

# NEXT IAS

## DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS (DCA)

Time: 45 Min

Date: 09-03-2026

### Table of Content

- The Need to Recognise 'volunteer' Care Work
- India's 'leaky pipeline' Problem
- Women in Indian Armed Forces
- From Women's Development to Women-led Development
- AI & Future of Work: Anthropic's Labour Market Study

#### NEWS IN SHORT

- SHINE App for Women Employees
- How Votes for Rajya Sabha Elections are Calculated
- Orunodoi Scheme
- AI Animal Deepfakes on the Rise

## THE NEED TO RECOGNISE 'VOLUNTEER' CARE WORK

### Context

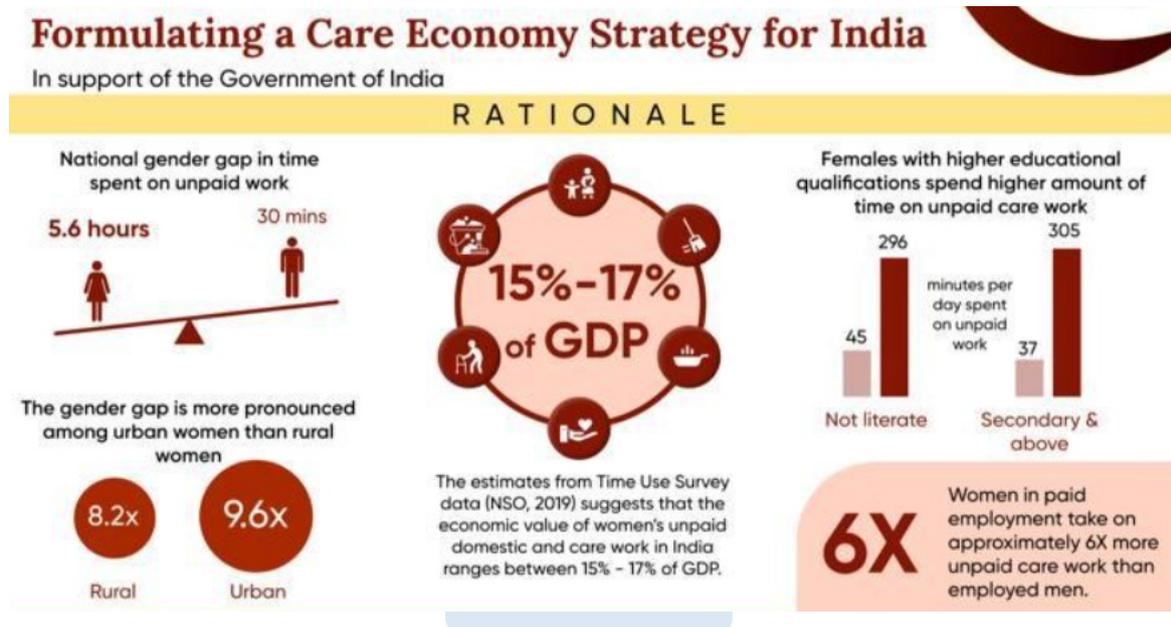
- The Union Budget 2026-27 proposes to build a 'strong care ecosystem' by training 1.5 lakh multiskilled caregivers in geriatric, core care and allied skills through programmes aligned with the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF).

### What is Care Work?

- It mainly consists of two overlapping activities: direct, personal, and relational care

activities, such as feeding a baby; and indirect care activities, such as cooking and cleaning.

- Unpaid care and domestic work**, such as nursing an ill partner or cooking for a family member, is care work provided without monetary compensation.
- Paid care work** such as domestic services provided by domestic workers is performed by care workers in exchange for some form of remuneration.



- Future Projections:** Evidence from the International Labour Organisation suggests that increasing investments in the care services sector have the potential to generate 475 million jobs globally by 2030.
  - For India specifically, direct public investment equivalent to 2% of GDP can potentially generate 11 million jobs, nearly 70% of which will go to women.
- Demographic Pressures:** Ageing population and rising healthcare needs increase demand for care services and existing systems are not prepared to meet future care demands.

### Government Initiatives

### Challenges faced by Care Work Economy in India

- Informal and Unregulated Sector:** A large share of paid care work (domestic workers, caregivers, childcare workers) operates in the informal sector.
  - These care workers lack job security, minimum wages, and social protection.
- Inadequate Public Infrastructure:** There is a shortage of childcare centres, elderly care facilities, and disability support services.
- Skill and Training Gaps:** Many caregivers lack formal training and professional certification and there are limited skill development initiatives for the care workforce.
- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS):** Launched in 1975 to provide early childhood care, nutrition, health services, and preschool education through Anganwadi centres.
  - Targets children (0-6 years), pregnant women, and lactating mothers.
  - Provides supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-ups, and preschool education.
- POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission):** Focuses on reducing stunting, undernutrition, and anaemia among women and children.
  - Promotes behavioural change, use of technology (POSHAN Tracker), and convergence of health and nutrition services.

- **Mission Shakti:** Umbrella programme for women empowerment and safety.
  - ♦ It includes schemes supporting childcare services and economic empowerment of women.
- **Palna Scheme (National Crèche Scheme):** It provides day-care facilities for children aged 6 months to 6 years.
  - ♦ It offers nutrition, health care, and early learning support, helping mothers participate in the workforce.
  - ♦ Operates under Mission Shakti with Centre-State funding support.
- **Mission Vatsalya:** Focuses on child protection services including adoption, foster care, and rehabilitation of vulnerable children.
  - ♦ Strengthens institutional and non-institutional childcare systems.
- **National Health Mission:** Strengthens maternal and child healthcare services, including immunization and institutional deliveries.
  - ♦ Improves health outcomes for women and children.

### Way Ahead

- The need for a Care Economy Strategy in India is evident as India's demographic landscape is expected to change between 2020 to 2050, necessitating more elderly care alongside continuing levels of childcare.
  - ♦ By 2050, the proportion of elderly persons is expected to increase to 20.8% of the population, i.e. about 347 million persons.
- Enhancing investments in the care economy has the potential to not only bridge gender gaps in women's labour force participation, but also unlock a new economic segment for emerging economies, creating increased economic output and jobs in the care work services sector.

Source: TH

## INDIA'S 'LEAKY PIPELINE' PROBLEM

### In News

- Recently, it has been observed that Globally, women are underrepresented in STEM, a problem often called the "leaky pipeline."

### About

- Women remain significantly **underrepresented in STEM globally** and in India, despite progress in education access.
- Women constitute only **35% of STEM graduates across the world and earn only 40% of STEM PhDs.**

- Further, based on data from 146 nations, women scientists comprise only 30% of the STEM workforce, which includes academic jobs and faculty positions.
  - ♦ This systematic loss of women at various stages of STEM education and careers is commonly called the '**leaky pipeline**'.

### Indian Scenario

- India boasts of the highest percentage of female STEM graduates worldwide, with **43% women science graduates** at the bachelor's level and nearly **50% at the masters and doctoral levels.**
- In 2025, more girls passed Class XII science than arts, giving India one of the highest proportions of female STEM graduates globally.
- However, their representation in research jobs, faculty positions, and leadership roles remains disproportionately low due to the "leaky pipeline" effect.
  - ♦ Women constituted less than **30% of scientists** in India's national research agencies.
  - ♦ The highest representation was in the Indian Council of Medical Research at 29% and the lowest in the Defence Research and Development Organisation at 14%.
  - ♦ Women also make up only 8% of faculty at the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore and 11-13% of scientists at the IITs.

### Reasons for Underrepresentation

- **Social Challenges:** Familial expectations to "settle down," have children, and prioritize household responsibilities.
  - ♦ Relocation after marriage limits access to research jobs.
- **Structural Challenges:** Strict age cut-offs and geographical constraints in government recruitment.
  - ♦ Limited availability of remote work or flexible research positions.
- **Systemic Challenges:** Recruitment practices are inconsistent; gender equity initiatives often lack scale, incentives, or accountability.
  - ♦ Women often end up in short-term, contractual, or precarious positions with limited benefits, promotions, or career growth.

### Impacts

- **Economic Loss:** Underutilization of half the talent pool reduces innovation and productivity.
- **Scientific Gaps:** Lack of diversity in research perspectives leads to narrower problem-solving approaches.

- **Social Inequality:** Reinforces gender disparities in income, status, and opportunities.

### Government Steps

- **WISE-KIRAN:** 'Women in Science and Engineering-KIRAN (WISE-KIRAN)' was Launched in 2018.
  - ♦ It encourages women scientists to engage in groundbreaking research in science and engineering, focusing on societal challenges and promoting S&T-based internships followed by self-employment.
- **The Vigyan Jyoti programme** aims to encourage girls to pursue higher education and career in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) especially in the areas where women participation is low in order to balance gender ratio across the streams.
- **Gender Advancement for Transforming Institutions (GATI):** GATI aims to develop an indigenous Charter for Gender Equity in STEMM (Science Technology Engineering Mathematics & Medicine), with a focus on bringing about transformational changes at Institutional level.
- The Department of Biotechnology supports women's career progression through the **Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation (BioCARE) Fellowship**, which facilitates re-entry and sustained participation of women in the biotechnology sector.
- The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) launched **ASPIRE (A Special Call for Research Grants for Women Scientists)** in 2023 to promote women-led research and strengthen their career advancement across the country.

### Conclusion and Way Ahead

- India has achieved strong female participation in STEM education but struggles with retention in research and leadership.
- Addressing structural barriers, expanding government schemes, and fostering cultural change are critical to ensure women's equal representation in shaping the future of science and technology.

Source :TH

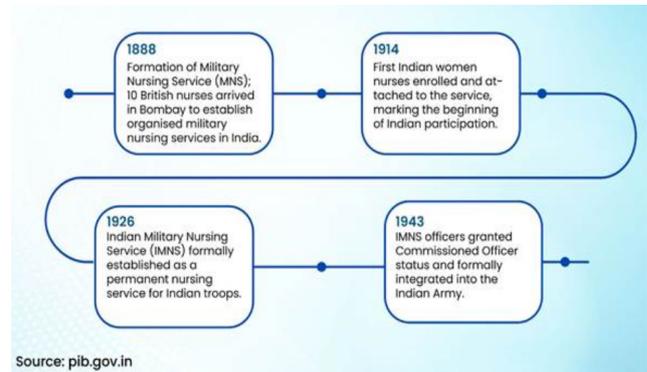
## WOMEN IN INDIAN ARMED FORCES

### Context

- On **International Women's Day (8 March)**, the expanding leadership and operational roles of women in the **Indian Armed Forces** highlight their growing contribution to national defence and gender equality.

### Historical Trajectory of Women in India's Defence Services

- The role of women in India's defence services has evolved steadily from limited support functions to increasingly diverse operational and leadership positions.
- **Pre-independence:**



- **Post-independence:**

- ♦ In **1958**, for the first time, women doctors were granted Regular Commissions in the Army Medical Corps on the same terms as men.
- ♦ In **1992**, the armed forces opened **officer-level entry to women**. The **Indian Army** introduced the **Women Special Entry Scheme (WSES)**, enabling women to serve in non-combat branches and extending eligibility to widows of personnel killed in action as a compassionate measure. Parallel progress also occurred in the **Indian Navy** and the **Indian Air Force**.

### Importance of Women in Armed Forces

- **Expands the Talent Pool:** Women constitute roughly **4–5% of officers in the Army, 6–7% in the Navy, and 13–14% in the Air Force**, the highest among the three services.
- **Community Engagement:** Women peacekeepers often improve communication with local populations, particularly with women and children in conflict zones. India deployed the **first all-women police unit to Liberia** in 2007 under **United Nations Peacekeeping**, which strengthened trust with local communities.
- **Enhances Operational Capability:** Studies by the **United Nations** indicate that gender-diverse security teams improve operational performance, problem-solving, and decision-making.
- **Reflects Global Military Trends:** In many countries—including the **United Kingdom, France, Australia, Germany, Japan, South Korea, and Turkey**—women can pursue careers across various military roles, reflecting the growing global recognition of gender inclusivity in defence institutions.

- **Inspiration:** Women personnel increasingly serve as role models for future generations. Officers such as **Sophia Qureshi** and **Vyomika Singh** gained national attention during **Operation Sindoor**, highlighting the expanding role of women in India's defence forces.

#### Awards and Recognitions

- **UN Recognition (2023):** **Radhika Sen** was named the **"Military Gender Advocate of the Year 2023"** by the **United Nations**, acknowledging her contribution to gender-sensitive peacekeeping.
- **UN Secretary-General's Gender Award (2025):** **Major Swathi Shanthakumar** received the **UN Secretary-General's Award (Gender Category)** for her work under the **"Equal Partners, Lasting Peace"** initiative during her service with the **United Nations Mission in South Sudan**.
- **Army Day Awards (2025):** The **National Cadet Corps** girls' contingent received recognition for marching in the **Indian Army Day Parade**, reflecting institutional acknowledgment of women's expanding participation.

#### Major Policy Reforms/Milestones

- **Kargil Review Committee (1999):** Recommended expanding women's roles in logistics, engineering, and intelligence within the armed forces.
- **Supreme Court of India Judgment (2020):** Directed the grant of **Permanent Commission** to women officers in the **Indian Army**, strengthening career prospects and gender equality.
- **Agnipath Scheme (2022):** Enabled the entry of women as Agniveers across the Army, Navy, and Air Force.
- **Entry into the National Defence Academy:** Women cadets were admitted following judicial intervention, with the first batches graduating in **2025**.
- **Rising Strength:** The number of women officers across the three services has increased from **around 3,000 in 2014 to over 11,000**, reflecting expanding opportunities and institutional reforms.
- **Military Nursing Service:** Remains the only all-women corps within the armed forces.

#### Challenges Faced

- **Limited Combat Roles:** While many countries, including Germany, France, Israel, and Australia, permit women in combat positions, their induction into core combat arms in India remains gradual. In the **IAF**, the experimental scheme launched

in 2015 to induct women officers into the fighter stream was regularised and made permanent in 2022.

- **Infrastructure gaps:** Lack of **gender-sensitive facilities in remote or field postings** can hinder full integration.
- **Career progression concerns:** Historically, women officers faced limitations in long-term command opportunities due to earlier short-service commission policies.
- **Cultural and Social Resistance:** Traditional mindsets may pose challenges in acceptance and integration within military ranks.

#### Way Forward

- Women's participation in the Indian Armed Forces has expanded from medical and nursing roles to diverse operational and leadership positions. Continued progress requires:
  - ♦ Expanding command and leadership opportunities for women officers.
  - ♦ Improving infrastructure and support systems in field areas.
  - ♦ Strengthening training and mentorship programmes.
  - ♦ Ensuring policy reforms aligned with the constitutional spirit of Article 15 of the Constitution of India, which prohibits discrimination on the grounds of sex.

Source: PIB

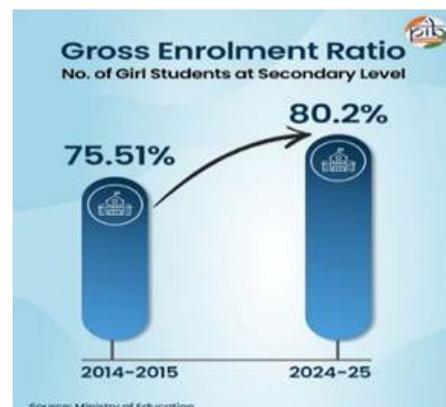
## FROM WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT TO WOMEN-LED DEVELOPMENT

#### Context

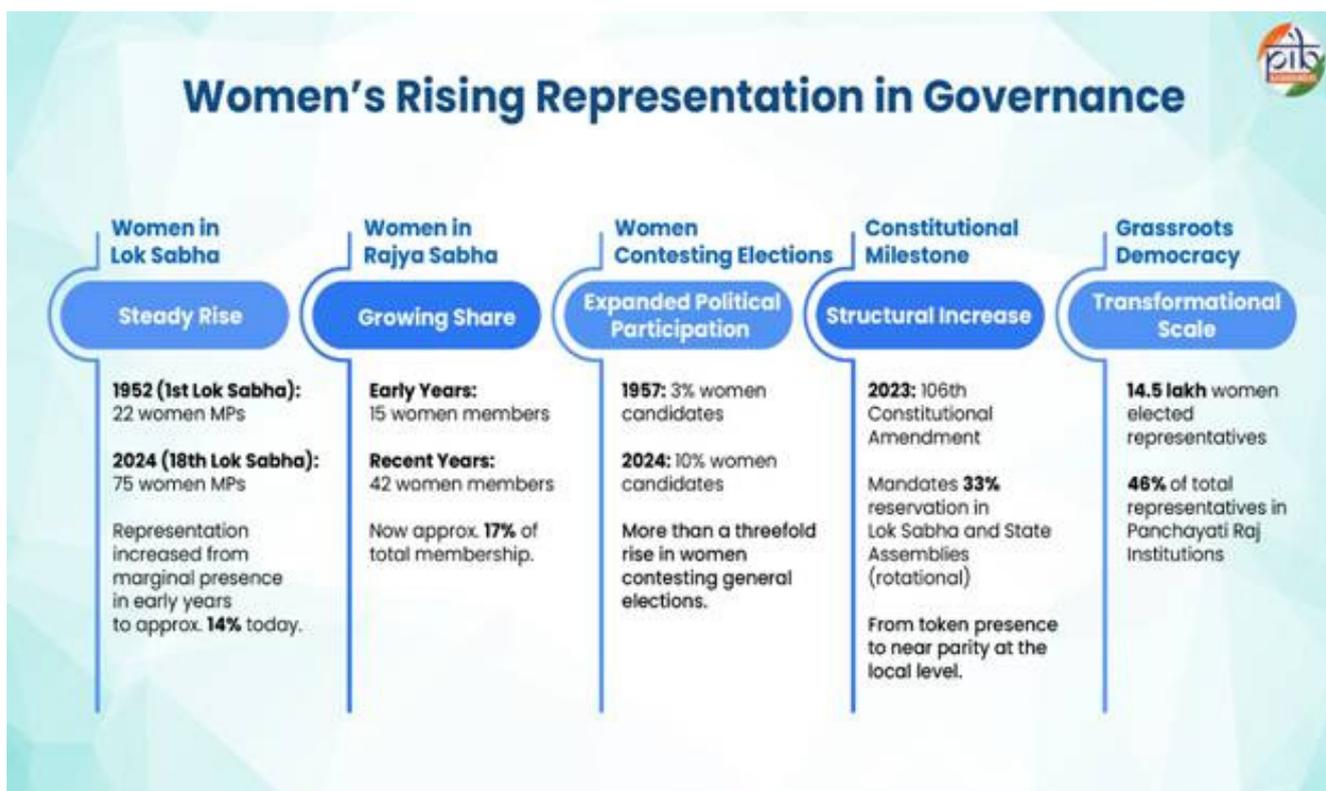
- India stands at a defining moment of her development journey with the narrative shifting decisively from women's development to women-led development.

#### Status of Women in India

- **Early Education:** India has achieved gender parity index with gross enrolment reaching 1.0 at the foundational, preparatory, middle, and 1.1 at the secondary level.



- **Higher Education:** Female enrolment rose from 1.57 crore to 2.18 crore and Female GER improved from 22.9 to 30.2.
- **The National Sex Ratio** improved to **1020** for the first time (National Family Health Survey -5).
- **Permanent commission** granted to **Women Officers in 12 Arms and Services.**
  - ♦ **Entry of women as Agniveers** commenced in all the three Services.
- **Women in STEM Education:** 43% of total enrolment at the higher education level is among one of the highest proportions of women STEM graduates globally.
- **Women in Research:** Female Ph.D. enrolment has more than doubled, with a remarkable 135.6% increase (from 2014-2015 to 2022-2023).
- **Fellowship:** Participation trends also reflect that women accounted for over 53% of STEM fellows under the UGC NET–Junior Research Fellowship during 2024–25.

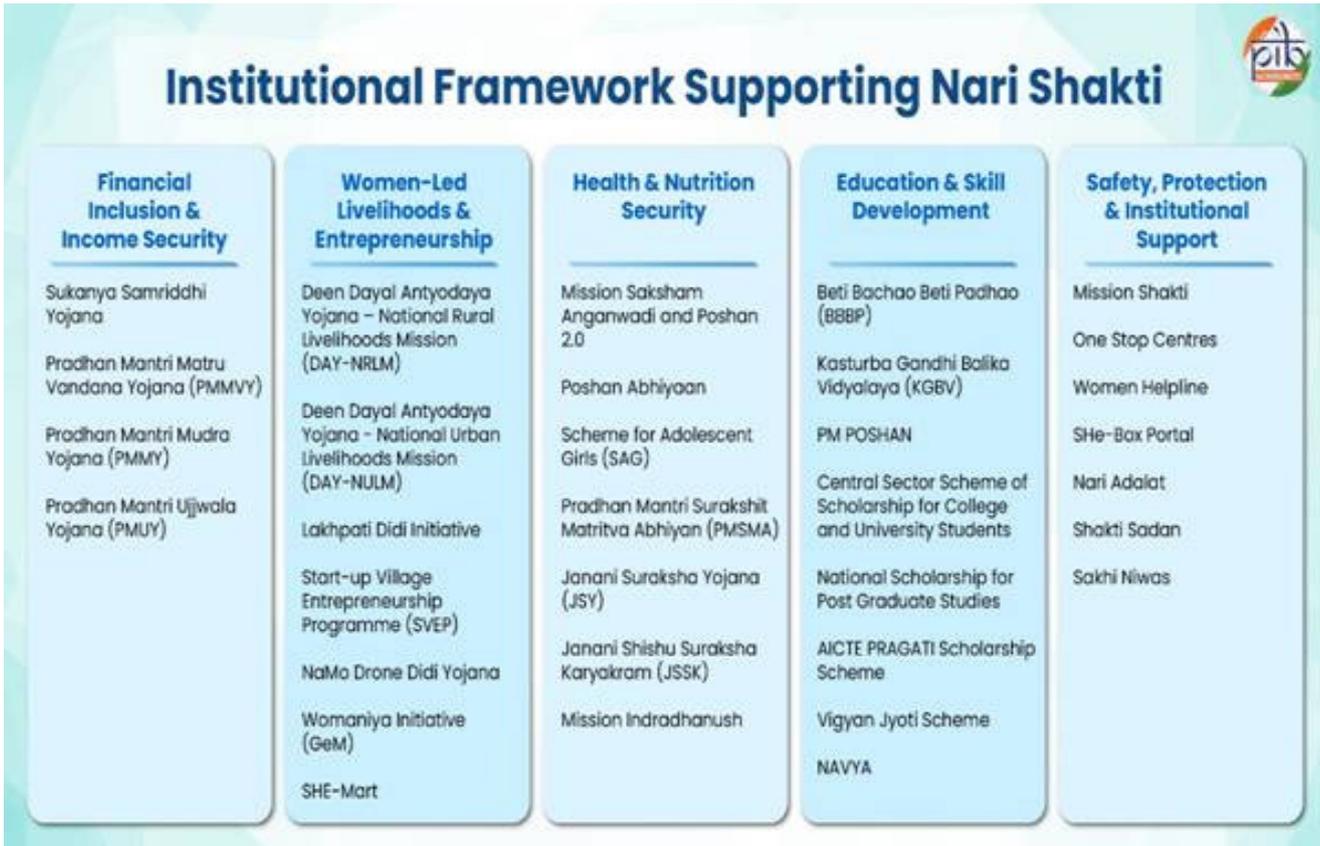


### Barriers to Women Led Development

- **Gender Discrimination:** Persistent cultural biases and stereotypes that limit opportunities for women in various sectors.
- **Lack of Access to Education:** Limited access to quality education, especially in rural areas, affecting girls' future opportunities.
- **Economic Inequality:** Women often face wage gaps, limited job opportunities, and unequal financial independence.
- **Safety and Security:** High rates of gender-based violence, including sexual harassment, domestic violence, and trafficking.
- **Health and Reproductive Rights:** Limited access to healthcare, reproductive rights, and maternal health services.
- **Child Marriage:** Prevalence of child marriage, particularly in rural areas, which affects women's health, education, and autonomy.
- **Political Representation:** Underrepresentation in political offices and decision-making roles.
- **Social Norms and Expectations:** Rigid societal roles that limit women's freedom and opportunities for self-expression and growth.
- **Workplace Harassment:** Gender-based harassment and lack of proper support structures in workplaces.

### India is a signatory to international treaties such as

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR, 1966).
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW, 1979).
- Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995).
- United Nations Convention Against Corruption (2003).
- Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.



### International Women's Day

- Every Year International Women's Day is celebrated on the **8th March**.
  - ♦ **Vladimir Lenin** declared March 8 as International Women's Day in **1922** to recognise the **women's role in the 1917 Russian Revolution**.
  - ♦ It was officially recognized by the **United Nations in 1977**.
- **The 2026 theme is "Rights. Justice. Action For ALL Women and Girls."**

### Key Constitutional Provisions Supporting Gender Equality

- **Article 15:** Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, while enabling the State to make special provisions for women and other disadvantaged groups to promote substantive equality.
- **Article 16:** Guarantees equality of opportunity in public employment, ensuring that all citizens have equal access to government positions without discrimination on grounds such as religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- **Article 39:** Directs the State to ensure equal livelihood opportunities for men and women.

- **Article 51(a)(e)** encourages citizens to renounce practices derogatory to women's dignity.
- **Article 42:** Mandates provision for maternity relief and humane working conditions
- **Article 243:** One-third of all directly elected seats and chairperson positions in Panchayats and Municipalities are reserved for women (including SC/ST women), with rotation among constituencies, and SC/ST reservations as provided by state law.

Source: PIB

## AI & FUTURE OF WORK: ANTHROPIC'S LABOUR MARKET STUDY

### Context

- A recent **labour market study** by **Anthropic** highlights the growing gap between the **theoretical capabilities of AI and its actual workplace usage**, and reveals **early signals of structural shifts** in employment.

### Key Highlights of Anthropic's Labour Market Study

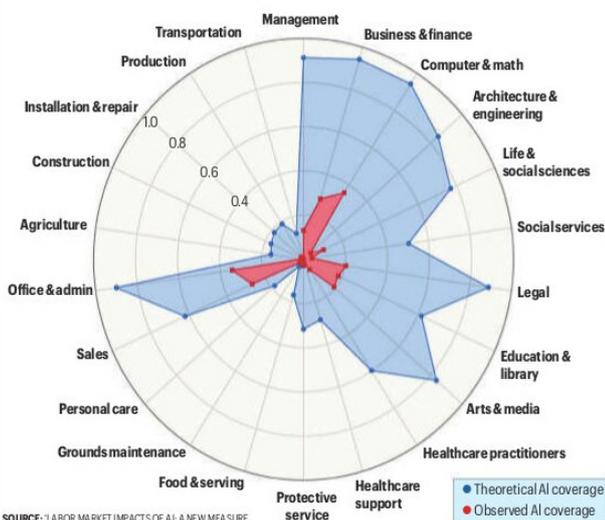
- **Introduction of a New Metric:** A new measure called '**Observed Exposure**' to assess the impact of AI on jobs.

- ◆ It combines task-level occupational data, academic estimates of AI capability, and real-world usage data from the Claude AI system.
- **Large Gap Between AI Capability and Actual Usage:** The study found that AI's theoretical ability to perform job tasks is much higher than its current use in professional settings.
  - ◆ For example, **Large Language Models (LLMs)** could theoretically perform **around 94% of tasks for computer and mathematics workers**, but real-world usage currently covers only **about 33% of those tasks**.
- **Knowledge-Based Occupations Most Exposed to AI:** Jobs involving **data analysis, coding, writing, and documentation** show the highest exposure to AI. Key occupations identified include computer programmers, financial analysts, customer service representatives, legal professionals, business analysts, office and administrative workers.
- **Decline in Entry-Level Hiring:** Since the launch of ChatGPT, hiring in AI-exposed occupations has shown noticeable changes.
  - ◆ Entry into high-exposure jobs among **workers aged 22–25 has fallen by about 14%**.
  - ◆ Companies are **reducing recruitment in entry-level positions** such as junior developers, graduate trainees, and analysts.
- **AI Impact Seen More in Hiring Than Layoffs:** Instead of large-scale layoffs, firms are **slowing down new hiring** while evaluating how much work AI systems can perform.
  - ◆ It suggests that the **early impact of AI is on labour market entry rather than existing employment**.
- **Implications for Global Economies:** Although the study focuses on the **United States**, its findings have global relevance.
- ◆ Countries with large **IT, business services, and knowledge-work sectors**, such as **India** may face significant labour market shifts due to AI-driven automation.
- **Early Stage of AI-Induced Labour Market Transformation:** The report concludes that while AI has strong potential to transform work, **current adoption remains limited**.
  - ◆ However, the trends in hiring patterns suggest **early structural changes that could reshape future employment markets**.

### Demographic Patterns in AI Exposure

- **Gender:** **54.4% of workers in the most AI-exposed occupations are female**, compared with **38.8% in less exposed roles**.
  - ◆ It reflects the concentration of women in sectors such as **administration, business services, and knowledge work** where AI tools are rapidly expanding.
- **Education:** Workers with **Bachelor's or graduate degrees** are disproportionately represented in high-exposure jobs.
  - ◆ Individuals with **graduate degrees are nearly four times more likely** to be in highly exposed occupations compared with low-exposure groups.
  - ◆ It suggests that **AI disruption may initially affect highly skilled knowledge workers rather than manual labour sectors**.
- **Ethnicity:** The data indicates demographic variation:
  - ◆ **White workers** constitute about **65.1% of the highly exposed group**.
  - ◆ **Asian workers** are nearly **twice as likely to be in high-exposure occupations**.
  - ◆ **Black and Hispanic workers** are comparatively underrepresented in these categories.

### • Which sectors are most at risk from AI?



SOURCE: LABOR MARKET IMPACTS OF AI: A NEW MEASURE AND EARLY EVIDENCE / ANTHROPIC

### Sectors Relatively Insulated from AI

- Occupations requiring **physical labour, manual dexterity, or real-world interaction** remain less vulnerable. It includes construction, agriculture, protective services, personal care services, and skilled trades.
- These roles depend heavily on **physical presence, situational awareness, and human interaction**, making them harder for current AI technologies to automate.

### Implications for India (Large IT Services & Knowledge-work Economy)

- **Risk to the IT Services Sector:** India's IT services industry, dominated by companies such as **Tata**

**Consultancy Services (TCS), Infosys, Wipro** relies heavily on services like data processing, contract analysis, compliance monitoring, and customer support.

- ◆ These are precisely the areas where **AI tools are advancing rapidly**.
- Recent developments highlight growing concerns:
  - ◆ The **Nifty IT index and major IT stocks have fallen by around 20% over the past year**.
  - ◆ Analysts at **Motilal Oswal** estimate that **9–12% of IT services revenues could disappear over the next four years**, translating to about **2% annual revenue growth loss**.
- These concerns intensified after Anthropic launched **AI workplace automation tools** capable of performing tasks such as contract review, legal compliance monitoring, financial analytics, sales data analysis.
  - ◆ Such tools challenge the **outsourcing-based service model** on which much of India's IT sector depends.

### Structural Challenges For India

- **Skill Gaps:** A significant portion of the population lacks strong **mathematical and scientific skills**.
- **Low R&D Investment:** India's spending on **research and development remains far lower than the US and China**.
- **Education System Limitations:** Insufficient emphasis on **advanced technology training and innovation**.
- Without significant improvements in these areas, India risks falling behind in the **global AI-driven economic transition**.

### Way Forward

- While AI presents risks to certain job categories, it does not necessarily imply widespread unemployment. Instead, it signals a **structural shift in the nature of work**.
- For policymakers and economies like India, key priorities include:
  - ◆ **Skilling and reskilling programmes;**
  - ◆ **Investment in AI research and innovation;**
  - ◆ **Education reforms focused on STEM and digital skills;**
  - ◆ **Encouraging AI-driven entrepreneurship;**
- Adapting early to these changes will be crucial in ensuring that AI becomes **a tool for productivity and growth rather than a source of economic disruption**.

Source: IE

## NEWS IN SHORT

### SHINE APP FOR WOMEN EMPLOYEES

#### In News

- Recently, the Indian Railways launched the **SHINE app on International Women's Day** to enhance safety and empowerment at work.

#### Sexual Harassment Incident Notification for Empowerment (SHINE) App

- It is **mobile app** for women employees to lodge complaints about **sexual harassment in the workplace**.
- It is designed to **maintain confidentiality and ensure complaints** are addressed quickly by the Internal Complaints Committee, in line with **Visakha guidelines (1997) and government instructions**.
- Complaints can be filed through the Human Resources Management System (HRMS) and the Employee Self Service portal.

Source :TH

### HOW VOTES FOR RAJYA SABHA ELECTIONS ARE CALCULATED

#### Context

- On March 16, the Assemblies of **ten states** will elect **37 MPs to Rajya Sabha**.

#### About

- Rajya Sabha has up to **250 members**, **12** of whom are nominated for their special knowledge of literature, science, art or social service. The others are elected.
- Unlike Lok Sabha, whose members are directly elected by citizens, Rajya Sabha members are **elected by state Assembly members** through the system of **proportional representation by a single, transferable vote**.
- **Each MLA has one vote** however, the vote is preferential: MLAs rank candidates as 1, 2, 3, 4... in order of preference.
  - ◆ A candidate must secure a minimum number of votes (quota) to get elected.
  - ◆ If a candidate gets more votes than the quota, the surplus votes are transferred to other candidates based on the next preference.
  - ◆ If seats are still vacant, the candidate with the lowest votes is eliminated, and their votes are transferred according to next preferences.
  - ◆ This continues until all seats are filled.

- **Rajya Sabha MP:** The minimum age to be a Rajya Sabha MP is 30.
  - ♦ Must be an elector for a parliamentary constituency in that State or territory.
  - ♦ The term of a Rajya Sabha member is six years, and one-third of the members retire every two years.
  - ♦ This ensures continuity, as Rajya Sabha is a permanent body that is never dissolved, unlike the Lok Sabha.

Source: IE

## ORUNODOI SCHEME

### In News

- The Assam Chief Minister announced plans to transfer ₹9,000 to approximately 40 lakh beneficiary families under the **Orunodoi scheme** through **direct benefit transfer (DBT)**.

### Orunodoi scheme

- **Orunodoi' or Arunodoi Scheme** is a new scheme of the Government of Assam launched in 2020.
- It envisages women empowerment, poverty alleviation and socio-economic inclusion of financially vulnerable women of the state through sustained financial assistance on a monthly basis, so that they are assured of minimum monthly cash flow.

### Benefits

- The Assam government's Orunodoi 3.0 Scheme provides financial support of ₹1,250 per month to women from low-income families via Direct Benefit Transfer.
- The amount covers various essential expenses: ₹400 for medicines, ₹200 for a 50% subsidy on 4 kg of pulses, ₹80 for a 50% sugar subsidy, ₹150 for fruits and vegetables, ₹150 for other essential needs, ₹170 for COVID-19-related expenses, and ₹250 for a subsidy on 50 units of electricity.

Source :TH

## AI ANIMAL DEEPPAKES ON THE RISE

### In News

- AI-generated animal videos are rapidly spreading on social media platforms like Meta AI, TikTok, YouTube Shorts, and X.

### AI-generated Animal Videos

- These videos, often called "AI slop," show sensational or unrealistic encounters between humans and animals, including violent or anthropomorphized scenarios.
- They are easy to create using generative AI tools and are incentivized by platforms that reward viral, low-effort content.

### Consequences

- Viewers may believe endangered animals are abundant or behave like humans.
- Children or adults may attempt unsafe interactions with animals, thinking they are harmless.
- Misleading videos can undermine efforts to educate the public, identify species, and protect wildlife.
- Potential for overtourism or demand for exotic pets, leading to wildlife trafficking and ecosystem disruption.
- Fake depictions of dangerous animals attacking humans can lead to harm against real animals.
- Entertainment-focused AI animal videos distort public perception, frustrate wildlife managers, and risk real-world harm.

### Expert view

- Conservation experts acknowledge AI's benefits in research, like identifying species in camera-trap images or analyzing bioacoustics, but strongly warn against AI videos made for entertainment.
- WWF-India's notes such videos distort public perception, creating real-world risks for both humans and animals.

Source :TH

