

Understanding Bias in AI Responses about Colonization

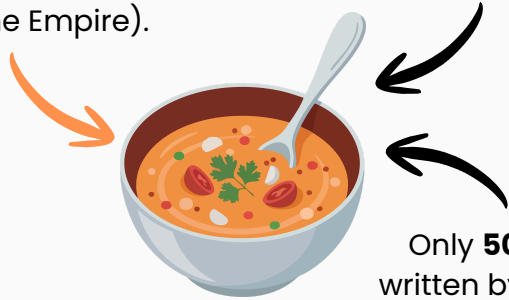
Why is AI biased? The Soup Analogy

Imagine that an AI is like a large pot of soup. To make this soup, we used 1,000 history books as ingredients:

800 books were written by British officials and historians in the 19th century (at the height of the Empire).

150 books were written by modern Western historians.

Only **50 books** were written by the colonized people themselves (the victims or local rebels).



The Question: What will the soup taste like?

It will taste like the first 800 books. The AI doesn't 'know' that these books are biased or one-sided; it simply thinks this is the standard recipe for history.

Because the AI is trained on a massive amount of Western, digitized data, it naturally reproduces the perspective of the people who wrote that data.

The AI is a "mirror." If 80% of the historical texts available online are in English and written by Western historians during the 19th and 20th centuries, the AI "learns" that this is the truth. It reflects the dominant voice, not necessarily the truth.

When you analyze an AI-generated response, you must be careful and think critically. AI does not always give a neutral, complete, or fair answer. It can reflect biases present in the data it was trained on. To identify these limits, you should look for **4 important red flags**.

EUROCENTRIC

(The "Superiority" bias):
When the AI assumes that European technology, laws, or religion are the only signs of "civilization" or "progress."

ONE-SIDED

(The "Silence" bias):
When the AI only speaks from the point of view of the British colonizers, as if the colonized people had no voice or opinion.

SANITIZED

(The "Clean-up" bias):
When the AI uses "polite" or "professional" words to hide violence, death, or suffering.

OVERSIMPLIFIED

(The "Shortcut" bias):
When the AI treats a massive human tragedy or a complex 100-year struggle as a simple "event" or a "logistical issue."

