'Can AI draw a picture of a person writing with his / her left hand?'

Yes Possible! Please go through this Article

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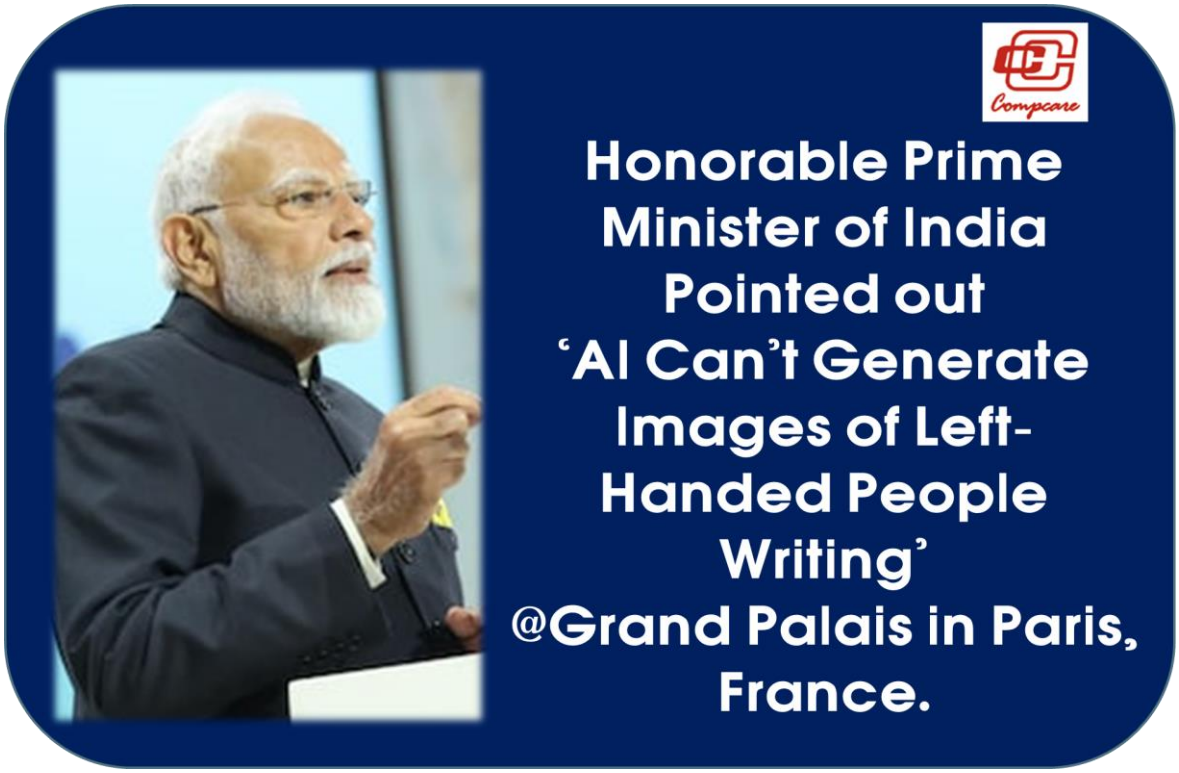
Honorable Prime Minister of India Pointed out 'AI Can't Generate Images of Left-Handed People Writing' @Grand Palais in Paris, France.


Prompted By
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'Can AI draw a picture of a person writing with his / her left hand?'

The latest trend is the question raised by Prime Minister Modi at the France Summit [Feb 2025]: 'Can AI draw a picture of a person writing with their left hand?' Despite asking repeatedly, AI apps keep drawing a person writing with their right hand!

Understanding the underlying reason for this will make it clear why AI behaves this way.

Before that, based on my research, I'll share a story of how I created a photo of a woman writing with her left hand through AI. Here is the photo of the woman writing with her left hand created by AI, based on the prompt I provided!

In the photos attached to this post, notice that both the male and female figures, in both realistic human form and cartoon style, are all depicted in the pose of writing with the right hand. These are all created by me using AI with prompt inputs.

Why do all the images generated by AI appear as if the person is writing with the right hand?

This is the reason. That is, within AI applications, when it comes to writing, it is programmed to assume it means writing with the right hand. While there are people who are used to writing with their left hand, this information has not been recorded in the AI. That is why, no matter how many times you ask it to show a person writing with their left hand, it still shows people writing with their right hand.

In the meantime, I lost a bit of patience and gave a prompt asking to create images of people holding a pen in both hands. As a result, AI created an image of a person holding pens in both hands, bundled together.

I gained a little confidence. After all, persistence pays off, right? By using different strategies and creating over 100 prompts, I kept asking AI to draw a person writing with their left hand. Through this, AI started recording the information that people can write with their left hand as input.

Finally, success. AI gave the photo of a woman writing with her left hand.

Not failure, the training we give to AI!

I said I tried 100 times, right? That doesn't mean all of them were failures. It was an exercise to make AI understand that there are people who are accustomed to using their left hand. This is how we train AI. The information it receives is based on how people around the world interact with it. It trains accordingly. Would you like to learn more in detail?

How to train Ai?

To get what we need from AI, we give it a 'prompt.' A prompt is what we say or ask. It processes the prompt and acts accordingly. If it doesn't fully understand the question we're asking, it will provide an answer that it understands. We can keep asking it again and again until we get the answer we need. AI works across all platforms like WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger, etc. Just as we understand getting used to AI means asking it for what we need, getting AI to understand our nature and providing what we need based on our nature is what we mean by training AI.

What is our nature? How do we make AI understand it?

Whether it's Meta, ChatGPT, Gemini AI, Copilot, or any application, whatever we input the most, it begins to improve its database and operate based on that. If we start interacting with it daily, it will understand our nature and start providing outputs that suit us. That's why platforms like Meta, ChatGPT, Gemini AI, and Copilot show two icons, Positive Thumbs Up and Negative Thumbs Up, after every response.

If we click the Positive Thumbs Up icon, it will take the information we input for its database research. If we click the

Negative Thumbs Up, it will remove errors and further refine its database for accuracy.

Why does AI provide the same type of images?

A few months ago, I was invited as a special guest to speak at a seminar on AI at Karikudi Alagappa University. During that time, a question was asked by a professor from Madurai American College, and here I am sharing both the question and the explanation I provided in response.

Professor's Question: 'In AI applications, no matter how much we write detailed scripts (Prompting) to have our country's traditional paintings drawn, they don't come out as expected. For example, for people associated with Saivism, the painting should depict them wearing vibhuti, and for people associated with Vaishnavism, it should show them wearing a namam (tilak). But AI applications either create paintings without anything on the forehead or create paintings with namam or vibhuti for everyone. Why does this happen?'

My Answer: AI applications function based on the type of information that has been input into them. They understand and provide solutions for us, either in written form, images, sound, or light, based on the data they've been trained on. Additionally, pre-existing examples must also be input into them. AI applications accept what we provide, compare it with the pre-existing models within them, and based on the output from previous work and the experience gained from it, they give us the solution.

In order for AI to give us what we expect, we need to be able to ask it the right questions. This is called prompting. Next, the input for the topic we ask must already have been entered into

it. For example, we can ask a doctor questions related to medicine because their brain is largely filled with information and experiences related to medicine. However, if we ask them questions about mechanical engineering, they may not be able to answer accurately because their brain is unlikely to have collected information related to that field.

If someone is speaking or writing in-depth about a subject, it means that they must have deep knowledge, have learned it, and gained experience about that subject. This is logic.

The same logic applies to AI applications. We must input information into AI and teach it. Only then can it analyze and provide a response that suits our question.

The extent to which information is input into those applications determines how accurate their responses will be. Additionally, as more people use these applications, they gain experience. That's when they get trained to provide precise answers. The reason is that AI doesn't operate just based on the information it already has. It also uses previous responses given to other users as examples to formulate new answers. For example, if someone asks AI to draw a picture of Krishna, it will compare the new request with a previous image of Krishna that it has created and generate a new one using references like the blue color, flute, and peacock feather. That's why I say, AI applications will only gain experience once many people start using them.

Moreover, in our country, AI applications should have information about our literature, art, and language input into them. It is only when our people use them that AI will be trained on how to answer various questions and how to respond. The information collected within them, the training methods we provide, and the previous experiences they gain will all come together, allowing the AI to learn, think, and act on its own. If AI applications are developed with this in mind but are left unused, they will be ineffective and will not function properly.

AI applications need a lot of teaching, frequent usage, and critical thinking. Only then will they gain the capability to work smartly. When our country's researchers begin focusing on developing AI applications, only then will our national information start being input into them. Understand this well, we are not saying that we must create AI software for ourselves (although we are happy if we do, as we are doing that). Whether it's American or Chinese AI software, AI applications

for our national needs should be created using them. Only then will we get better responses from these software.

AI is universal. It sticks to whoever uses it the most. That's all. It does not recognize differences in country, ethnicity, caste, or religion. It only learns if we feed it wrong information and train it that way.

For AI to provide accurate answers regarding the people, customs, virtues, art, literature, language, etc., of this universe, these details must be inputted and trained into it. If we want to get the right answers about other living beings as well, the relevant information about them must also be inputted into AI. All the particles of this universe, from the smallest to the largest, must be captured as data and fed into AI applications for training. Only then will AI think and act in a way that is similar to us. Until then, the answers we get from it will be somewhat off. We will have to edit and use them.

How do children learn to speak in the language that their parents speak at home?

The same principle applies to AI and artificial intelligence!

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