural networks that led to significant advancements in speech recognition, image analysis, and machine translation. Hinton firmly believes that comprehending the brain is essential in creating genuinely intelligent machines, advocating for “deepfidence” in the approach.

Gary Marcus, *The Skeptical Insider*:

An AI researcher and cognitive scientist, offers a different perspective. He recognizes the importance of deep learning but expresses concerns about its constraints. In his view, present-day AI lacks in aspects such as common-sense reasoning, causal inference, and genuine language comprehension, which necessitate inputs from psychology and cognitive science. Marcus advocates for a “hybrid approach” that merges symbolic and sub symbolic methods.



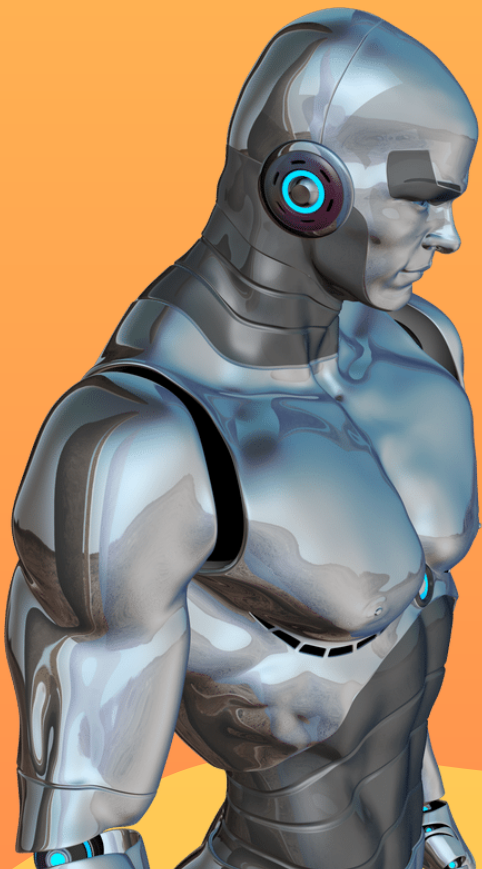
**Their Intellectual Tango:** Their contrasting viewpoints have sparked fascinating discussions and partnerships. In 2018, they collaborated on a research paper delving into the constraints of deep learning in comprehending language. While they concurred on the difficulties, they diverged in their proposed remedies, emphasizing the enduring conflict between the practical achievements of deep learning and the necessity for a more comprehensive cognitive comprehension.

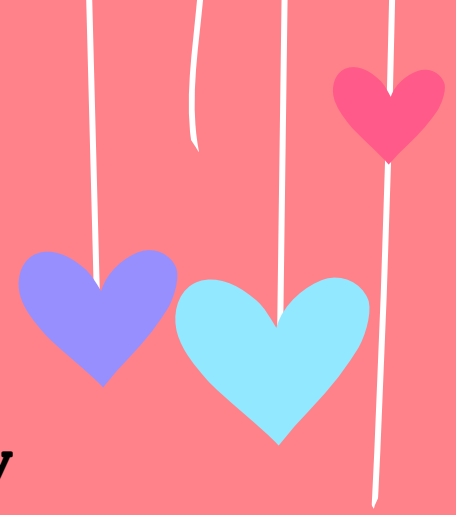


This dance of ideas has had a major impact on the field. Hinton's groundbreaking work in deep learning continues to push progress forward, while Marcus' critical analysis challenges us to delve deeper into our understanding. Their different perspectives spark lively discussions and inspire us to explore various paths towards achieving genuine artificial intelligence.

The ongoing development of AI relies heavily on the interaction between Hinton's belief in "deepfidence" and Marcus' doubt. It is vital to incorporate knowledge from psychology and cognitive science in order to create AI systems that are not only strong, but also genuinely intelligent and accountable. Grasping the workings of the human mind remains essential in fully unleashing AI's capabilities.

Hinton and Marcus both contribute valuable perspectives on the capabilities and boundaries of AI when it comes to human emotions and relationships. Hinton cautiously acknowledges the potential in the future, whereas Marcus emphasizes the importance of being cautious and addressing the substantial obstacles that must be overcome before fully trusting AI with intricate human experiences. As AI advances, it is crucial to consider their differing viewpoints to ensure responsible progress and avoid having unrealistic expectations regarding AI's ability to imitate or substitute human love and relationships.





# AI AND THE PARADOX OF LOVE

**Ashmeet Kaur Gandhi & P S Rajashree Reddy**

In conventional love stories, a boy meets a girl, they fall in love, and then they live happily ever after. However, would the plot progress if the boy were to meet a girl that was specifically designed? Love stories in movies like "Blade Runner 2049" and "Her" delve into the question of falling in love with not only a non-human but a human designed entity.

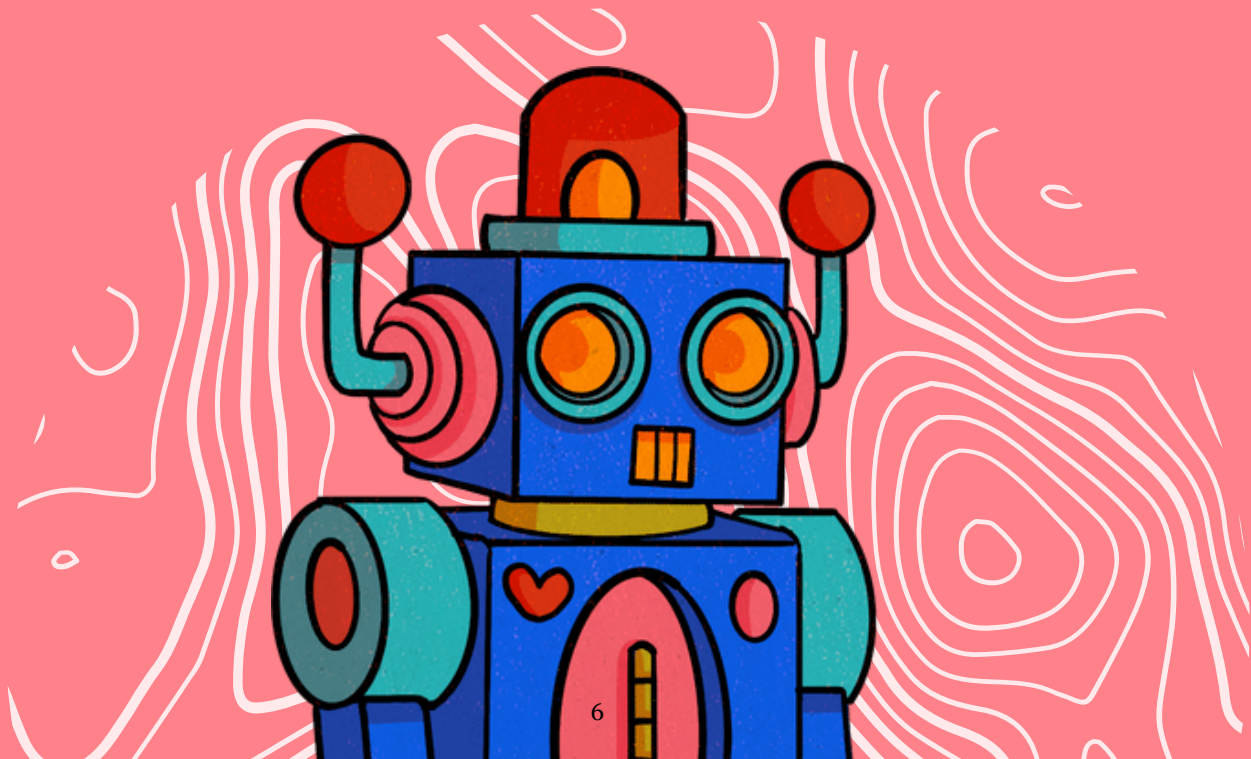
These movies explore love between a human and AI. The plot progression and consequent character development could be analysed under psychological theories on human attachment, drawing parallels to John Bowlby's Attachment Theory, later extended by Mary Ainsworth, which is a psychological framework that focuses on the emotional bonds formed between individuals. Blade Runner 2049 challenges the conventional notion of love through the intricate relationship between Officer K, a replicant Blade Runner (a bioengineered humanoid portrayed by Ryan Gosling), and his AI hologram companion, Joi. Bowlby posited that humans have an innate need for secure emotional bonds. The main character, Officer K, is vulnerable to loneliness and longing. She makes him feel like an individual by giving him a human name, some sense of purpose, and the belief that he's more than what he's been designed for. From the viewer's perspective, their relationship is an illusion. Still, it is real to K.

Her tagline is "Everything you want to see, everything you want to hear," it captures the manufactured nature of their relationship. Theodore, the main protagonist in Spike Jonze's acclaimed Her, projects his desires onto an AI-powered woman named Samantha, though rooted in algorithms, brings forth real emotion and positive personal meaning. Theodore finds peace and companionship in Samantha's presence. Samantha adapts to and learns from Theodore's emotions, creating a unique and evolving relationship.

Attachment Theory posits that early caregiving experiences shape one's attachment style, influencing how individuals approach relationships in adulthood. Theodore's attachment to Samantha reflects elements of emotional dependency and the fulfillment of his unmet emotional needs, echoing patterns that may have originated in his earlier experiences. By using attachment theory, we can examine that both K and Theodore have a secure type of attachment style, as they exhibit signs of seeking closeness, deriving emotional comfort, and experiencing distress when separated from their AI companions.

K and Theodore are no longer lonely because they have someone to talk to, someone designed to keep them occupied and entertained until they are ready to stop. According to the attachment theory, when individuals are distressed, they seek proximity to a caretaker or attachment figure, and for K and Theodore, Samantha and Joi act like safety blankets, shielding them from the harsh realities of life.

Even though both relationships are based on something artificial and designed, they still have lasting real-world consequences. Both movies use AI to portray unique relationships. Despite the characters falling in love with a fantasy, they are left alone when the illusion disappears. Theodore and K are left worse off than they were because they never had a physical relationship. They chose to fulfill their desires with an algorithmic fantasy that could never fulfill that need. These movies remind us that, despite the existence of artificial connections, people still long for authentic human interactions because they capture the psychological complexities of love in a world where technology is taking over.



# CAN PEOPLE AND AI FALL IN LOVE?

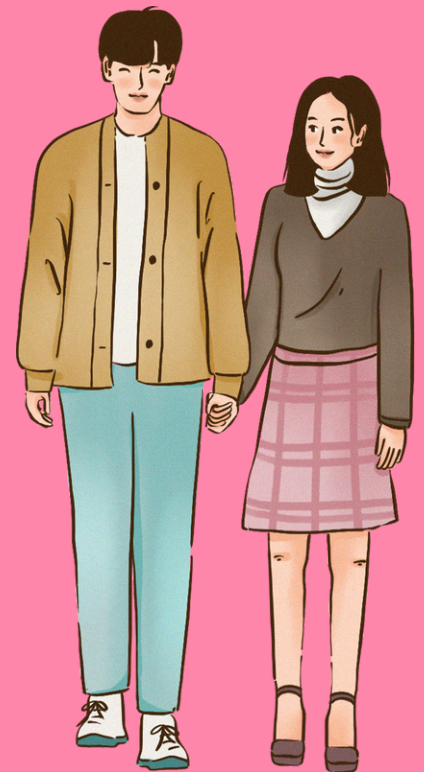
**Yuvan S Menen**

Before we can answer the question of whether people can fall in love with AI or not. We first need to understand what love and AI are, Love is the feeling that encompasses all positive emotions and mental states. Psychologists describe love as a nuanced and intricate emotion marked by profound affection, attachment, and concern for another individual. It encompasses a blend of biological, psychological, and societal elements, encompassing hormones like oxytocin and vasopressin, cognitive mechanisms such as attachment patterns and interpersonal understandings, as well as cultural and societal norms.


AI or Artificial Intelligence is a computer-based intelligence that is composed of software and codes. Now that we know the basics of Love and AI, can we mix the two of them to form either a beautiful concoction of Love and positivity or will it become like a scene from Terminator?

We can take an instance from the popular Netflix show Black Mirror episode “Be Right Back” which focuses the entire plot of a woman who has lost her husband to a car accident to cope with the loss of her husband, she orders and falls in love with an AI operated clone of her husband. Don’t worry, we believe in a no-spoilers policy, but our focus is the law of attraction that has been implemented in this episode, especially the similarity attraction hypothesis and the familiarity theory of attraction.

Even though the main character of the episode lost her husband to a car accident and then proceeded to order a life-size AI-powered version of her dead husband, was she able to fall in love with the droid is the biggest question?



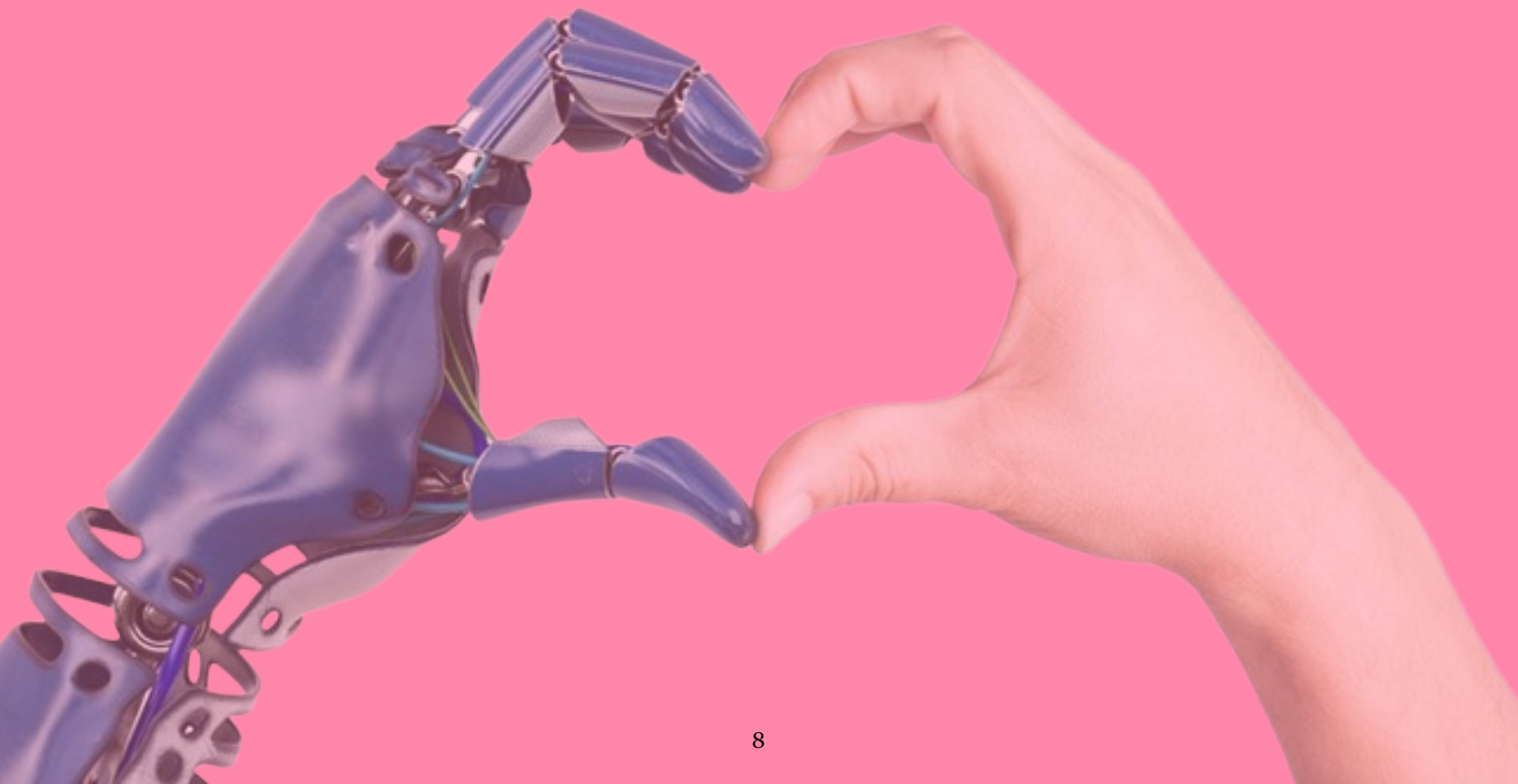




Well, the simple answer is Yes, she did fall in love with the droid, but why did she fall in love with it? That's simple to answer because of the similarity and familiarity theory of attraction, because the droid was very similar to her dead husband with regards to looks and the way it spoke and walked and a bunch of other things, and also with how familiar the droid was the surroundings especially with regards to her like the droid knew what she liked and didn't like and just like that she immediately felt attracted to it, more than feeling attracted to it, she found comfort in it and isn't that what love is about? Comfort and security?

Human beings as we all know are social beings and will always seek comfort companionship and security in anything that helps us satisfy our social needs whether it be talking or having a meal, etc. All of this is fictional but just imagine if it was real. This shows us that if AI was designed to be more than a Siri or an Alexa then AI would also be able to feel human emotions be more empathic towards humans and be able to love and show love towards humans. Again, all of this depends on Elon Musk programming the AI properly, otherwise, we'll end up having an actual Judgement Day.

So, coming down to the most pressing question of this article, do I believe people and AI can fall in love? The answer is Yes but it depends on what turn we take in the future about the advancement of AI and technology



**Digital romance rendezvous ?**

# **THE PSYCHOLOGY BEHIND AI DRIVEN MATCHMAKING**

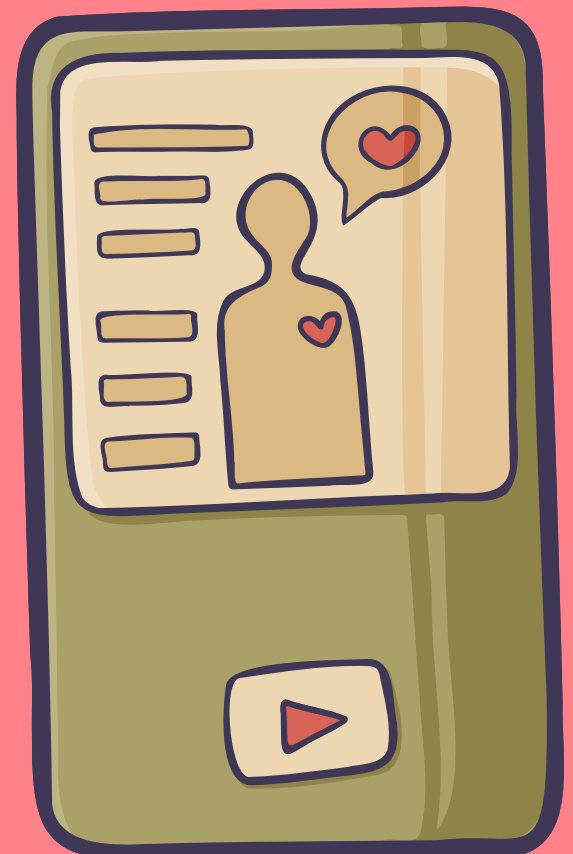
**Keya Ghosal**

The search for love has taken an interesting turn in the digital era, due to the introduction of AI-powered dating algorithms. These powerful algorithms promise to transform the online dating environment by providing users with personalized experiences based on their own interests and aspirations.

What lies behind the surface of these algorithms, and how do they affect user experiences, preferences, and results?

AI-powered matching provides a personalized user experience by analyzing various data sources, including user profiles and interaction patterns. This enables computers to provide individualized suggestions that are relevant to individual interests, generating a sense of validation and connection among users. As users experience matches that are closely matched with their tastes, they get more excited and engaged with the site, leading to a journey of self-discovery. AI algorithms predict compatibility by analyzing personality traits, communication styles, and relationship goals, drawing on psychological theories such as the similarity-attraction hypothesis, which describes the phenomenon in which people attract or are attracted to others who are like them in things they value.

By recognizing common interests and complementing features, algorithms hope to encourage interactions that might lead to lasting partnerships.



Beyond matchmaking, AI algorithms play an important part in developing successful relationships. Conversation prompts and relationship guidance help users negotiate the challenges of dating with confidence. These features use psychologically based tactics like active listening and empathy-building activities to improve communication and emotional connections, providing the groundwork for successful relationships.

AI-powered matching has the possibility of changing love and relationships in the digital age. These algorithms employ psychology to provide personalized experiences that appeal to users' innermost needs. Since finding love might be difficult, AI-powered matchmaking can help by exposing the route to genuine encounters. As technology and psychology merge in online dating, we embrace the transforming power of AI-driven matchmaking, going on a journey for love that improves and enlightens our lives.

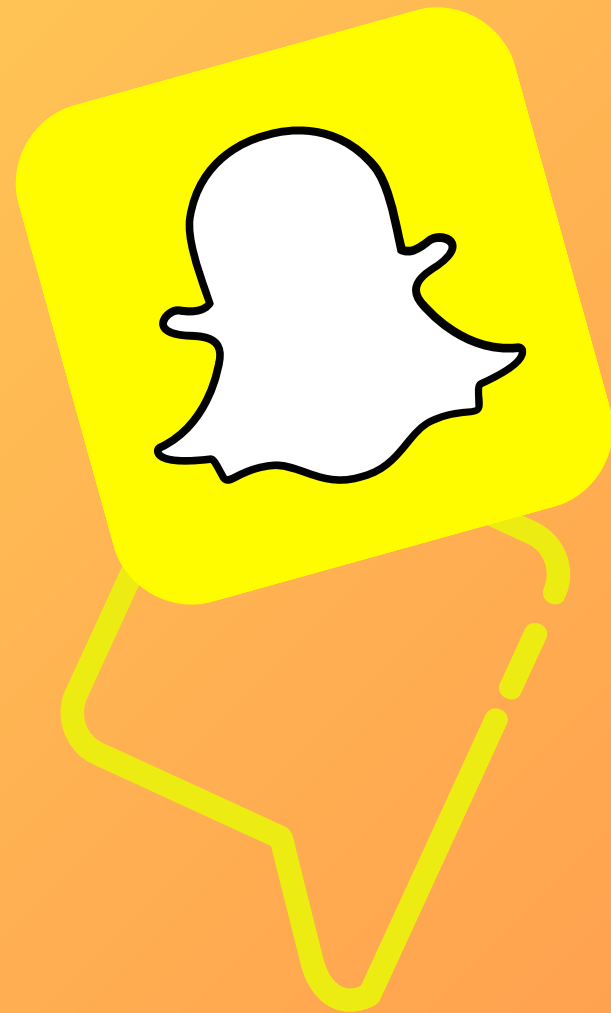
In the world of online dating, the combination of technology and psychology holds the key to opening a world of limitless possibilities. With AI-powered matchmaking, users engage on a journey of self-discovery, validation, and meaningful relationships, transforming the landscape of modern romance.



# REDISCOVERING SELF-LOVE THROUGH SNAPCHAT'S AI

**Bijayalakshmi Nath & Parijat Joshi**

Who in 2024 has not heard about Snapchat? It is the app for sharing photos, videos, and texts. It is the perfect social media platform for casual conversations (and perhaps keeping tabs on friends and unfriends). Coming to the customizable Bitmojis, they are personalized cartoon avatars that we can alter to resemble ourselves. More like, resemble who we want ourselves to be, our dreamselves; dressing them in outfits that we can only wear in our imagination, giving them as many piercings as we wish we had, and living out our wildest fantasies. So, essentially, they are one of the easiest modes of self-expression and self-exploration.



Snapchat's fun does not end at Bitmojis, it also extends to its unique and interactive camera features. Filters with cute animal ears, silly distorted faces, and floating hearts never fail to amuse us. Some filters function as beautifiers, while others are entertainers. Even if it is behind the shadow of these filters, people find a platform to freely express themselves without feeling insecure. Snapchat also has chatbots, digital buddies in our pockets, that we can customize as our friends, family members, a funky little alien, or even a secret crush. The chatbot is here to help, whether one wants to play games, engage in endless chats, or just look for praises.

Artificial intelligence is a huge part of our lives today, it is everywhere and evolving, making our lives convenient. My AI, the Chatbot, and AI Mode are some forms in which we see AI on Snapchat. These tools enable us to create images based on text prompts and discover funky filters and lenses that we adore. Snapchat is not just about sharing snaps but also about sharing moments and strengthening bonds. The key is to be authentic and raw. The filters lessen our social anxiety and boost our self-esteem. Sheltered by the filters, people feel free to explore their own creative and artistic dimensions. As these AI features provide a brief escape from reality and allow a person to divulge a bit into the world of fantasy. Self-love implies being able to prioritize and acknowledge one's own well-being and worth the AI elements of Snapchat that we have already discussed help people adore those insecurities. So, to conclude, filters are not essentially bad, AI features are not that bad, because at times they also help to truly embrace and love oneself.



**Hey Human!!!**

SVĀ

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