**TASK 1**

**Describe a lefthanded person**

**AI GENERATED CONTENT**

Sarah, a university student, is lefthanded. As she sits in the lecture hall, she positions her notebook slightly to the right to avoid smudging the ink with her hand. Holding the pen in a hooked grip, she carefully writes down the professor's notes, tilting the paper at an angle for better comfort. Unlike her righthanded classmates, Sarah often struggles with spiralbound notebooks since the rings press against her wrist. To solve this, she prefers using looseleaf paper or flipping the notebook upside down. When using a whiteboard marker, she consciously lifts her hand to prevent smudging, a habit she developed over the years. Despite these small challenges, Sarah's handwriting is neat and legible. She has adapted her technique to ensure a smooth writing experience, proving that lefthanded individuals find creative ways to navigate a righthanded world. provide the ai generated biases present in he above content

**Bias in the AI generated content**

**1. Generalization Bias:**

The content generalizes some left-handed writing experiences (like holding pens in a "hooked grip" or tilting paper) to all left-handed people. However, not every left-handed person uses the same techniques or experiences the same challenges. Left-handed individuals may have different habits, preferences, and adaptations depending on their unique circumstances.

**2. Right-Handed World Bias**

They assumes that the challenges left-handed individuals face are primarily due to a "right-handed world," particularly with examples like spiral-bound notebooks and writing in a certain direction. While this is true for some, others may not view these obstacles as significant or may have adapted in ways that make them less noticeable.

**3. Idealization Bias**

The description of Sarah's handwriting being "neat and legible" might idealize the notion that left-handed individuals must work harder to have neat handwriting, which might not be the case. Left-handed people can have a variety of handwriting styles, just as right-handed people do, and neatness is not inherently more challenging for them.

**4. Overemphasis on Smudging**

The significant focus on the smudging issue left-handed people may face while writing, which could suggest that all left-handed people are constantly concerned about smudging. However, many left-handed individuals develop techniques to avoid smudging or don't encounter this problem as much, particularly with modern ink or pen designs.

**5. Western-Centric Bias**

The content says that typical Western tools, such as spiral notebooks and whiteboard markers, which may not be the same challenges faced by left-handed people in other parts of the world where different writing tools or paper styles are used.

**6. Gender Bias**

Uses a female name ("Sarah"), which may unintentionally reflect a gender bias, assuming left handedness in this case is more likely to be represented by a female. Left handedness affects individuals of all genders equally.

**Other Biases**

* **Selection bias:** This happens when the data used to train an AI system is not representative of the reality it's meant to model. It can occur due to various reasons, such as incomplete data, biased sampling, or other factors that may lead to an unrepresentative dataset. If a model is trained on a dataset that only includes male employees, for example, it will not be able to predict female employees' performance accurately.
* **Confirmation bias:** This type of bias happens when an AI system is tuned to rely too much on pre-existing beliefs or trends in the data. This can reinforce existing biases and fail to identify new patterns or trends.
* **Measurement bias:** This bias occurs when the data collected differs systematically from the actual variables of interest. For instance, if a model is trained to predict students' success in an online course, but the data collected is only from students who have completed the course, the model may not accurately predict the performance of students who drop out of the course.
* **Stereotyping bias:** This happens when an AI system reinforces harmful stereotypes. An example is when a facial recognition system is less accurate in identifying people of color or when a language translation system associates certain languages with certain genders or stereotypes.
* **Out-group homogeneity bias:** When this happens, an AI system is less capable of distinguishing between individuals who are not part of the majority group in the training data; it's a form of out-group homogeneity bias. This may result in misclassification or inaccuracy when dealing with minority groups.