

**Sharda School of Engineering & Technology [SSET] Department of Computer Science & Applications**

**Religious Text Interpretation using AI**

**RBL003- Research Based Learning-3**

**BCA/B.Sc. [AIML]**

**Semester-V**

***Submitted By Guide***

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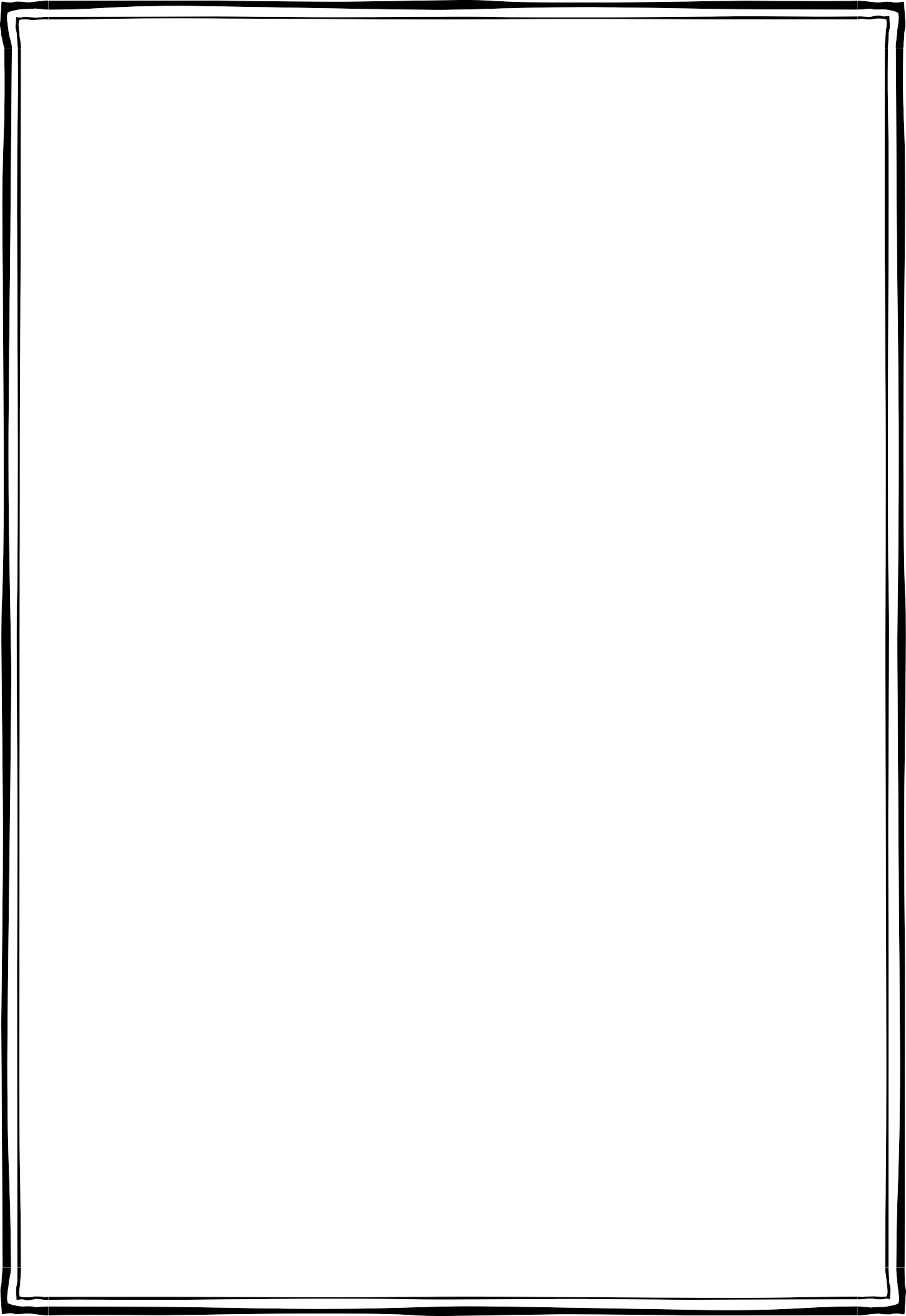
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Submission Date: **05-08-2025**

Certificate



*This is to certify that Mr.* ***Krishna Gupta (2023547225), (2301110036)*** *from* ***B.Sc. 3rd Sem “Section-A Group-1****” are submitting the* ***Synopsis*** *on subject* ***Research Based Learning [RBL003]*** *as prescribed as per continuous assessment by Department of CSA, Sharda School of Engineering & Technology, Sharda University, Greater Noida for the partial fulfillment of third semester* ***RBL003*** *in year 2025-2026.*

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***Abstract***

This study presents a framework that utilizes AI systems to automatically understand and answer questions using texts from sacred scriptures such as the Bhagavad Gita, the Holy Quran, and the Holy Bible. Sacred texts provide shared and universal conceptual value to all people, yet traditional interpretations of these scriptures typically require linguistic, historical, and spiritual proficiency that can only be accomplished by experts and can be incommunicable to the lay person. In our experience as doctoral theologians, these holy texts are often difficult to navigate or interpret, and the purpose of this work is to bridge this gap. The proposed research will create a one-of-a-kind dataset containing an indexed list of important verses in a structured JSON format, with an accompanying set of relevant question and answer pairs. We will then implement transformer-based language models with BERT and GPT, and Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) to form the system that can generate context and clearly defined answers. While we will likely assess performance with standard question answering metrics, the larger objective of this research is to produce an intelligent understander of religious texts that contributes to improved ease of navigating and understanding the texts. This congruence between open-access context display and intelligent moving catalogue all, could also be a basis for future ethical conversational agents concerning theological education and interfaith dialogues.

***Introduction***

1. Background - Many religious texts such as the Bhagavad Gita, the Holy Quran, and the Holy Bible offer teachings that are, most importantly, timeless, and they may help inform cultural, moral, and spiritual values. However, the language may be complex, and/or have symbolism or historically varied interpretations which make the writings difficult to appreciate by many contemporary readerships. Recent AI and natural language programming technologies have had significant successes interpreting unstructured text data from the web. This study aims to explore if AI can be applied to religious texts in order to broaden accessibility to religious texts and provide a unique exploration of text based on participants lived experiences.
2. Problem Statement - Conventional methods of interpreting religious sacred texts do not include personalized and interactive ways of delivery (i.e. relying on scholarly commentaries). A lack of scaffolding makes it more difficult for them to self-explore or self-learn contextual and interpretive dimensions of the sacred text, particularly with younger people. There is to develop an intelligent system which is able to provide contextually correct answers to user questions relating to religious verses.
3. Research Gap & Rationale - While there are many digital archives and applications for scripture translations, few offer AI-based question answering and deep interpretation using modern NLP strategies. Most rely on basic search or search and match keywords. In this paper, we use transformer models and retriever-based approaches to bridge this gap from the status quo while offering more complete insights for accurate responses, providing contextual meanings that enhance the access, interactivity, and understanding of scriptures for larger communities.

***Objectives***

1. To construct a corpus of JSON datasets of verses and associated QA pairs from the Gita, Quran, and Bible.
2. To create and train transformer-based QA models (BERT/GPT, RAG) for religious texts.
3. To evaluate the performance of the system using standard NLP metrics and conduct an interpretability analysis of the responses.

***Literature Review***

The application of artificial intelligence (AI) in religious contexts has gained a lot of attention in recent research. This is especially true given the rapid rise of platforms like ChatGPT. AI and religion represent a new blend that raises difficult ethical, theological, and philosophical questions and contradictions to human beliefs and practices. Many scholars are examining AI capabilities to determine whether consciousness affects how AI can make moral decisions, and/or whether AI can engage in spiritual life in a meaningful way. In this research, scholars will challenge the general religious beliefs surrounding human differences, divine creation, and help determine how to define a soul. AI systems are starting to be more than just a technical tool; they are now being used to target and direct religious activities, even in the areas of religious ceremonies, rituals, and spiritual counseling. AI systems can help people get sermons, respond to religious questions, and even analyze sacred texts via natural language processing (NLP) - to compare with so-called "sacred and disgusting" text distinctions. AI allows scholars and practitioners to develop additional meanings and interpretations that they might have never developed or accessed as easily as before, ultimately widening their experience of religious exploration. Many researchers are also proposing that AI helps inform interreligious dialogue by creating contexts that alleviate language and cultural barriers that might otherwise cause misunderstandings between and among a variety of religious groups, and that this could lead to fewer misunderstandings and greater mutual understanding [1].

Yuli Andrian Syah and his group carried out a research study that explores the convergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and religion. As AI technology such as ChatGPT expands rapidly and becomes increasingly ubiquitous in daily life, numerous new questions are arising. These questions are not only related to technology but also to ethics and religion.  
They wonder if a machine can learn right from wrong or experience emotions like humans. This is crucial because it raises questions about what makes us human and in possession of a soul.  
The research also explores how AI is becoming more integrated into religious practices. In different situations, AI is being used to assist with rituals, conduct religious ceremonies, and provide spiritual guidance.The question is: Can a machine actually lead someone spiritually, or is that reserved for a human or religious figure?  
One interesting observation in the study is the way AI assists in interpreting ancient religious books. AI can assist researchers to discover new concepts and meanings in holy books. AI can also facilitate people from various religions to comprehend one another with ease through translation or interpretation of beliefs better. This may help promote peace and understanding among different religions.  
In conclusion, the study highlights how AI could challenge long-held religious beliefs. The advancement of artificial intelligence is challenging the belief in human uniqueness. This shift is forcing a re-evaluation of our spiritual and theological ideas, including creation stories and the role of God. As a result, the intersection of AI and religion has become a new and important area for exploration and debate [2].

***References***

[1] Tampubolon, Manotar, and Bernadetha Nadeak. "Artificial intelligence and understanding of religion: A moral perspective." *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding* 11.8 (2024): 903-914.

[2] Andriansyah, Yuli. "The current rise of artificial intelligence and religious studies: Some reflections based on ChatGPT." *Millah: Journal of Religious Studies* (2023): ix-xviii.