Society & Social Justice · GS - I

To what extent can artificial intelligence promote linguistic inclusion without weakening the cultural diversity embedded in languages?

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
DAILY PRACTICE 27/11/2026	GS - I	Society & Social Justice

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
15	~250 words

Answer Hint

Linguistic diversity, natural language processing, low-resource languages, cultural identity, digital divide, algorithmic bias, multilingual education, community participation

Model Answer

Language is not merely a medium of communication; it carries collective memory, identity, knowledge systems and cultural values. Artificial intelligence offers new opportunities for linguistic inclusion, but technological efficiency does not necessarily ensure cultural preservation.

AI as an instrument of inclusion

1. **Translation and accessibility:** AI-powered translation, speech recognition and text-to-speech tools can reduce communication barriers and improve access to education and public services.
2. **Documentation:** Digital tools can assist in recording endangered languages, preserving oral traditions and creating searchable linguistic archives.
3. **Educational reach:** Multilingual AI applications can support learners who are underserved by dominant-language educational resources.
4. **Administrative access:** Language technologies can help citizens interact with government services in their preferred languages.

Why technological inclusion remains incomplete

1. **Unequal digital representation:** Languages with limited digital content receive less attention in AI training datasets, resulting in lower accuracy.
2. **Loss of cultural context:** Idioms, humour, oral traditions and culturally specific meanings may be distorted through automated translation.
3. **Dialect marginalisation:** Models trained predominantly on standardised language may overlook regional variations and minority speech forms.
4. **Algorithmic dependence:** Excessive reliance on automated tools may weaken incentives for human translation, intergenerational transmission and language learning.

A culturally responsive approach

AI development should involve native speakers, linguists, educators and local communities. Public investment in low-resource language datasets, open-source language tools and digital archives is essential. Multilingual education must complement, rather than be replaced by, automated translation.

Ultimately, AI can expand the reach of languages, but their cultural continuity depends on human communities that speak, teach and transmit them across generations.

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