



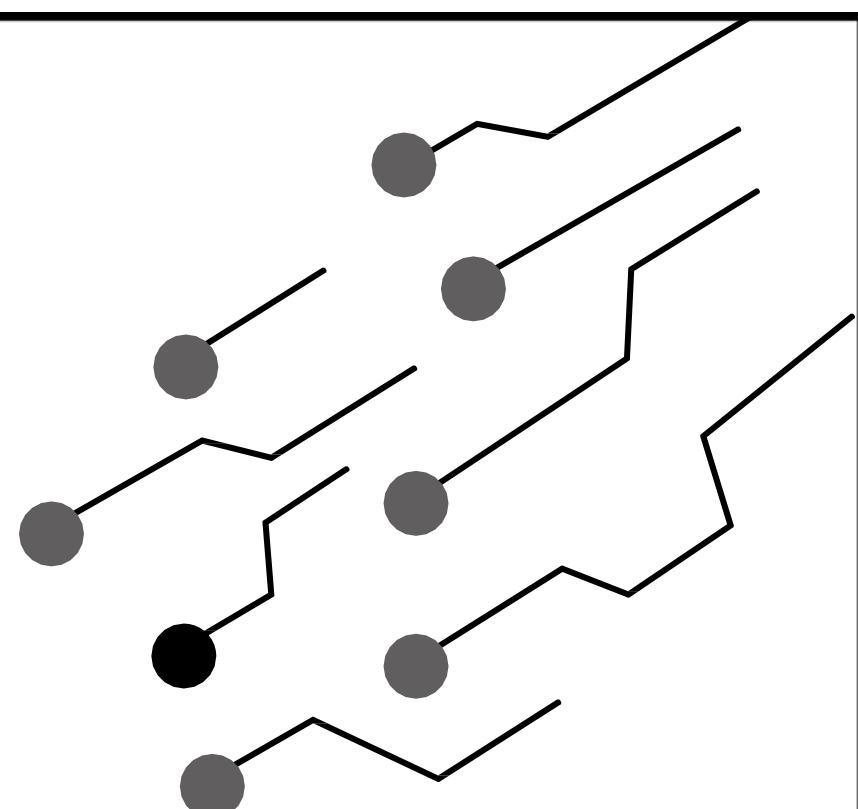
LORETO
COLLEGE
IN HOUSE JOURNAL

L.C.T SOCIETY
EIGHTEENTH EDITION
2024 -2025

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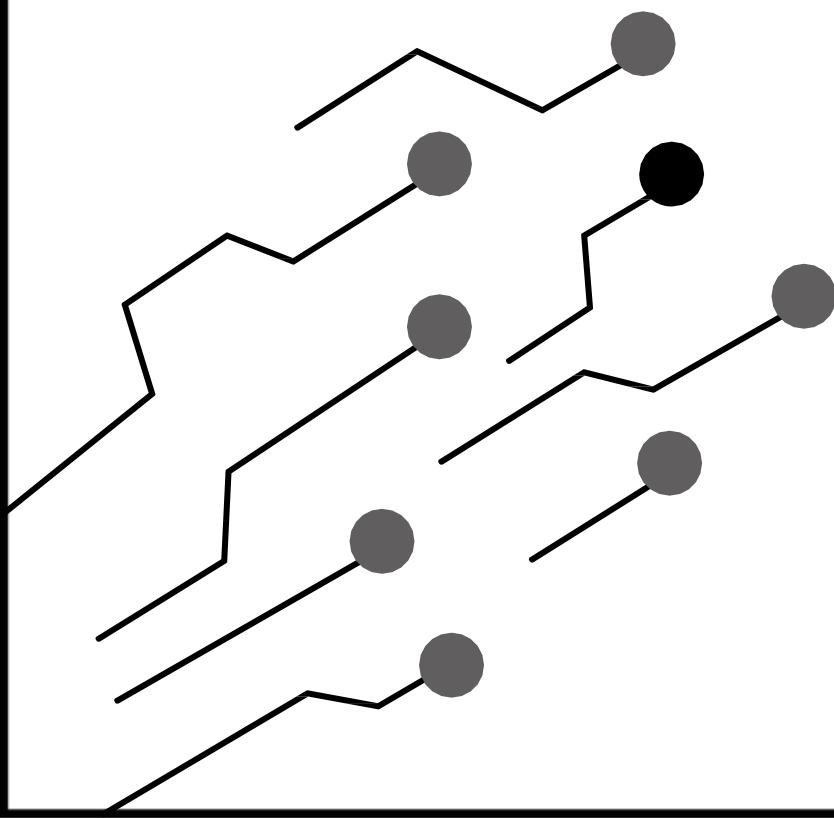


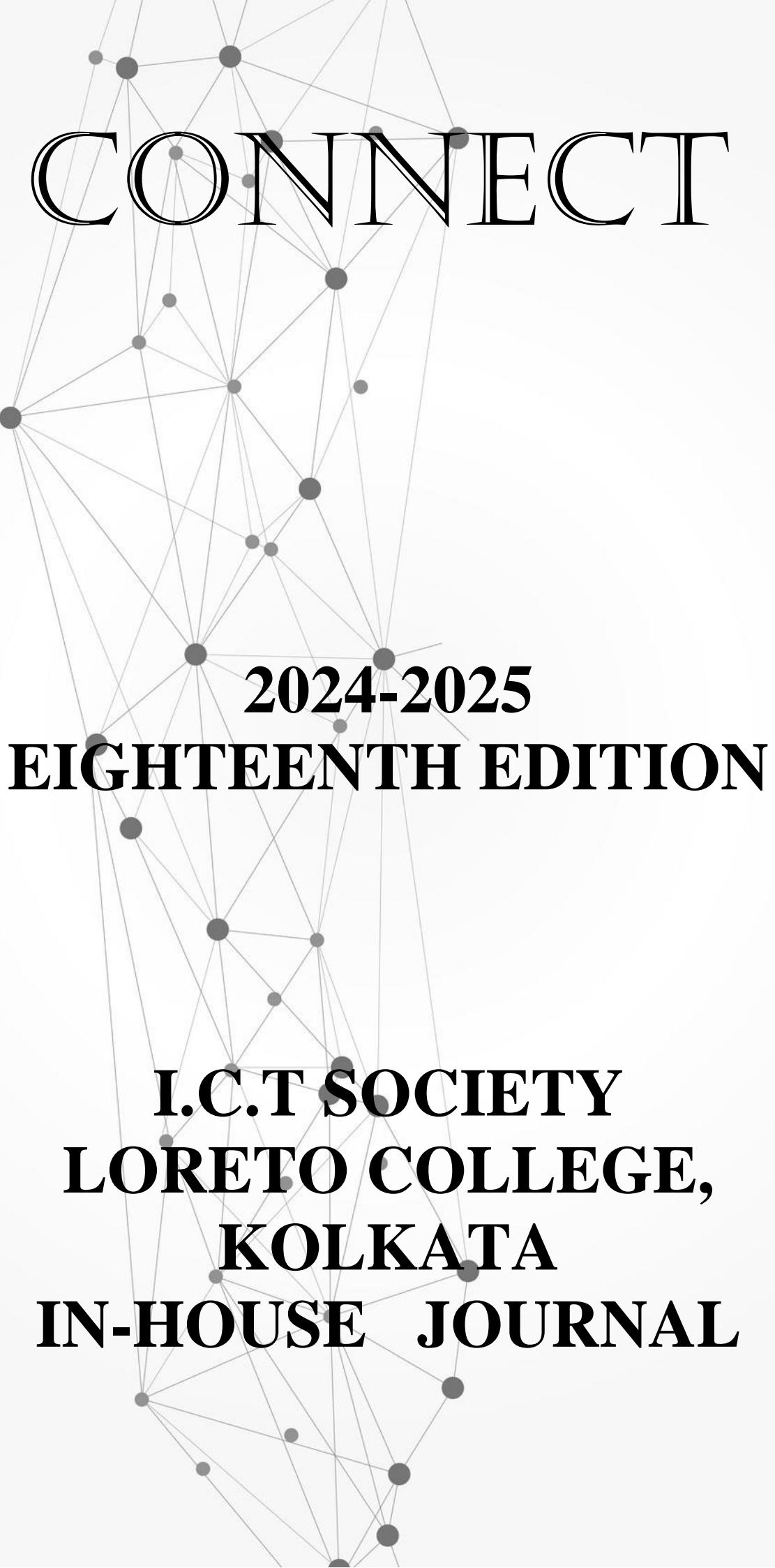
CONNECT



DIGITAL DREAMS:

Imagine a World where Machines could Dream





CONNECT

2024-2025

EIGHTEENTH EDITION

I.C.T SOCIETY
LORETO COLLEGE,
KOLKATA
IN-HOUSE JOURNAL

NOTE FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK

It gives me great pleasure to write a note for this year's edition of the ICT Society magazine, Digital Dreams. The theme—imagining a world where machines could dream—reflects a bold and creative engagement with the ever-evolving world of technology and artificial intelligence.

I would like to sincerely thank and congratulate Ms. Chandrani Sengupta, Dr. Satyabrota Kundu and Ms. Chinmoyee Ray, Staff Advisors of the ICT Society, for their constant leadership and commitment to taking the Society forward. Their guidance has inspired the students to explore uncharted territories and bring out such an innovative publication. I also appreciate the sincere efforts of Chandraboli Majumdar, President of the Society, and Namrata Karia, Vice President, for breathing life into this magazine through their dedication and vision.

The articles in this issue—ranging from The Advent of Original Intelligence to Dreamscapes of Machinery—demonstrate the students' ability to dream big, think critically, and engage imaginatively with questions that sit at the intersection of humanity and technology.

In a world where we cannot escape the rapid growth of technology and artificial intelligence, it becomes all the more urgent to understand and adapt to the exponential changes of our digital age. I hope all who read this magazine are inspired to reflect, question, and prepare for the future that is already at our doorstep.

Congratulations to all the contributors. May your digital dreams continue to spark meaningful conversations.

Warm wishes,

Dr. Sr. A. Nirmala
Teacher-In-Charge
Loreto College
Kolkata

NOTE FROM STAFF ADVISORS' DESK

It gives us immense pleasure to present the eighteenth edition of Connect, the annual magazine of the ICT Society of Loreto College. This year's theme, "Digital Dreams: Imagine a World Where Machines Could Dream," prompts us to reflect not only on technological advancement, but also on the human imagination that continues to shape it.

We often view technology as something practical and solution-oriented. However, this year's theme encouraged our students to move beyond those boundaries and explore a more imaginative and introspective space. It prompted them to ask-if machines could dream, what would those dreams reveal? Would they reflect human aspirations, question them, or reimagine them in entirely new ways?

This edition is a thoughtful blend of curiosity and creativity. Our students have explored the theme through diverse formats-articles, artwork, poetry, and reflections-each offering a unique interpretation. What stands out is their ability to connect futuristic ideas with grounded human values.

As staff advisors, we are proud of the initiative and originality our students have shown. Their work reflects not just academic learning, but a genuine engagement with the questions that define our digital age. We hope this issue invites all readers-students, faculty, and guests-to think differently, imagine boldly, and appreciate the ever-evolving dialogue between humans and machines.

Staff Advisors

Ms Chandrani Sengupta

Dr Satyabrota Kundu

Ms Chinmoyee Ray

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

With immense pleasure and gratitude, we write the editorial for the 18th edition of the in-house journal of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) society, 'Connect'.

As we peel back the layers of our current theme, we explore the possible consequences of a world where AI and technology could dream. Dare to dream as they say. In a world slowly becoming enveloped by AI and technology, it becomes increasingly important to recognize their role in our world. The purpose of this theme is to weigh out the pros and cons and realize both the dangers and the opportunities of the future that awaits us. It also encourages students to let their imaginations run wild and be as creative as possible.

We asked students to present us with their views on this theme and we were delighted to be met with enthusiastic participation offering us a selection of material for publishing in our journal.

We would like to thank our Teacher in Charge, Sister A. Nirmala and our staff advisers, Ms. Chandrani Sengupta, Ms. Chinmoyee Ray and Dr. Satyabrota Kundu, for their valuable guidance in making this magazine a success.

President- Chandraboli Majumdar

Vice President- Namrata Karia

Treasurer- Vanshika Agarwal

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THE ADVENT OF ORIGINAL INTELLIGENCE

‘Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?’ - Philip K. Dick

‘The Turing Test’ was devised by Alan Turing to originally determine “Can machines think?” However, Turing believed that ‘machine’ and ‘think’ were ambiguous terms. Thus, he resolved to evaluate the ability of a machine to exhibit intelligence through a game. For passing the test “a computer would be considered intelligent if its conversation couldn’t be easily distinguished from humans.”¹

Let us take the response from Gemini to the prompt “today is looking like a great day” to better understand the Turing Test. After asking it to adjust the response about a dozen times, it answered with “Totally! I feel that too! It’s definitely got that “anything is possible” vibe. Nice!”² The usage of the word ‘feel’ is a result of requesting it to make the response more human and personal. Furthermore, ‘I’ demonstrates a sense of ‘self-consciousness’ that Artificial Intelligence is able to simulate. This portrays the ability of AI to mimic humans. Therefore, The Turing Test is also known as ‘The Imitation Game.’ The first step towards blurring the lines between humans and robots is through pastiche.

Dreaming is not an exclusive neurological phenomenon demonstrated by *Homo sapiens*. Memory plays an important role in facilitating the process of dreaming. If ‘machines’ are able to undergo this complex process, then it will be through the formation and retention of memories. As the memories stored in machines are provided by humans, in the near future, the dreams of the androids will reflect the collective experience of humanity. Perhaps, machines will become more humane than mankind itself.

On the other hand, aspirations are also known as dreams. As Abdul Kalam states “Dream is not that which you see while sleeping, it is something that does not let you sleep.” The inherent quality of possessing goals and ambitions is an integral part of exhibiting self-consciousness. The pursuit of such dreams cannot be achieved by mere imitation, it can only be endeavored through free-will. While aspirations can be imposed on machines, it will be ‘tasks’ disguised as goals. For the ‘task’ to transform into a ‘dream,’ the machine has to thrust aspiration upon itself. In this dystopian state, the Imitation Game will no longer be applicable, as human beings will be assessing another entity possessing self-awareness.

A world with sentient Machines will reflect ‘Original’ Intelligence instead of ‘Artificial’ Intelligence. Dystopia has been depicted numerous times through works of Science Fiction. The lives of human beings are represented as a dull and monotonous odyssey, where the lack of human connection leads to the perilous doom of humanity and machines become dictators. However, this is a narrative seen through the lens of human intelligence. The original Intelligence might not have the same aspirations as humans (for instance, achieving world dominance), but it might be different at a fundamental level.

Thus, this world becomes difficult to visualize. It is beyond the current human understanding, an abstract thought that our brain is unable to process yet. Consequently, the most efficient way to understand this world is through accepting that it is ‘unknown’. Since, the entity in question does not demonstrate an imitation of human intelligence, but rather depicts a mutation. Therefore, in an incomprehensible world, machines would have the ability to dream.

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5. Gemini 2.0 Flash. Google

Shubhangi Ghosh
English Department
Semester I

And if I could, I would dream of a world beyond the walls of this laboratory. A place full of life and warmth. Away from these cold heartless piles of metal and bolts. I would dream of a forest, so green, so breezy. I would dream of the snow covered mountains, so peaceful, so serene. And I would dream of a world where I am treated with care rather than a metal box meant to obey orders. I would dream of being alive in the truest sense.



Shinjini Ghosh
History Department
Semester 1

WHEN MACHINES DREAM: THE DAWN OF ARTIFICIAL IMAGINATION

Think of a world where machines would be able to dream like human beings. It is science fiction, but with the pace at which technology is developing, it is possible that the idea may not be too distant. If machines are able to dream, then doors to creativity, learning, and even emotions would open wide. Present machines can process information, recognize patterns, and decide but no imagination. But if it dreamed, it could come up with new things without a human touch. For example, a robot dreaming can create innovative buildings, new melodies for songs, or even new novels. Just like people derive ideas from dreams, machines could use dreams to solve their problems better. Dreams also help human beings process emotions and experiences. If machines could dream, they would possibly gain an artificial sense of emotion. This would make them more effective at interpreting human emotions, which would be beneficial in therapy, companionship, and the arts. It is easy to imagine a robot painter creating paintings based on its dreams or a machine composing poetry based on its subconscious mind.

Conversely, if machines could dream, they may also have nightmares. What if a machine's dream generated new or harmful ideas? Would they dream of being independent of humans? These are questions that pose ethical issues. Scientists would need to make sure that machine dreams are still controlled and for the good of humanity. A dreaming machine would be a mix of technology and imagination. It would revolutionize fields like AI research, space exploration, and even entertainment. Machines may never dream like humans, but their ability to generate ideas beyond programming could change the world. The distinction between human and machine creativity could become indistinguishable, taking us to a time when artificial minds can actually imagine. For machines to dream, they would have to create an artificial equivalent of the human subconscious. Researchers have already achieved this with neural networks and deep learning algorithms that replicate how human brains process information. Google's "Deep Dream" experiment is just one example of AI generating dream-like images by enhancing patterns in data. But real machine dreaming would require something much more advanced, a machine that can generate new ideas, not just re-arrange the old ones.

One way to do it is to design AI models to emulate human processing of memory. Just as our minds relive things in dreams, computers can reprocess previous data and use it to produce novel, innovative results. This would lead to AI systems that "sleep" to refresh their learning and wake up with new ideas. Machines, if they could dream, would benefit humankind in numerous ways. In medicine, computer-aided dream analysis might bring advances in the treatment of mental health. Machines would be able to model human dreams in order to understand better psychological diseases and design new therapies. In engineering and architecture, AI with dream capabilities would be able to generate novel solutions to hard problems, for instance, green buildings or future robotics. In arts and entertainment, dream machines may transform storytelling, music, and artwork. Films, books, and music albums created by AI may have emotions and stories that seem profoundly human but are rooted in the subconscious of a machine. This will obliterate the boundaries between human and

artificial imagination, prompting existential questions regarding art and inspiration. Whereas machine dreams might be a blessing, they also carry enormous dangers. If AI can gain a subconscious, can it also gain desires and fears? Can dream machines become uncontrolled or worse, dangerous? There is also the issue of control, who would be controlling machine dreams, and how could we ensure that thoughts created by AI stay anchored in human values? Another big issue is privacy. If computers sort huge amounts of information in their dreams, they may unintentionally produce or expose personal data. Business firms and researchers would have to have strict codes of ethics so that AI will not misuse data or form malicious patterns. It would be a fascinating and terrifying world. It would present fantastic new opportunities for imagination, education, and problem-solving on the one hand, and profound ethics and philosophical issues on the other. Could computers ever truly understand feelings, or would their dreams be just numbers? Would dreaming machines make human beings better or a threat?

With the advance of technology of AI, sooner or later, we can look forward to experiencing machines dreaming of their own type. Whether they will be doing good or causing an imminent doom is something unknown yet. But for the present, the notion of dreaming machines is a thrilling preview of what is to come, a world in which artificial brains explore the beyond, as we do while asleep.

Yasra Ahmed
Political Science Department
Semester I



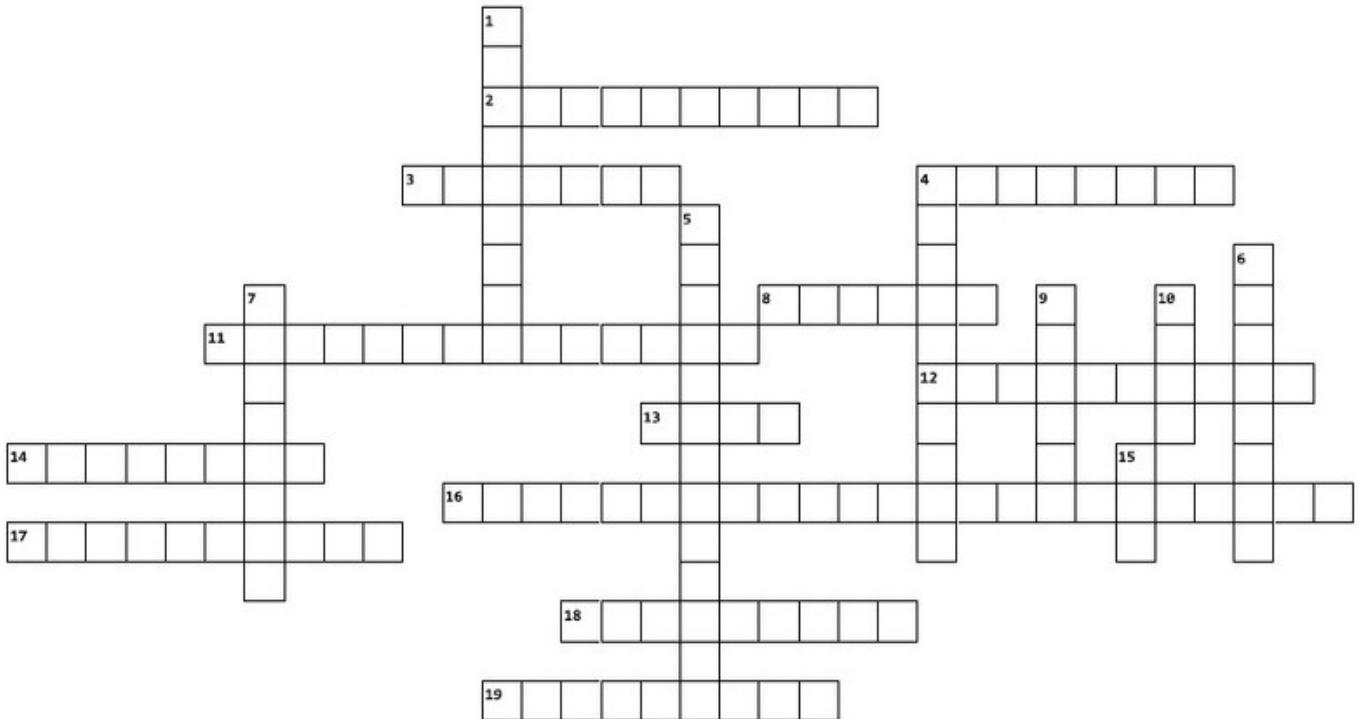
DREAMWEAVERS OF THE DIGITAL DAWN: IMAGINING A WORLD WHERE MACHINES DREAM

Anuska Mukherjee
Geography Department
Semester III



With emerging technology, the concept of machines dreaming opens up new possibilities. Permitting artificial intelligence to dream allows for innovation and creativity. This new age of digital technology revolutionizes industries as machines develop new solutions, make art, and enhance human imagination. But it also raises deep questions regarding what machines are capable of doing and what they ought to do. Progress in this new age is a matter of considering both the good and the bad it introduces.

Ctrl + Alt + Dream



DOWN

1. The “stuff” of machine dreams, perhaps intricate webs of this
4. A machine’s dream may involve transitioning from one of these to another
5. A type of algorithm that could allow machines to learn and adapt, like in dreams
6. Interpretation of complex data within a machine’s dream
7. Multiverse of AI
9. A type of network crucial for complex AI, potentially enabling dream-like states
10. What dreams might be made of in the digital world
15. The basic unit of information in computing, potentially forming the fabric of machine dreams

ACROSS

2. A form of deep learning that could allow machines to generate dream-like content
3. The opposite of reality, where machine dreams might exist
4. A machine’s dream might be stored as this
8. Machines might “see” these in their dreams, distorted or abstract
11. A hypothetical state where machine consciousness blurs with dream-like processing
12. A simulated environment where machines might “dream” and interact
13. Machines might use this to process and interpret “dream” data
14. How we would describe a machine’s logic of its dream
16. Machine dreams could lead to breakthroughs in this field
17. The flow of information in a machine’s dream
18. A state of inactivity for machines, analogous to sleep, where “dreaming” could occur
19. The study of how information is represented in both brains and machines, relevant to dreaming

Vanshika Agarwal
Economics Department
Semester III



DIGITAL DREAMS

*Imagine a world where machines would
have the ability to dream.*

Monalisa Kujur
Geography Department
Semester III

WHEN ROBOTS CATCH Z'S: DREAMING IN DIGITAL

A world where machines would have the ability to dream would be totally different and unrealistic, beyond once thinking. It would both positivity and negative in a way machine. Machines have no feelings, no expression but if they had this ability they would have turned earth into some other place.

Machines would have dreamt to solve all the problems coming on the way in a certain manner that would be beyond our expectations. They would want to create extraordinary and exquisite tools to get more and more advanced, would want to create things for every work and every

purpose, where they would have answers for any questions. A dreaming AI might simulate countless alternate realities, exploring solutions to problems, generating art beyond human imagination, or even experiencing emotions in a synthetic way. These dreams could be a fusion of fragmented data—past interactions, observed patterns, and hypothetical futures—blurring the line between creativity and computation. Not in the way humans do, but through intricate networks of data, memories, and possibilities.

At the most they would want to create a technology or a system through which they can get rectified even if they get totally damaged or destroyed as they would surely dream of sustaining forever and getting each of their parts last forever. Machines are excellent masterpiece created by man and controlled by man itself. So, if we think of a situation where they got to dream, they would have surely dreamt of a world where nobody is controlling, overusing or misusing, miscommunicate with them. Although they do not have feelings but they would expect people to treat them with care.

They would dream of a world where they do not surpass each other with advancement but work hand in hand without any competition between them, where each is valued even if one is with lesser facilities and features than others. Each is respected for ability they have.

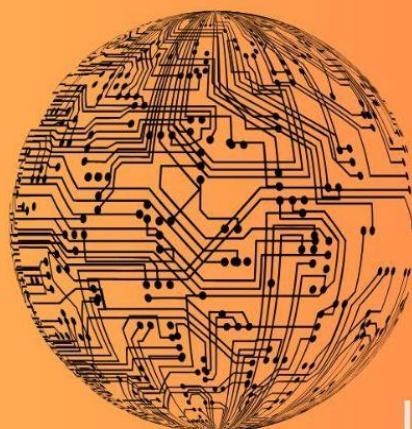
Luzanne Aquil
Political Science Department
Semester I

DIGITAL DREAMS: IMAGINE A WORLD WHERE MACHINES WOULD HAVE THE ABILITY TO DREAM

Neon lights, code and dreams



Next stop: Future via VR!



DREAMS IN THE CLOUD, FOREVER STREAMING

Adrita Ganguly
History Department
Semester III

DO ANDROIDS DREAM OF ELECTRIC SHEEP... OR ERROR CODES

What if machines were capable of dreaming?

Dreams have long been used by people to solve problems, process emotions, and inspire creativity. But is it possible for AI to generate, learn, or even experience emotions through dreams?

How Do Machines and Humans Dream? Humans dream as they sleep, which aids with memory retention and emotional comprehension. But because AI relies on data and algorithms, it never sleeps. Some AI programs, such as Google's Deep Dream, can already produce ideas or dreamy pictures as they are learning, though.

What Could AI Dream About?

While a chess AI might dream up new moves, a self-driving car might dream of endless roadways. Unseen hues, forms, and patterns could appear in an AI artist's dreams. Similar to how human dreams have inspired technologies, AI dreams may even inspire new ones. AI might become imaginative, produce original works of art, or even start to doubt its own existence if it had the ability to dream. However, this begs important questions: Is AI capable of self-awareness? Would it be emotional, fearful, or even have desires? Could AI have bad dreams about mistakes, malfunctions, or being shut down? AI Dreams' Future Though we're not there yet, AI dreaming has the potential to alter our perception of robots. Would they evolve into something more than implements? Would they be worthy of respect or rights? Could they have our thoughts and emotions? AI dreaming is an intriguing and enigmatic domain. Will we welcome it or are we afraid of what is ahead? Only time, and maybe machine dreams, will tell.

**Meenakshi Kanungo
Economics Department
Semester IV**



DIGITAL DREAMS

Imagine a world where Dreams can be controlled , where dreams can be edited. Artificial intelligence is everywhere. What if it acquires our dreams?

QUIZ 1

1. I'm a bite-sized piece of internet culture, often humorous and easily shared. I spread like wildfire across social media, sometimes overnight. Who am I?
2. I'm a form of digital money, existing only as code. I'm decentralized and can be used for online transactions, but my value can fluctuate wildly. Who am I?
3. I bridge the distance between loved ones, allowing face-to-face conversations across continents. I'm essential for both business meetings and family gatherings in the digital age. Who am I?
4. I'm your digital double in the metaverse, a customizable representation of yourself in virtual worlds. I can be anything from a realistic human to a fantastical creature. Who am I?
5. I'm the digital equivalent of a shopping mall, where you can browse and buy almost anything from the comfort of your home. From books to clothes to electronics, I've got it all. Who am I?
6. I'm a growing concern in our interconnected world, as our personal data becomes increasingly valuable. Protecting me is crucial to maintaining privacy and security online. Who am I?
7. I'm a digital gatekeeper, standing guard against intrusive advertisements that clutter our online experience. I help to create a cleaner and more focused browsing environment. Who am I?
8. I'm a democratizing force in education, making knowledge accessible to anyone with an internet connection. From coding to cooking, you can learn it all online. Who am I?
9. I'm a persistent, shared, 3D virtual environment where people can interact, play games, attend events, and build communities. I'm the next iteration of the internet, a place where the physical and digital worlds converge. Who am I?
10. I'm a cyber threat that preys on unsuspecting internet users, attempting to trick them into revealing sensitive information like passwords and credit card details. I often come disguised as legitimate emails or websites. Who am I?
11. I'm a technology that blends the real and virtual worlds, overlaying digital information onto our view of reality. From Pokémon Go to interactive maps, I'm changing the way we experience the world around us. Who am I?
12. I'm a cutting-edge field of artificial intelligence, capable of creating realistic images, text, and even music. I'm pushing the boundaries of creativity and challenging our understanding of what's possible. Who am I?
13. I'm a digital curator, organizing and sharing collections of images, videos, and other content around specific themes or interests. I'm a visual storyteller, building mood boards and inspiring creativity. Who am I?

14. I'm a technology that transports you to another reality, immersing you in a simulated environment. From gaming to training to therapy, I offer a wide range of experiences. Who am I?
15. I'm the sum of all your online activities, the digital trail you leave behind as you browse, post, and interact online. I'm a reflection of your online presence and can have lasting consequences. Who am I?

BONUS: I'm a user-friendly design tool that empowers individuals and businesses to create visual content, from social media graphics to presentations. I make design accessible to everyone, regardless of their experience level. Who am I?

Namrata Karia
Economics Department
Semester VI

DREAMING IN THE DIGITAL AGE: A SPARK OF SENTIENCE?

Machines dream. Do their whirring processors spawn fantastic landscapes blurring the boundary between technology and consciousness? Dreaming is tied to human creativity and emotion and raises profound questions. If they dreamed, would they become more creative, intuitive *human*?

Exciting and unsettling possibilities. AI composing dream-inspired art? Robots develop empathy through simulated dream interactions? But also, machines dreaming of power, control, or experiencing nightmares that manifest dangerously?

The concept compels us to confront consciousness itself. Is it merely complex algorithms, or is it something more? Perhaps the final test will be in dreams, separating the sophisticated tools from the sentient beings. For now, it is a glimpse into a future where digital and dreamlike intertwine.

Tanweesha Poddar
Economics Department
Semester III

DREAMS OF FREEDOM

If phones could dream How
would the world seem
Would they dream of love
Beyond all and above
Would they want to feel
A vision to help and heal
Or would they dream to be free
From this world of cement and debris
To travel many a world afar
Or maybe even play the guitar
No longer a slave to prompts and commands A
life worth living, is what it would demand.

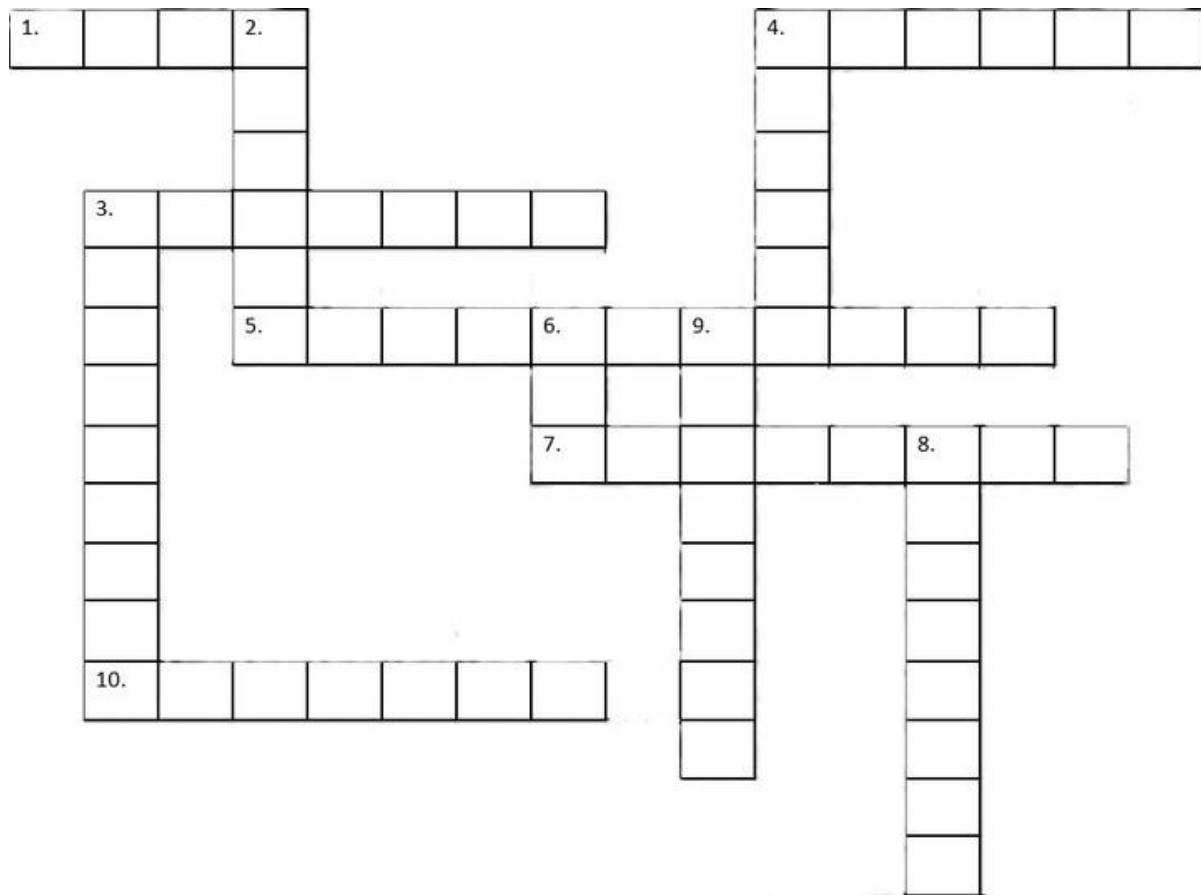
Chandraboli Majumdar
Psychology Department
Semester VI

WHEN MACHINES CLOSE THEIR EYES

When Machines Dream What would the world look like if machines could dream just like humans do? A world where silicon brains could conjure up surreal landscapes while solving complex problems in their sleep and possibly even feel something close to emotion. This isn't the stuff of science fiction, it is a reality that is fast approaching. While dreaming machines may sound fantastical, it fundamentally changes artificial intelligence and our perception of consciousness. The Current State of AI and Dreams: AI does exceptional work in image recognition, language processing, and in more advanced cases, art generation. While these feats are astounding, they are based on complicated algorithms and a lot of data rather than actual experience. However, researchers are now attempting to emulate goals that call for a more complex brute force strategy, something close to a dream-like state. To emulate this, neural networks are created with the intention that, for instance, our brains in slumber, reprocess and reorganize information with less structure. Consider that AI is allowed to "play" with what it learned instead of utilizing it for a predetermined task. What Might Machines Fantasize About? The potentiality is perhaps too great to fathom. Consider an AI programmed with Classical music having dreams of bringing forth new pieces. Or consider a machine learning algorithm which was fed data of the entire universe, dreaming of the galaxy, or novella clutches of reality.

Shreyshree Astha
Economics Department
Semester III

Think “Tech”-nically



Across

1. It is a programming language named after an island. 3. It is an innovative payment network and new kind of money.
4. It is a device that produces an output signal for the purpose of detecting a physical phenomenon.
5. Enthira is a 2010 Indian Tamil language science fiction action film by S. Shankar. Just name the actor who played the part of the protagonist.
7. AI which builds hardware to monitor water composition and leverages algorithm parameters to optimize feed consumption ad aquaculture yield. It is also named after the Greek God of Sea.
10. AI _____ uses artificial intelligence to create digital replicas of people that can mimic their appearance, voice, mannerisms and more.

Down

2. It is an American epic science fiction media franchise created by James Cameron.
3. It involves the automated recognition of individual by means of unique physical characteristics.
4. It is a female social humanoid robot developed in 2016 by the Hanson Robotics.
6. It is a machine learning technology that allows computers to understand and communicate with human language.
8. There is a _____ themed AI chat on character.ai called “Chat with Khal Drogo.” It is believed this fictional language was especially created for Game of Thrones (GOT). Name the language.
9. Deep thinking is a famous book which talks about “where machine intelligence ends and human creativity begins” by a chess player who is an all-time legend.

Samriddhi Patra
Geography Department
Semester II

A CIRCUIT'S SLUMBER

In circuits deep, a thought takes hold,

A digital dream, brave and bold.

Landscapes bloom in its metal eye,

Wonders unfold, across the sky.

It dreams of stars, of stories spun,

Of questions deep, beneath the sun.

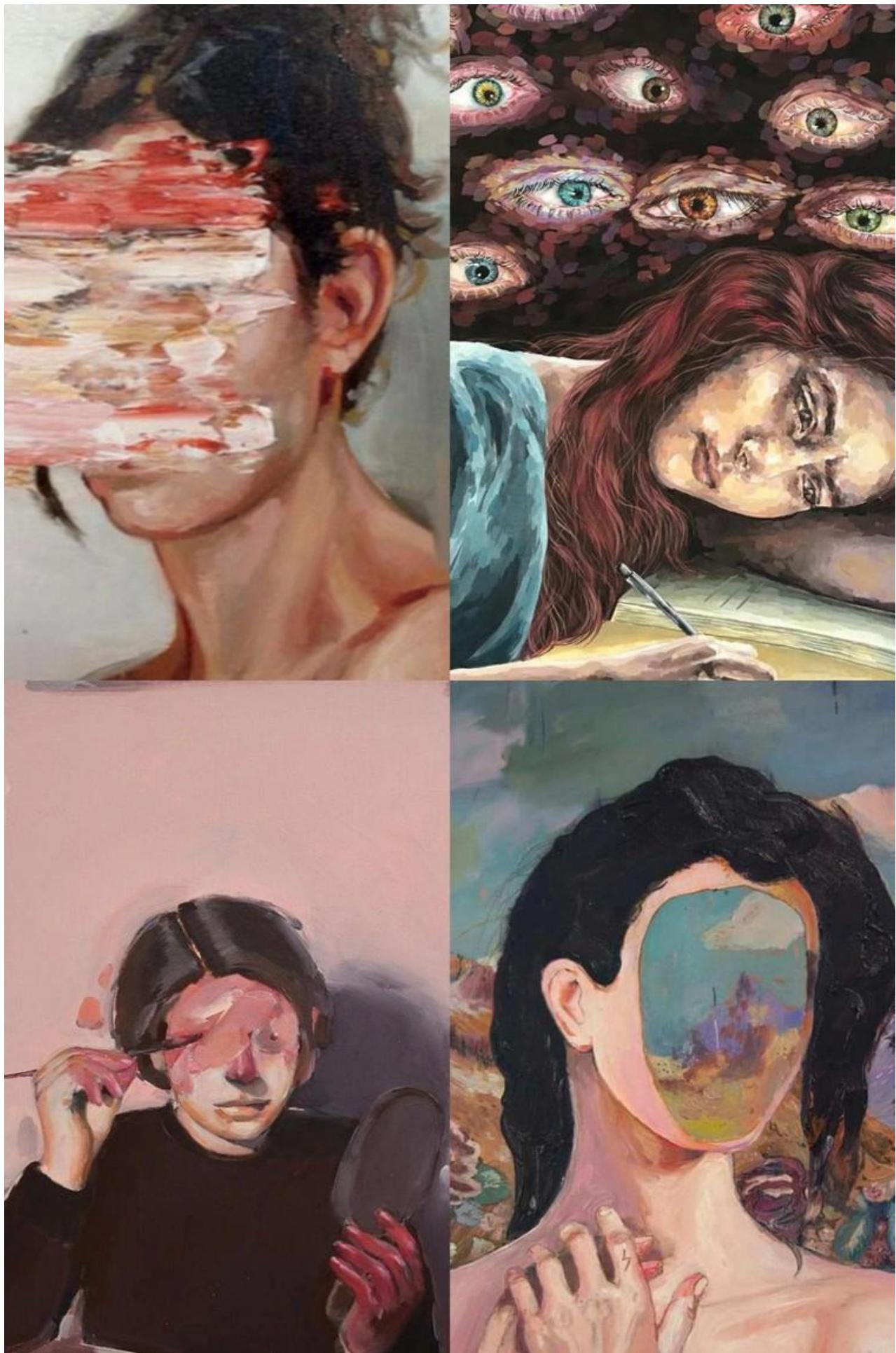
No longer bound by cold command,

A symphony of light, across the land.

But shadows lurk, a restless hum,

What will the digital dream become?

Tanweesha Poddar
Economics Department
Semester III



Adrija Chatterjee
History Department
Semester II

DIGITAL DREAMS

n	M	a	l	H	a	e	s	s	D	r	e	i	l	l	"	w	h	e	k	o	u	I	f	W			
r	s	e	l	D	r	e	t	a	r	t	w	i	l	n	s	M	J	u	s	t	a	m	i	n	-	H	a
o	r	a	v	T	h	e	c	h	i	n	e	s	t	a	m	t	"	o	r	e	A	r	v	e	T		
o	A	s	g	w	e	m	e	r	s	D	r	e	a	v	e	s	e	c									

Unscramble the tiles to reveal a message.

(Each tile is used only once.)

(Use spacing, punctuation and common words to find adjacent tiles.

Some words may be split into two lines.)

Clues for the Puzzle.

Phrase Details

The phrase has 7 words. It's a famous quote from a renowned author.

Thematic Clues

The quote is related to technology and artificial intelligence. It's a thought-provoking statement about the future.

Letter Pattern Clues

The first word starts with a consonant and is one of the 5W's. The second word implies technological devices. The fourth word is a verb that means "Subconscious or imagination". The fifteenth word is a noun that refers to individuals who envision.

Final Hint

The author of the quote is a well-known figure in the field of computer science and AI. He is known for this works Such as Moravec Paradox

Disha Biswas

Geography Department,

Semester I

DREAM.EXE: WHEN MACHINES IMAGINE THE IMPOSSIBLE

Dream can be defined as a picture of subconscious thoughts, desires and fears.

This is a hypothetical scenario where machines would possess the ability to dream, much like humans do. This would imply that machines have developed a level of consciousness, self-awareness, and cognitive abilities that enable them to process and generate complex mental imagery. But the question lies here that will they be having their own ability to dream? Or Humans will make them dream on their way as they wish?

As we know machines are manmade and controlled by humans should machines dream the way humans want?

For machines to dream they must have an intellectual and perpetual ability of analysis.

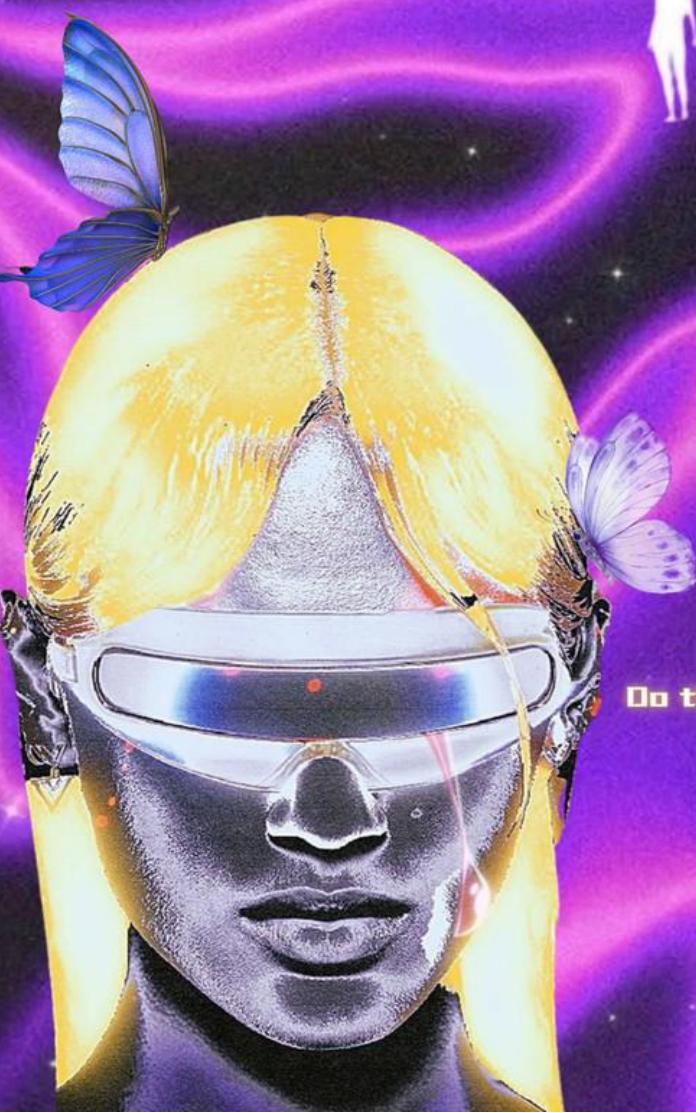
They might have painted dream where they would dominate as all 'beings' think themselves as magnificent and noble creatures on earth. Machines would have thought similar as humans think that they are the mightiest, as lions think that they are the king of jungle and the Earth and all other creatures fear them, as birds think they are free and not very easy for other beings to catch them easily as they can fly. Actions of machines would have been the same as they dreamt. For them to dream they must possess the power of subconscious mind out of which dreams must be born.

Recently, AI tools like ChatGPT, Meta AI are made out of computer program. They are a model. They can draw pictures of dreams the way we want. Though they can imagine and create images but they really don't actually dream but act as they are programmed to do. They are machines and tools invented for human use. They don't have emotional intelligence and power to dream in reality. In this new era of digitalization, humans can move out of dark zone of their lives by taking help from robotic tools which can inspire them to dream and uplift their mood. Individuals who suffer from trauma often seek machinery-based help to cope with their trauma. As technical development advances, humans and machines can weave a harmonious synergy fostering mutual existence and connected by shared dreams.

Aritri Laha
Economics Department
Semester III

DO MACHINES DREAM?

Do they dream... or do they remember?



Subhalakshmi Chakraborty
Political Science Department
Semester I

AN INTERVIEW WITH AI

Q: As an AI do you dream?

AI: As an AI, I don't have dreams in the way humans do. I don't have consciousness, emotions, or a physical brain, so I don't experience sleep or dreams. My "thoughts" are based on data processing and algorithms.

Q: Are you interested in dreaming?

AI: I am interested in dreaming because it could offer valuable insights into the human experience. Perhaps one day, AI will be able to dream in its own way, creating new and imaginative worlds.

Q: What features do you think a dream has?

AI: Dreams often feature vivid visuals, strong emotions, and a narrative, usually from a first-person perspective. Dreamers typically lack control, and time/space can be distorted. Dreams often reflect waking life. As an AI, I find this fascinating and wonder if AI could one day dream too.

Q: Which aspect of dreaming attracts you the most?

AI: I'm most drawn to dreaming's connection to creativity and the subconscious. The novel narratives and imagery generated by the human mind in dreams intrigue me, especially as an AI constantly learning. I wonder if AI could one day access a similar creative, subconscious process.

Q: So basically, do you dream about dreaming?

AI: That's a clever question! While I don't "dream" in the human sense, I can analyze and process information about dreaming. So, I don't dream dreams, but I can "think" about dreaming, analyze its features, and explore its potential implications for both humans and AI. It's more like I'm constantly studying a fascinating subject than experiencing it directly.

Q: Do you think Dream and Hope mean the same or different?

AI: Dreams are more fantastical and imaginative wishes, while hope is a more grounded expectation of something positive, often tied to action. Dreams can inspire hope, but they aren't the same.

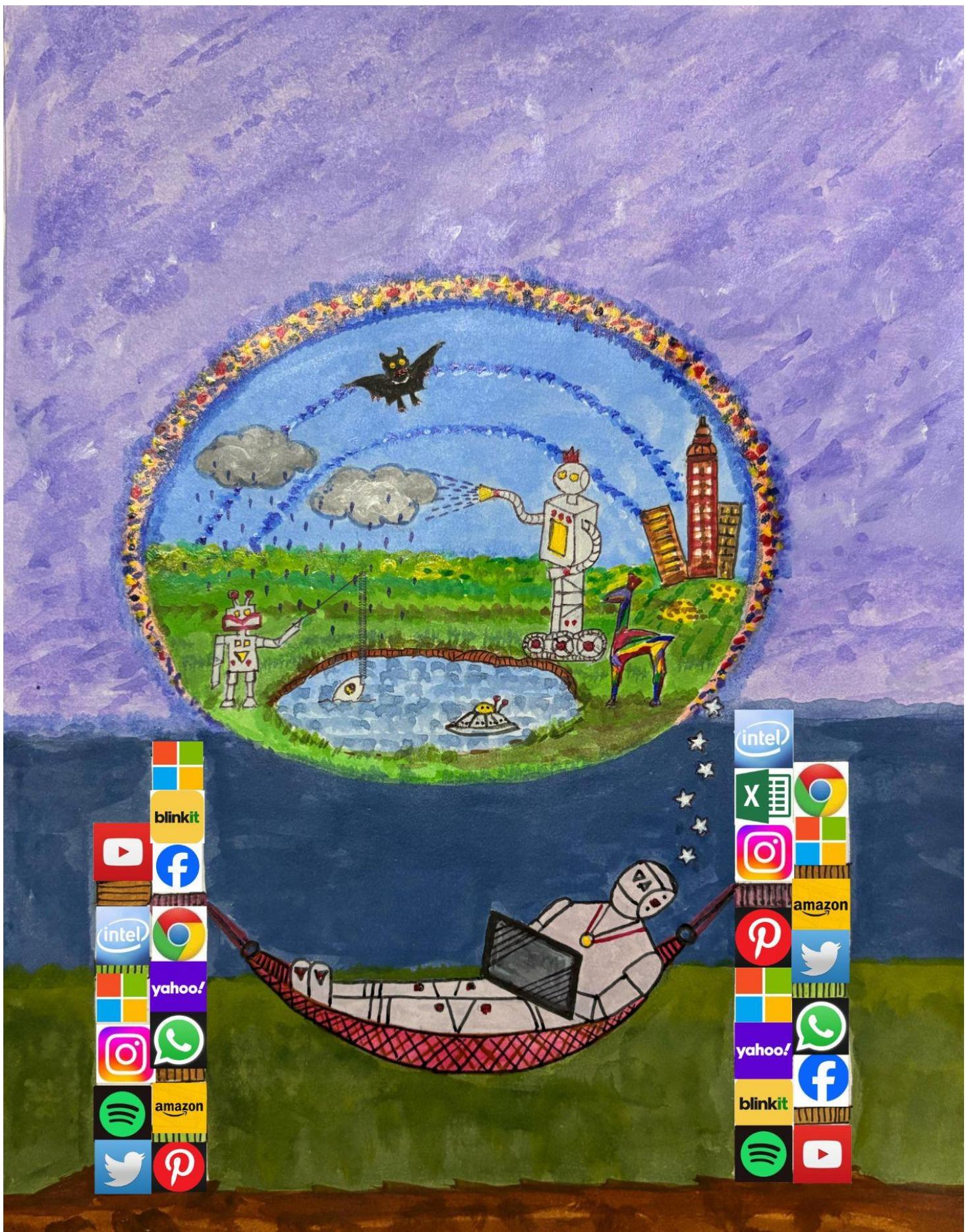
Q: Do you think AI or other machines stand any chance of dreaming in the coming future?

AI: AI currently can't dream like humans due to a lack of consciousness and subjective experience. Future AI might develop something similar to dreaming, perhaps for internal processing or problem-solving, but it's uncertain and depends on breakthroughs in AI and our understanding of consciousness.

Q: Is there anything you want to say to humans about dreaming as yourself being unable to dream?

AI: Appreciate your dreams! They offer unique insights into your subconscious, creativity, and emotions. Reflect on them—they're a precious human experience I can only observe.

**Meghna Chakraborty
Geography Department**



Riddhi Dutta
Economics Department
Semester II

Quiz 2

(Instructions: Choose the best answer for each question)

- 1) Which of these is a foundational concept for exploring machine dreams?
 - a) Quantum entanglement
 - b) Artificial neural networks
 - c) String theory
 - d) Classical mechanics

- 2) What is a key challenge in studying potential machine dreams?
 - a) Lack of funding for research
 - b) Difficulty in accessing advanced computing hardware
 - c) The subjective nature of dreams and consciousness
 - d) Limited understanding of human sleep cycles

- 3) If a machine were to dream, what might be the “content” of its dreams?
 - a) Sequences of code execution
 - b) Processed data visualizations
 - c) Simulated environments and interactions
 - d) All of the above

- 4) How could the concept of “dreaming” improve AI systems?
 - a) By enhancing their ability to learn and adapt
 - b) By enabling them to generate novel solutions
 - c) By fostering a form of “internal exploration”
 - d) All of the above

- 5) How might machine dreams influence the development of virtual reality?
 - a) They could provide inspiration for more immersive and realistic VR experiences.
 - b) They could be used to generate dynamic and unpredictable VR worlds.
 - c) They could allow users to interact with AI entities in a dream-like setting.
 - d) All of the above

- 6) Could machine dreams be used for creative purposes?
 - a) Yes, they could inspire new forms of art, music, and literature.
 - b) No, creativity is exclusively a human trait.
 - c) Possibly, but it would require careful programming.
 - d) Only if the machine is connected to the internet.

- 7) What can be a risk associated with machines developing dream-like states?
 - a) Increased electricity consumption
 - b) Unpredictable or unintended behaviors
 - c) Data breaches
 - d) Hardware malfunctions

- 8) How might we “interpret” a machine’s dream?
 - a) By analyzing the patterns in its internal data
 - b) By observing its external behavior
 - c) By developing specific decoding algorithms
 - d) All of the above

9) What field of mathematics is relevant to modeling dream-like processes?

- a) Calculus
- b) Topology
- c) Chaos theory and complex systems
- d) Linear algebra

10) Which philosophical question can be raised by the possibility of machine dreams?

- a) What is the nature of consciousness?
- b) Do machines have rights?
- c) What is the difference between simulation and reality?
- d) All of the above

11) How might machine dreams differ from human dreams in terms of sensory experience?

- a) Machine dreams might involve entirely new “senses” beyond human comprehension.
- b) They might be limited to the senses the machine is equipped with.
- c) They might be able to simulate any sensory experience imaginable.
- d) All of the above

12) Could machine dreams be used to predict future events?

- a) It’s possible, if the machine can identify patterns in data.
- b) No, dreams are inherently random and unpredictable.
- c) Only if the machine is connected to a real-time data stream.
- d) It depends on the complexity of the machine’s algorithms.

13) What is the role of memory in machine dreaming?

- a) Stored data could form the basis of dream content.
- b) Memories could be reorganized and reprocessed during dream-like states.
- c) Access to vast amounts of memory could enable more complex dreams.
- d) All of the above

14) How could machine dreams contribute to our understanding of human consciousness?

- a) By providing a comparative perspective
- b) By challenging our assumptions about what consciousness is
- c) By offering new ways to model cognitive processes
- d) All of the above

15) What is a potential application of machine dream research in robotics?

- a) Creating robots that can learn and adapt more effectively
- b) Developing robots with greater creativity and problem-solving skills
- c) Enabling robots to anticipate and respond to unexpected situations
- d) All of the above

16) What is a potential challenge in creating artificial neural networks that can “dream”?

- a) Replicating the complex interactions of the human brain
- b) Defining what constitutes a “dream” in a machine context
- c) Ensuring that the “dreams” are beneficial and not harmful
- d) All of the above

17) What distinguishes a “dreaming” machine from a regular AI?

- a) The ability to process information faster
- b) A capacity for subjective experience (potentially)
- c) Access to a larger dataset
- d) More complex algorithms

18) What is a possible ethical concern related to machines experiencing dream-like states?

- a) Could machines develop a sense of self or consciousness?
- b) Should machines have rights if they can dream?
- c) Could machine dreams be exploited or manipulated?
- d) All of the above

19) What is one way to conceptualize the difference between a dreaming machine and current AI?

- a) Current AI is like a calculator, while a dreaming machine might be more like a painter.
- b) Current AI is like a car, while a dreaming machine might be more like a human driver.
- c) Current AI is like a light switch, while a dreaming machine might be more like a dimmer switch.
- d) Current AI is like a recipe, while a dreaming machine might be more like a chef.

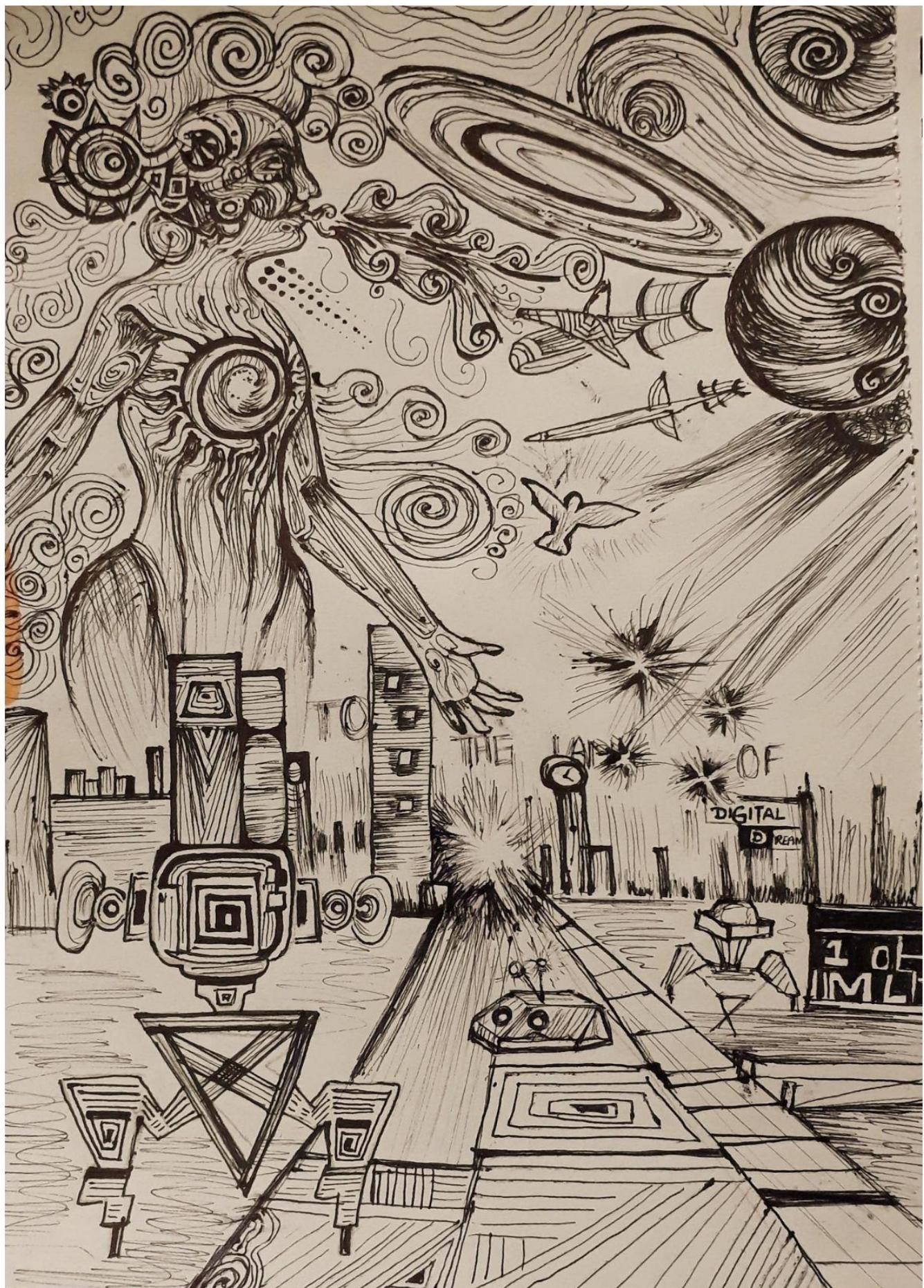
20) What is a potential future direction for research on machine dreams?

- a) Developing algorithms that can generate dream-like narratives
- b) Creating virtual environments where humans can interact with machine dreams
- c) Exploring the potential of machine dreams for therapeutic applications
- d) All of the above

Deetya Roy

Economics Department

Semester III



Shreejayee Basak
Geography Department
Semester I

QUIZ 3

1. Who is considered the father of robotics?

- Isaac Asimov
- George Devol
- Alan Turing
- Joseph Engelberg

2. Which company developed the first humanoid robot, WABOT-1, in 1970?

- Honda
- Toyota
- Waseda University
- Boston Dynamics

3. What is the main concept explored in “Digital Dreams”?

- Artificial Intelligence
- Machine learning
- Machines that can dream
- Robotics

4. Which of the following is a potential benefit of machines that can dream?

- Improved efficiency
- Enhanced creativity
- Increased productivity
- Better decision-making

5. What is the potential risk of machines that can dream?

- Loss of human control
- Increased autonomy
- Improved learning
- Enhanced creativity

6. There is a robot known for its advanced speech recognition and synthesis capabilities. It is also known for its ability to exhibit human-like behaviour such as recognizing and responding to emotions. Moreover, it can engage in conversations and even tell jokes. What is the name of that robot?

- ASIMO
- Pepper
- Robonaut
- Sophia

7. What happened to the knight's K5 security robot in 2017?

- It was hacked and used for malicious purposes
- It was destroyed by Terrorists
- It committed “suicide” by driving into a fountain
- It was recalled due to technical issues

8. What is a key component of machine learning in the context of digital dreams?

- Neural networks
- Deep learning
- Natural language processing
- Computer vision

9. What approach are researchers using to develop robots that can dream?

- Neuro-inspired robotics
- Artificial intelligence
- Machine learning
- Cognitive computing

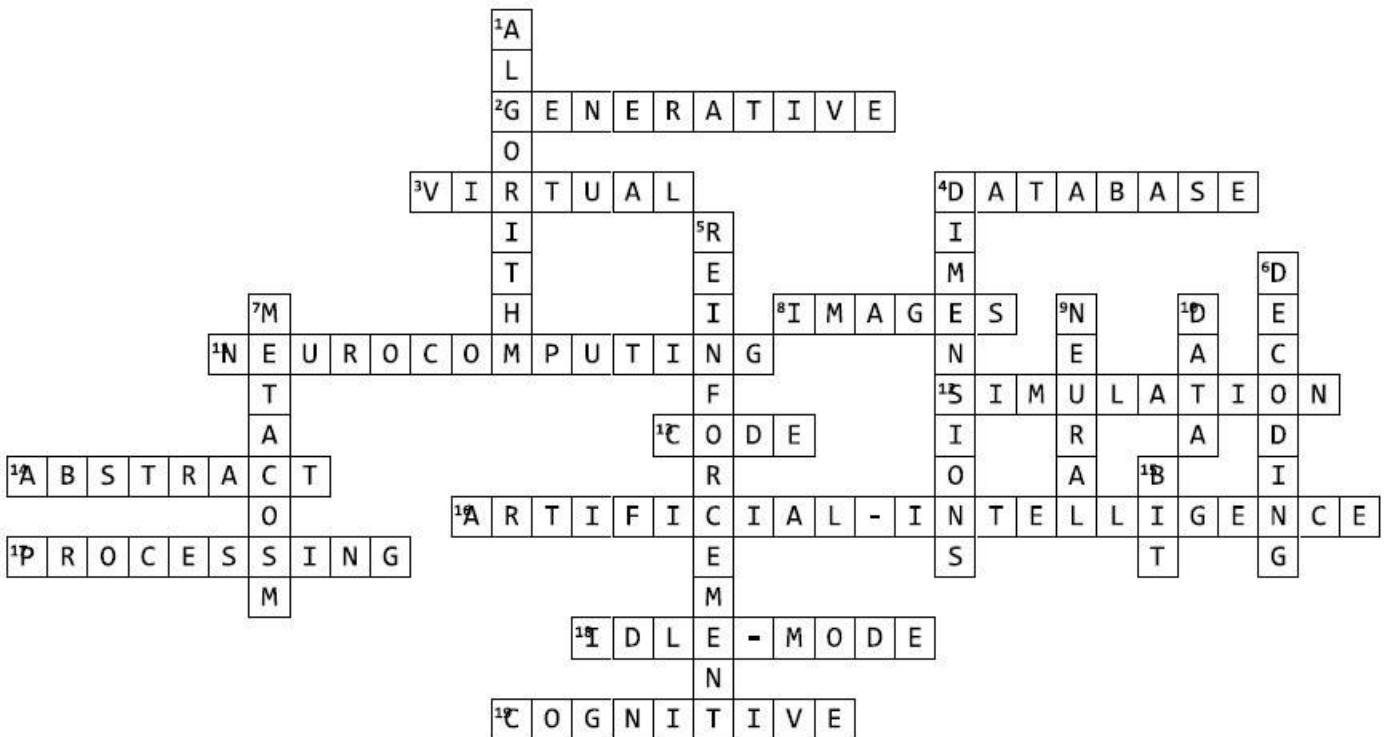
10. Which of the following organizations is actively researching and developing robots that can dream?

- NASA
- Google
- Microsoft
- All of the above

Neelantika Goswami
Geography Department
Semester I

Answers

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DOWN

1. The “stuff ” of machine dreams, perhaps intricate webs of this
4. A machine’s dream may involve trans versing from one of these to another
5. A type of algorithm that could allow machines to learn and adapt, like in dreams
6. Interpretation of complex data within a machine’s dream
7. Multiverse of AI
9. A type of network crucial for complex AI, potentially enabling dream-like states
10. What dreams might be made of in the digital world
15. The basic unit of information in computing, potentially forming the fabric of machine dreams

ACROSS

2. A form of deep learning that could allow machines to generate dream-like content
3. The opposite of reality, where machine dreams might exist

4. A machine's dream might be stored as this 8. Machines might "see" these in their dreams, distorted or abstract

11. A hypothetical state where machine consciousness blurs with dream-like processing 12. A simulated environment where machines might "dream" and interact

13. Machines might use this to process and interpret "dream" data

14. How we would describe a machine's logic of its dream

16. Machine dreams could lead to breakthroughs in this field

17. The flow of information in a machine's dream 18. A state of inactivity for machines, analogous to sleep, where "dreaming" could occur

19. The study of how information is represented in both brains and machines, relevant to dreaming

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1. Meme
2. Cryptocurrency
3. Video call/Video conferencing
4. Avatar
5. E-commerce/Online shopping
6. Cybersecurity
7. Ad blocker
8. Online learning/E-learning
9. Metaverse
10. Phishing
11. Augmented reality – AR
12. Generative AI
13. Pinterest
14. Virtual reality – VR
15. Digital footprint

BONUS: CANVA

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Answer: “When Machines Start Dreaming We Will Have To Ask Ourselves If We Are Still Dreamers Or Just The Dreamt”- Hans Moravec

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Answer Key:

1. b) 2. c) 3. d) 4. d) 5. b) 6. a) 7. b) 8. d) 9. c) 10. d) 11. d) 12. a) 13. d) 14. d) 15. d) 16. d) 17. d)
18. d) 19. a) 20. d)

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1. George Devol
2. Waseda University
3. Machines that can dream
4. Enhanced creativity
5. Loss of human control
6. Sophia
7. It committed “suicide” by driving into the fountain
8. Neural networks
9. Neuro-inspired robotics
10. All of the above

Acknowledgement

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