Capitalist Artificial Intelligence, Challenges for the Left and Possible Alternatives

Technology in the Service of Capital or a Tool for Liberation?

Rezgar Akrawi

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1 Introduction

1.1 Why This Book? And Why Now?

With the rapid developments in artificial intelligence and its growing impact on various aspects of life, from the economy and politics to science, culture, thought, and creativity, it has become present everywhere, shaking the world and evolving at an unprecedented pace. It is now essential to present a comprehensive leftist analysis of this pivotal topic. Artificial intelligence has become a fundamental pillar in reshaping labor relations, modes of production, and managing mass consciousness, surpassing the traditional tools previously used by capitalism.
The absence of an in-depth leftist analysis of artificial intelligence leaves the field open for capitalist elites to steer the discussion in ways that serve their class interests and impose their one-sided vision from their own perspective.

Therefore, there is an urgent need for an analysis that reveals how artificial intelligence is used today, not only as a production tool but also as a means of tightening control over labor and consciousness, restructuring markets, and imposing a digital reality dominated by major powers and monopolistic tech companies capable of directing the fates of individuals and societies through algorithms and big data.

Artificial intelligence today, under capitalism, is not merely a commodity or a powerful tool, it is a highly influential mechanism in reshaping mass consciousness in sophisticated and unprecedented ways. Rather than merely automating manual and intellectual labor, developing production tools, enhancing creativity, facilitating various tasks, increasing efficiency, improving health and educational services, and

advancing scientific research, it is employed through targeted algorithms to reshape mass consciousness in ways that serve capitalism.
This is done through soft, scientific, indirect, and imperceptible methods whose effects accumulate gradually over time. As a result, a "false consciousness" is formed that reinforces capitalism as an eternal, irreplaceable system.

1.2 Why a Leftist Perspective on Artificial Intelligence?

This work was thus presented as an initial contribution to offering a socialist critical perspective on artificial intelligence from the standpoint of digital leftism, whether in deepening capital's dominance or exploring its potential as a tool of liberation within a socialist horizon. This study is not merely theoretical analysis but a theoretical-practical attempt to open a leftist debate on artificial intelligence and to propose realistic alternatives to liberate technology from the grip of powerful states and monopolistic corporations, or at least to define and frame its role in the near term and steer it toward serving social justice, equality, and democracy.

The struggle over technology is not a battle against science itself but against the monopoly of its use by dominant forces to increase profits and reinforce domination. Artificial intelligence should not be seen as a threat in itself, but rather as a new battleground whose contours are defined by the balance of social, political, economic, and intellectual forces.

In times of crisis, capitalism resorts to reproducing and reinventing itself through advanced scientific and technological tools, allowing it to overcome challenges to a large extent without touching its exploitative

core. For example, during the global financial crisis of 2008, capitalist governments used scientific development, tools, and public funds to save the economy and overcome the crisis, ensuring the continuity of the financial system while making the working classes bear the cost of the losses.

Likewise, during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, many on the left believed capitalism was in a deep crisis it could not survive, but once again, it did. States and major corporations intensified the use of automation, artificial intelligence, and remote work, which helped sustain the capitalist economy and maintain production through new mechanisms despite the crisis and widespread lockdowns in many countries. However, this trend reduced reliance on human labor and increased corporate profits, while millions faced precarious work conditions or were laid off entirely.

These policies show how capitalism benefits from science and technology as tools to overcome crises and restructure the system to ensure its continuity. Capitalism even borrows and employs some Marxist and socialist ideas when needed, such as state intervention and compensating marginalized groups, but only as temporary measures aimed at stabilizing the system, not changing it. Once the crises end, any reforms or gains achieved by the masses are rolled back, and exploitation is reproduced with more advanced mechanisms.

In light of the challenges posed by the digital era, the left can benefit from this flexibility and scientific progress, not by compromising its emancipatory principles, but by rethinking and developing its discourse, tools, and strategies scientifically to keep pace with rapid transformations. This requires using modern scientific tools effectively, not only to analyze social, economic, and political issues with precision, but also to develop a realistic, scientific political discourse and flexible organizational mechanisms capable of expanding the base of the left and

attracting the masses, especially young people who grew up in a world dominated by technology.

The use of some tools, and even scientific ideas, developed by capitalism for development and overcoming crises does not mean accepting or assimilating its values, but rather forms a scientific strategy to exploit them in the service of social justice, equality, reducing class disparity, and defending fundamental rights as a transitional step toward building a more humane and just socialist system.

If the First Industrial Revolution changed the equations of material production by introducing machines and steam power, leading to the development of industry and thus accelerating the capitalist exploitation of the working class inside factories, then the Second Industrial Revolution expanded this model through electricity and production lines, which further concentrated capital and bourgeois control. The Third Industrial Revolution, known as the computing and communications revolution, inaugurated a new phase of labor division by introducing computers and digital automation into production lines, facilitating human communication, and breaking the monopoly on media and information.

Today, the digital revolution, or what is known as the Fourth Industrial Revolution, marks a qualitative leap that reshapes the equations of control over knowledge and information, and redefines social relations, making it a new and critical arena of class struggle.

In the digital age, knowledge, data, and information have become among the most important production resources. These are exploited to enhance capitalist domination, making the possession of technology and control over the flow of knowledge one of the decisive factors in modern class conflict. The means of production are no longer limited to factories, farms, and offices, data and algorithms have become central tools in

reproducing capitalist hegemony in invisible ways, through controlling public opinion and directing social behavior.

Nevertheless, despite all these massive transformations, most leftist organizations, at varying degrees, are still digitally lagging behind, placing them in a position of weakness against the advanced digital machine of capitalism. This lag is not only due to a lack of technical tools but also reflects a lack of clear political vision for using technology in the service of struggle. The digital divide facing leftist organizations is not merely a lack of technical capabilities, it reflects a significant and unintended weakness in realizing that digital expansion and development have become an existential condition for the continuation and advancement of socialist struggle.

The left's lack of digital tools makes it like an "ant" facing an "elephant", as capitalism possesses unprecedented power to control the digital space, shape public consciousness, steer information, and suffocate any alternative movement that opposes its system. The persistence of this gap means the left will remain targeted by digital control, restriction, and exclusion policies, which limits its ability to organize, influence, resist effectively, and achieve its humanist alternatives.

While the left is currently losing one of the battles, because it still treats technology as a secondary tool of capitalism instead of seeing it as one of the main arenas of class struggle, this battle is not yet over. Victory will not come through slogans but by turning vision into concrete action plans that rely on conscious and active use of technology and offer viable alternatives capable of confronting the digital dominance of capitalism. The left cannot remain in a defensive position, it must enter the technological battlefield with a clear strategy, not as a passive user of technology, but as an active player in reshaping its future.

When the left succeeds in integrating technology into its emancipatory project, it can break out of the marginality of digital presence to become

an organizational force capable of adapting to the digital age and developing new tools and strategies that enable it to confront capitalist dominance with more balanced capacities, potentially allowing it to regain the initiative in future struggles.

Nevertheless, no matter how advanced technology becomes, it cannot replace conscious human organization. The real strength of any progressive leftist movement does not lie in the tools it uses, despite their significant impact, but in the organized human being capable of harnessing them in service of their goals.

Artificial intelligence and technology may be effective tools in enhancing the possibilities of struggle, organization, and mobilization, but they will never replace solidarity, political and grassroots organizing, and field work, which remain the primary driver of any radical change on the ground. Reliance on technological tools should not turn into a substitute for direct political struggle through digital work, because real struggle happens in the field and among the people, while the digital space remains a supportive, effective, and complementary arena, but not a replacement.

As leftists, we strive to present emancipatory alternatives in various social fields, such as the economy, justice, rights, equality, and socialist transformation. However, a clear, comprehensive, and alternative leftist digital vision has yet to be developed to seriously confront the technological domination of capitalism, despite how dangerous this control is in reinforcing and solidifying capitalist hegemony and ideology over future generations.

The most important dialectical lesson here is that technology is not just a "neutral tool", but a battleground of class struggle that must be engaged with scientific and strategic awareness. Science has never been a purely objective advancement, it has always been conditioned by who owns it, who uses it, and how it is used. The problem does not lie in the identity

of artificial intelligence itself, but in its monopoly by capitalist forces and its redeployment to deepen class conflict.

Therefore, the left cannot merely critique technology and how it is used, it must develop its own leftist and progressive alternatives and propose new mechanisms for using it, working within progressive, democratic, and transparent frameworks under community oversight, to serve human goals instead of being just a tool for exploitation and profit maximization.

Confrontation is not limited to understanding the structure of digital hegemony, it requires penetrating the digital fortress of capitalism, not just standing at its gates shouting!! Just as Marx and Engels turned science in their time into a weapon against capitalism, the left today is called upon to be an active force in this arena, not just a passive observer or submissive user subject to the digital capitalist system.

1.3 What Does This Book Offer?

This book aims to present an integrated critical perspective on artificial intelligence from a contemporary leftist standpoint, based on the principles of digital leftism, which seeks to employ technology, scientific and cognitive progress, and rights-based frameworks as essential tools in developing leftist struggle, intellectually, organizationally, and among the masses.

In light of the dominance of digital capitalism, the book proposes progressive alternatives and visions for liberating technology and directing it to serve society, through developing leftist and progressive models for managing artificial intelligence, by building digital leftist

internationals to confront digital hegemony and reduce digital illiteracy within leftist organizations.

This work is not limited to theoretical propositions, it also provides practical analytical tools supported by examples whenever possible, to clarify the ideas in real-world terms. It includes illustrations and comparative tables highlighting the essential differences between capitalist and leftist views on artificial intelligence, making the proposed ideas easier for readers to grasp.

Additionally, the book includes a dedicated section answering the most controversial questions about artificial intelligence, its future, and technology in general, clarifying terms, some of which are new and not yet circulated in leftist discourse, such as “digital detention,” “digital assassination,” and “digital self-censorship,” serving as a concise and accurate reference for understanding these issues from a progressive leftist perspective. The book also provides a focused summary at the beginning for those interested in quickly accessing the main ideas.

If the language of the book feels difficult, or if some terms and concepts seem unclear, it is suggested to start with the questions and answers section, which provides a simplified and comprehensive entry point that facilitates a smoother and deeper reading of the rest of the book.

1.4 Language of the Book

To ensure the book's content reaches the widest possible audience of readers, a clear and direct linguistic style has been adopted, avoiding complex language and specialized or academic technical terms, with the aim of making the proposed ideas as comprehensible as possible for everyone, regardless of their technical or scientific backgrounds.

English terminology has also been avoided. This approach reflects the conviction that knowledge should be accessible clearly and without linguistic barriers, which enhances interaction with the content and opens it up to the widest circle of interested readers, whether specialists or not.

Despite its complexities, technology and artificial intelligence affect all aspects of daily life, making it essential to simplify the technical discourse without stripping it of its critical or analytical depth as much as possible.

1.5 Digital and Free Publishing of the Book

The book will be published digitally, in both Arabic and English simultaneously, via the global publishing platform Amazon, given its broad digital publishing capabilities and compatibility with various applications and devices, which contributes to the wide and global distribution of the book. It will be priced at the lowest possible cost, one dollar, as it cannot initially be offered for free, to ensure its accessibility to the largest number of readers, without granting Amazon exclusive publishing rights.

Therefore, it will also be made available for free, simultaneously, on several platforms and websites specializing in book publishing, based on the principle that knowledge is a shared human right and should not be subject to material restrictions, it must be accessible to all. The struggle for knowledge justice is no less important than the struggle for social, economic, and political justice.

At present, there is no intention to publish a printed version of the book, given the many advantages of digital publishing, which include low-cost or free distribution, broad global reach, ease of updates and

modifications, and the positive environmental impact of reducing paper consumption and environmental harm from printing.

Digital publishing also aligns with modern trends in reading and knowledge consumption, especially among younger generations, where there is increasing reliance on e-books due to their flexibility, rapid distribution, and ease of download across various devices, making them more compatible with modern reading habits. However, the option of print publication is not ruled out in the future, should a strong need or broad demand for a printed version arise.

1.6 Copyright

This book is available to everyone without any ownership restrictions, and anyone is free to use its content, preferably with attribution to the source, although it is not mandatory. Through this, I aim to encourage a knowledge-sharing approach that promotes the spread of leftist content in particular and contributes to enriching the broader knowledge community.
In my view, knowledge is not a commodity that should be restricted by ownership rights, it should be accessible to all as a human right and as part of the ongoing struggle against the monopolization of information. Therefore, this book is presented in a spirit of intellectual solidarity, calling for the liberation of knowledge from the constraints of capitalism, copyright, and intellectual property, and ensuring its widest possible accessibility, far from the commercial barriers that hinder and restrict the circulation of ideas.

1.7 Use of Feminine and Masculine Forms in the Book's Language and Linguistic Justice

I have tried, as much as possible, to use both feminine and masculine forms in all central points of this book, based on an egalitarian, emancipatory conviction that language is not just a communication tool but a battlefield that reflects gender discrimination and patriarchal dominance in society. Masculine-exclusive discourse has never been neutral, it has been part of the patriarchal system that entrenches the marginalization and exclusion of women from the public sphere. Nonetheless, I encountered linguistic challenges in some places due to the constraints of the Arabic language, which make dual repetition cumbersome in textual structure. This occasionally forced me to use general formulations or default to the masculine form, despite my critical awareness of this issue.

This was not a political choice, but rather a result of linguistic and technical constraints imposed by the context. I offer a sincere apology to all the comrades, women and men, who deserved to see their language reflected more fairly.

I recognize that achieving linguistic justice is an integral part of feminist and leftist struggle against all forms of discrimination, and that language is not just a reflection of reality but a tool for reproducing or transforming it. For this reason, I affirm that all the analyses and concepts presented in this book are directed equally toward women and men, workers of all genders, and everyone engaged in the common struggle against the capitalist patriarchal system. I hope this work contributes to developing a feminist leftist discourse that liberates language, supported by progressive artificial intelligence, just as it liberates consciousness and society.

1.8 Clarification on the Terms "Electronic" and "Digital"

In this book, the terms “electronic” and “digital” are used to refer to intersecting concepts in some instances, though each has distinct implications depending on historical and functional context. The term “electronic” is historically associated with concepts like “e-government,” “e-commerce,” and “Electronic left, e-left” reflecting the foundational stages of adopting technology in politics, administration, organization, and economics.

The term “digital,” on the other hand, is used to describe more complex and expansive technological transformations in the modern era, such as “digital economy,” “digital detention,” “digital assassination,” and others, expressing the evolution of technological infrastructure, production and control mechanisms, repression tools, and contemporary capitalist instruments.

To ensure conceptual clarity, the book adopts a consistent methodology in using both terms: “electronic” is retained for concepts established in classical political and technical literature, while “digital” is designated to describe the accelerated technological developments and their political, economic, social, and intellectual implications, especially within the context of digital capitalist hegemony. This distinction aims to enhance conceptual consistency.

2 Acknowledgment and Dedication

I extend my deep thanks to all the dear comrades, women and men, whose valuable comments and suggestions greatly contributed to enriching and developing the content of this book. These contributions helped address many missing aspects and refine the proposed ideas, making the presentation more comprehensive, accurate, and effective in addressing the issue of artificial intelligence from a progressive leftist perspective.

This work would not have taken its current shape without the deep discussions, critical insights, and bold contributions that confirmed the importance of developing a digital leftist discourse capable of confronting capitalist hegemony in the technological field.

These collective efforts reflect the true spirit of joint struggle, for no leftist project can achieve its goals without collective work, critical thinking, and active engagement with diverse opinions that enrich and broaden the horizon of ideas. Therefore, I dedicate this book first to them, and to everyone contributing to the effective use of technology and working to develop and build progressive and leftist technological alternatives aimed at employing them in the service of human liberation, social justice, and socialist transformation.

I also hope this effort is another step along a long path that requires further research, development, practical application, and collective work so that the left may regain the initiative, not only in the technological arena but also across all fronts of struggle, to create a more just and equal socialist future.

Finally, I dedicate this work to all those who continue to struggle in intellectual, organizational, technical, and other fields to restore the values of freedom, equality, and socialism worldwide, and to everyone

who resists and opposes all forms of capitalist domination and seeks to build a more just world where technology and resources are used in the service of all humanity.

3 Book Summary: Main Ideas in Brief

3.1 Artificial Intelligence: Reproducing Class Domination Through More Advanced Means

As Karl Marx noted in many of his works, every technological leap within the capitalist system does not lead to human liberation but to the reproduction of class domination by more advanced means. Therefore, current technological developments are not neutral, they take shape within prevailing relations of production. Artificial intelligence, despite its enormous potential to serve humanity, has become a tool used by the bourgeoisie to strengthen its control over labor, dominate resources, and reshape mass consciousness in ways that serve the capitalist system.

Just as machines were used during the industrial revolution to intensify exploitation instead of reducing working hours, artificial intelligence today is employed in automation to lower production costs and reduce the need for human labor in most cases, imposing more precarious and less secure working conditions.

This also deepens alienation, as manual and intellectual workers are turned into human tools in their workplaces and replaced by algorithms, which leads to increased unemployment or forces them to seek alternative work. At the same time, new production relations are imposed in which the bourgeoisie tightens its grip on the means of digital production. In this context, artificial intelligence becomes a tool for reproducing exploitation in its most advanced form.

3.2 Artificial Intelligence as a Tool for Control, Repression, and Mass Consciousness Washing

Capitalist control over artificial intelligence no longer stops at reproducing relations of production, it has also become a direct tool of control and political repression. Today, artificial intelligence is used in mass surveillance systems, facial recognition, analysis of political behavior of individuals and groups, and more. This allows repressive regimes, even in so-called democratic countries, to preemptively intervene to weaken or thwart any potential radical leftist resistance that crosses the pre-established "red lines," i.e., poses a serious threat to the structure of the capitalist system.

Digital surveillance today goes beyond merely deleting content or blocking accounts. It takes the form of "voluntary self-censorship," where individuals begin adjusting their speech and opinions out of fear of censorship or digital penalties. This reduces the ability of leftist and progressive organizations to mobilize the masses and helps turn the internet, to a large extent, into a space governed by capitalist market logic and state dominance.

In addition to its role in reshaping labor relations and enhancing control and repression, most applications of artificial intelligence, just like media in all its past and present forms, are used as tools for manipulating mass awareness and instilling capitalist values. This is done through algorithms that control information flow, steer public discourse, and attempt to impose a singular cultural reality that reinforces market dominance and individual consumption as natural and inevitable values.

Today, artificial intelligence is among the most effective tools for entrenching this ideological hegemony. Algorithms are configured to guide the masses toward accepting capitalism as the best, even eternal, system. This is done gradually, softly, and imperceptibly, giving users a false impression that the system is entirely neutral.

Over time, the public may be transformed into a "docile herd easily led," weakening class consciousness by flattening progressive and critical

thought and reducing political discourse to trivial side issues, instead of analyzing the existing political, economic, and social structure based on exploitation.

3.3 The Leftist Alternative: Confronting Digital Slavery and Liberating Technology

Redirecting artificial intelligence to serve the people rather than capital requires developing open-source, transparent systems with neutral orientations, democratically managed and subject to community oversight, as a currently feasible solution. It also requires passing international legislation to regulate its operation to ensure it serves society as a whole, until progressive, leftist alternatives based on community ownership are proposed as a necessary solution, far from the monopoly of major corporations.

We must struggle to ensure artificial intelligence is used to reduce working hours without lowering wages, achieve fair distribution of resources, and promote justice and equality, etc., enabling humanity to benefit from technology in its broadest forms and to build a better world.

The struggle over artificial intelligence cannot be separated from the broader class struggle. Therefore, the fight against the exploitation of artificial intelligence and technology in general is a vital part of the broader struggle for human liberation from capitalist exploitation.

Liberating technology from the grip of capital and redirecting it to serve the masses and achieve social justice and a socialist alternative is not merely a choice, it is a historical necessity imposed by the growing contradictions within the capitalist system itself.

This must be one of the main tasks of leftist, progressive, and rights-based forces around the world; otherwise, we will face a new era of digital slavery, if we are not already living in it, where capitalist elites control every aspect of life, from labor to thought, consciousness, and daily existence.

3.4 Building Digital Leftist Internationals

Humanity today faces unprecedented global control by major tech corporations, capitalist states, and authoritarian regimes over artificial intelligence and technology in general. This makes the formation of global leftist alliances and internationals an inevitable necessity to confront this hegemony.

These alliances must go beyond ideological differences among various leftist and progressive organizations, aiming to unify efforts broadly, and especially in this field, to develop alternative open-source or leftist technologies that serve social justice and equality.

This confrontation requires adopting effective policies and programs, such as securing independent funding through cooperative financing and popular support campaigns, away from conditional funding from capitalist governments. It is also necessary to struggle for the imposition of progressive tax policies on major tech corporations and redirecting part of their massive profits to support social and cooperative projects.

The expected capitalist reaction cannot be ignored, dominant corporations and states will impose legal and technical obstacles to thwart any progressive leftist technological alternatives, even suppressing and sabotaging them in various ways. Therefore, it is crucial to adopt proactive strategies to develop systems resistant to technological repression that ensure digital independence and the ability to compete technologically.

3.5 Attracting Youth, Developing Skills, and Eliminating Digital Illiteracy within Leftist Organizations

Artificial intelligence and digital technology represent a new and important arena of class struggle. Capitalism continues to invest intensively and constantly in digital tools to strengthen its hegemony, while most leftist organizations suffer from a clear digital gap. Digital presence is no longer limited to managing social media pages or publishing statements online, it has become a strategic necessity requiring the development of independent technological infrastructure, owned and managed by leftist and progressive organizations. To ensure the survival of the left in this era, it is essential to focus on eliminating digital illiteracy through training programs that enable leaders and members to understand and effectively use digital tools, and even contribute to their development.

Youth play a pivotal role in this transformation, as they have the ability to quickly absorb technological developments and apply them effectively in leftist activism. Through their skills in areas such as social networks, YouTube, artificial intelligence, digital security, data analysis, and more, they can not only bridge the digital gap within leftist organizations but also lead them toward building independent digital policies. This also requires attracting technical talents to leftist thought and creating flexible organizational environments that allow engineers, programmers, and all those interested in technology to work on independent progressive projects away from monopolistic corporations.

These efforts should include the establishment of digital schools and open local and global workshops that offer advanced technical training in areas such as optimal and effective use of technology, digital security,

data analysis, collaborative software development, and more. Leftist influence should also be strengthened across professional networks and technical platforms to expand the reach of progressive ideas within technological circles and draw them into the ranks of the left.

3.6 The Position on Current Applications of Artificial Intelligence

The important question here is: can leftist forces benefit from current artificial intelligence, despite it being a capitalist, non-neutral product?

The answer is not a simple yes or no. Until progressive leftist alternatives are developed, leftist and progressive movements can carefully and critically utilize existing artificial intelligence to expand their influence in confronting capitalist hegemony and authoritarian systems. This technology can be employed to analyze political and social data, understand patterns of economic change, and identify the most pressing issues for working-class communities.

Artificial intelligence can also be used to study public opinion trends, which could help leftist movements develop more scientific, realistic, and effective programs and policies, based not only on what is desired but on what is possible, grounded in real needs that lead toward various leftist theories, not the other way around. It can enhance their capacity for political and mass influence.

Additionally, artificial intelligence can be an effective tool for exposing the misinformation practiced by capitalist institutions and authoritarian regimes, analyzing dominant media discourse to dismantle manipulation and ideological control, and countering it with a progressive leftist narrative that is advanced and oppositional, contributing to raising mass awareness.

These tools can enhance leftist media that reflects the interests of working classes and marginalized groups, making it possible to reach broader audiences and present anti-capitalist and anti-authoritarian content in more impactful and cost-effective ways.

Organizationally, artificial intelligence can improve coordination and interaction mechanisms within leftist organizations by analyzing organizational dynamics, identifying strengths and weaknesses, and enhancing cohesion among members and groups.

It also aids in information management within organizations, assessing the effectiveness of current policies, identifying successful working patterns, and thus improving collective organizational performance, reducing bureaucracy, and fostering smoother, more effective internal communication.

However, it is crucial to approach this technology with caution and critical awareness, ensuring it remains a supportive tool rather than a dominant force. It must be used to reinforce political and mass organization and field struggle, without becoming a substitute for them. Strict human oversight and auditing must always be applied. It is essential to avoid falling into the trap of over-reliance on technology or allowing it to reshape the priorities of struggle according to its technical logic rooted in a capitalist environment.

3.7 Conclusions

Liberating artificial intelligence and digital technology from the grip of capital and transforming them into tools that serve the people is an urgent struggle in the face of a capitalist system that harnesses these technologies to reinforce class domination and deepen social inequalities. Technology must not remain under the control of monopolistic corporations and dominant authoritarian states, it should be placed under democratic popular oversight that redirects it toward

achieving justice and equality, dismantling exploitative production relations, and building a democratic socialist society based on collective ownership and community management of digital resources. Technological use must also comply with strict environmental standards, employing artificial intelligence to reduce environmental harm instead of becoming a new tool for resource depletion and climate deterioration.

However, resisting this hegemony cannot happen individually or in isolation, it requires building digital leftist internationals and progressive alliances capable of imposing progressive technological alternatives and strengthening cooperation and coordination among leftist and progressive organizations, labor unions, human rights groups, and technology advocates.

Independent financial resources must also be secured to support these efforts through cooperative and collective funding mechanisms. Moreover, the digital gap within leftist organizations must be bridged by promoting digital literacy, attracting technical talent, and creating open-source progressive educational platforms focused on programming, data analysis, and information security skills in service of social and political causes.

The left cannot remain a spectator to technological developments, it must penetrate the digital fortress not only by criticizing the existing system but also by producing its own leftist technical alternatives.

In the current stage, leftist organizations must approach artificial intelligence with caution and critical awareness, leveraging its potential in political analysis, mass mobilization, media, and more, while persistently working to develop independent technological tools free from the control of major corporations.

The struggle to liberate technology is inseparable from the class struggle against capitalism, and true liberation cannot be achieved without

collective control over the tools of digital production. Ultimately, the issue is not just about technology, it is about the struggle over the future of human society itself.

4 Introduction

Artificial intelligence is one of the most prominent innovations of the modern digital revolution. It has provided tremendous possibilities for enhancing productivity, advancing science and public services, and contributing to solving many of the challenges facing humanity. It has brought about fundamental transformations across various fields, making it a cornerstone of the development of modern societies.

Artificial intelligence is an advanced branch of information technology sciences aimed at developing systems capable of simulating human intelligence through high-performance computing and intelligent software. It relies on advanced algorithms and machine learning and deep learning techniques to analyze data, recognize patterns, and make decisions independently or semi-independently based on input data and parameters.

Artificial intelligence also processes and recycles the massive amounts of data generated by users, giving it an increasing capacity for adaptation and self-development. This technology is currently used in a wide range of sectors such as medicine and healthcare, where it contributes to diagnosing diseases and analyzing medical data, education through developing interactive learning systems, as well as industry, economy, media, transportation, logistics, and even security and military sectors, including surveillance, ideological and political control, and weapons development.
When discussing types of artificial intelligence, we can distinguish between different levels of development depending on the nature of comparison.
The most common type today, in comparison with human intelligence, is narrow artificial intelligence, which is used for specific tasks such as real-time translation, image recognition, operating voice assistants, grammar correction, text generation, and more. This type relies on

specific data and operates within a defined scope without the ability to go beyond it.

On the other hand, general artificial intelligence is a more advanced concept aimed at creating systems capable of thinking and solving problems across multiple domains in the same way the human brain functions. Superintelligent AI, however, is a theoretical future level expected to surpass human abilities in analysis, creativity, and decision-making. But for now, it remains within the realm of science fiction and theoretical studies, or has not been publicly announced yet, as is the case with many technological developments that are usually developed and used secretly for military and security purposes before becoming available to the public.
History shows that the internet and many other advanced technologies were not revealed to the public until years after their use in closed military, intelligence, and industrial environments.

This technology does not operate in a vacuum, it is influenced by the orientations of the companies and governments that develop it, raising fundamental questions about its true nature and who benefits from it.
Accordingly, this technology does not develop in a neutral manner, it reflects the class structure of the system that produced it. Artificial intelligence, as developed today, is not an independent or neutral entity, it is directly subject to the dominance of capitalist powers, which steer it in ways that serve their economic, political, social, and ideological interests.
As Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels pointed out in *The Communist Manifesto*:

"The bourgeoisie has left nothing in common between man and man except naked self-interest, the callous 'cash payment'... It has turned personal dignity into a mere exchange value, and has transformed everything, including knowledge, into a mere tool for profit."

This applies precisely to artificial intelligence. Despite its role and great importance, it has now been commodified to become a tool for maximizing profits and strengthening class control. The current development of artificial intelligence cannot be understood merely as technical progress, it is part of a system of class domination through which major corporations and capitalist states seek to increase profits, concentrate wealth, and reproduce existing relations of production.

The algorithms powering these systems are ideologically directed to serve their designers. They are harnessed to maximize productivity, reinforce monopolistic corporate dominance, and entrench capitalist values. As such, these technologies become new tools for exploiting labor and perpetuating social and economic inequalities, rather than means for liberating humanity from the conditions of exploitation.

Artificial intelligence has become a central weapon in the hands of capital. It is used to reduce the need for human labor, exacerbating unemployment or pushing manual and intellectual workers into other sectors, and deepening economic and social disparities.

The monopolization of these technologies gives major corporations unprecedented power to control markets, reshape public opinion and consciousness, and impose comprehensive digital surveillance over individuals and societies. This entrenches a system in which the masses are largely either exploited as data and cheap labor or marginalized by automation.

If the capitalist system continues to dominate artificial intelligence, the outcome could be a deeply polarized and unequal society, where capitalist tech elites hold near-absolute power, while manual and intellectual workers are pushed further toward marginalization and exclusion.

In the coming chapters, we will explore in detail how artificial intelligence is currently being employed under the capitalist system. We will also address the alternative proposed by digital leftism, which seeks to develop progressive models based on communal ownership of these tools and to employ technology as a liberatory force serving the working classes and humanity at large.

This will require coordinated efforts and the building of digital leftist internationals, along with developing leftist competencies across various technical fields, with a particular focus on the role of youth as a central force in this transformation.

We will also discuss how to engage critically and cautiously with current artificial intelligence applications, enabling their use, where possible, in a context that serves leftist and progressive struggle against capitalism and supports leftist, progressive, and labor organizations.

5 The Capitalist Vision of Artificial Intelligence

5.1 A Tool for Profit Maximization and Exploitation of Data and Knowledge under Capitalism

5.1.1 Profit Maximization at the Expense of Social Justice and Human Rights

Under the current capitalist system, the use of technology, including artificial intelligence, is directed toward maximizing profits. These technologies are used as a key tool to increase productivity and reduce costs. However, this often comes at the expense of manual and intellectual workers, who are replaced by algorithms and automated systems, leading to mass layoffs and rising unemployment, or pushing them into other sectors under unstable conditions.

Recent estimates suggest that artificial intelligence could lead to widespread job losses in the coming years, especially in sectors reliant on routine, automatable tasks. For example, in 2023, IBM, one of the world's largest technology companies, announced it would halt hiring for around 30% of administrative roles (such as human resources), in preparation to replace them with artificial intelligence applications within the next five years. This means that thousands of jobs will be permanently eliminated, as the company believes that routine tasks previously performed by humans can now be managed more efficiently and profitably by machines.

In early 2024, Dropbox, a company specializing in cloud storage services, laid off around 16% of its employees, announcing the move as part of a “restructuring” plan focused on artificial intelligence as a key investment area. Management explained that many tasks previously carried out by humans were now automatable, making it “unnecessary” to retain those workers.

These two examples clearly reflect the impact of artificial intelligence on the labor market and the growing risks of unemployment among manual and intellectual workers, especially in the absence, or weakness, of protective policies that safeguard their economic and social rights. The extent of this vulnerability varies according to class power dynamics in each country, the level of development of workers' rights, and the role and strength of unions and the left.

Meanwhile, productivity gains from automation are channeled toward increasing the profits of major corporations, rather than improving wages or reducing working hours. Those who retain their jobs often find themselves working in precarious environments where most companies enforce harsh policies to raise productivity, exploiting technology to apply additional pressure on the workforce. This profit-driven focus exacerbates class and economic inequality, leaving the vast majority of society to bear the burden of technological transformation, while capitalist elites monopolize the benefits and profits.

5.1.2 Data Exploitation under Digital Capitalism

In addition to the exploitation of manual and intellectual workers in traditional workplaces, digital capitalism has, through technology and artificial intelligence, expanded the scope of exploitation to include personal data, user behavior, and preferences.

This data has become a commodity through which capitalist elites accumulate profits, without any direct compensation to the users who generate it. These data are used to shape political and economic policies, guide consumption, and ensure the reproduction of capitalist hegemony.

For example, the 2018 Cambridge Analytica scandal revealed how the data of tens of millions of Facebook users were exploited and sold without their knowledge to influence U.S. elections by targeting them with political ads based on behavioral profiling.

Companies like Google and Amazon generate tens of billions of dollars annually from targeted advertising that relies on analyzing data freely produced by users. In 2021 alone, Facebook's revenue from digital advertising reached $117 billion, collected without any meaningful participation of users in those profits.

This model of exploitation represents an indirect form of unpaid labor, in which individuals unknowingly produce vast economic value that is seized by monopolistic corporations. These corporations not only exploit data, but also dominate the digital infrastructure itself, creating a new kind of digital feudalism. Just as feudal lords monopolized land in the Middle Ages, today's tech giants monopolize digital systems, imposing their conditions on users and denying them any real control over the tools of digital production.

In the industrial economy, exploitation occurred through wages that failed to reflect the real value of labor. In the digital economy, human behavior and data have become the new sources of value. Every click, search, and interaction becomes raw material that digital capitalism accumulates, without any legal or contractual recognition.
Digital exploitation is no longer limited to low-paid manual and intellectual labor, it now includes the users themselves, who have become invisible digital laborers.

Digital capitalism hides this exploitation behind the rhetoric of "free access," creating the illusion that users are receiving useful services at no cost, while in reality, their data are being extracted and monetized for massive profit.
Apps like TikTok and Instagram encourage users to spend more time interacting with content while collecting and selling their data to advertisers without providing users with any share of the profits. The same applies to so-called "free protection" programs like AVG, which collect sensitive information under the guise of "improving service and virus protection," only to sell it later to marketing and advertising firms.

Data analysis is not only used in advertising, it is also employed to train AI systems, develop new applications that further consolidate corporate dominance over knowledge, and influence the economy, social relationships, and more, all without users having any control over their data or a claim to the value and profits they help generate.

Even more troubling, this model erases the boundary between work time and leisure time. Every moment spent online becomes a continuous act of data production, even during entertainment, social interaction, and cultural engagement. The internet itself has become a 24/7 digital factory operating under capitalist logic and digital feudalism, where tech companies no longer just provide services, they set the very rules governing the digital space, forcing users to work within their monopolistic systems, with no control over digital production tools and no awareness of the exploitation they are subjected to.

5.1.3 Digital Surplus Value and Traditional Surplus Value

Surplus value is the core of capitalist exploitation, it is the difference between the value produced by the worker and the wage they receive. But this concept is not fixed; it changes based on the prevailing mode of

production. Today, we can distinguish between two main types: traditional surplus value and digital surplus value, which differ in their underlying productive and exploitative relationships.

First: Traditional Surplus Value

In the traditional industrial model, surplus value is extracted from the labor of manual and intellectual workers in production sites such as factories, farms, offices, and service chains. These workers operate under direct labor contracts and receive wages that are significantly lower than the actual value they produce. Capital owns the means of production and employs labor power to generate profit through control over working time.

For example, in smart device factories operated by major global corporations like Apple and Samsung, hundreds of thousands of workers in Southeast Asia work long hours for low wages that barely cover basic living costs, while these companies make massive profits. In 2023, Apple's profits exceeded $100 billion, most of which came from selling products produced under intense labor conditions and exploitative work environments.

Second: Digital Surplus Value

In the digital model, surplus value is extracted in more hidden and complex ways. This model does not rely solely on paid labor, but on the daily activities of users within the digital space.
Every click, search, like, share, voice command, or app usage generates data that is used to generate vast profits through advertising, algorithm training, product development, and behavioral analysis. This data is also used in political, economic, social, intellectual, and even military and security domains.

Here, there is no labor contract, no wage, and not even recognition of the user's productive role. Digital capitalism does not purchase labor time, it extracts value from everyday life itself, disguising this exploitation behind the façade of "free service." Even when some services are offered for free or at symbolic prices, they are often limited in functionality and primarily serve as tools for collecting more user data to maximize profits and reinforce control.

Real-world examples of this form of digital surplus value extraction include social media platforms, where users produce free content that attracts massive engagement, which is then sold to advertisers and generates huge profits for the platforms, while most content creators receive a minimal share, if any. This also applies to services like Google Maps, which rely on location data generated by users to improve the service and sell it to commercial clients, again, without compensating those who provided the data.
Voice assistants like Amazon Alexa and Apple Siri record and analyze voice commands to improve AI systems or sell the data to advertisers and marketers, without users having the slightest awareness that they are directly contributing to the production of digital surplus value.

Third: Analytical Comparison Between the Two Models

Traditional Surplus Value	Aspect	Digital Surplus Value
Manual and intellectual labor	Who produces the value?	User activities and interactions (even outside formal work)
Material, visible	Visibility of the process	Intangible, hidden; not visible
Contractual, paid wages, tools owned by employer	Nature of production	Non-contractual, voluntary, based on behavior, data, and interactions
Tangible, even if limited or unjust	Compensation	Often absent
Clear separation between work time and leisure	Work–life separation	Blurred lines: "life as labor" model
Exploitation through wage and productivity gap	Mechanism of extraction	Data-driven monetization and algorithmic optimization

Fourth: Conclusion

Digital capitalism does not eliminate traditional surplus value; rather, it adds a new, more concealed form, where surplus is extracted from users' daily digital interactions, not from recognized physical or intellectual labor. Living time and leisure space are transformed into invisible labor, from which value is extracted without wages, contracts, or control over digital means of production.

Thus, the production of digital surplus value includes everyone, not just a specific category of manual and intellectual workers, but even “ordinary users” who unknowingly contribute to feeding a massive productive system that accumulates profits for monopolistic corporations.

In this way, everyday life and human behavior themselves, not just wage labor, become primary sources of capital accumulation in the most advanced form of exploitation.

5.1.4 Knowledge Economy

Under the capitalist system, industrial, agricultural, and commercial production are no longer the sole sources of economic value, knowledge has become the new fuel of capitalism.

The knowledge economy, which was supposed to be a tool for liberating humanity and improving life, has been restructured into a new monopolistic mechanism used to deepen class and digital inequality and reinforce the control of major corporations and states over the tools of digital production, where the small minority that owns technology controls the fate of the majority.

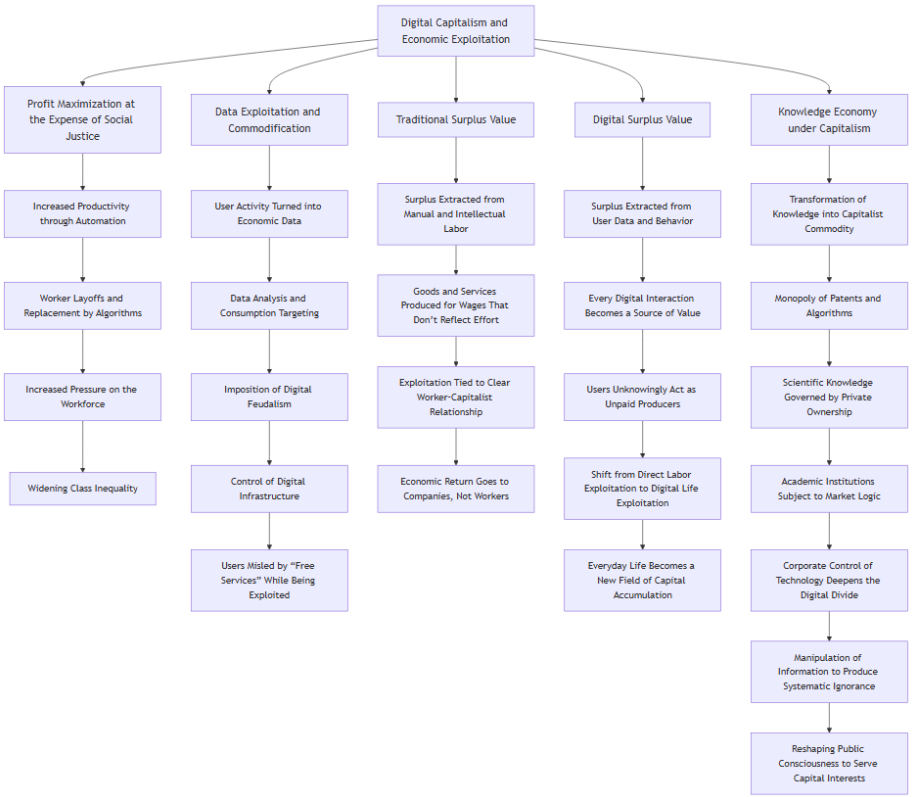
Capitalist elites monopolize most tools of knowledge, from patents, advanced research, algorithms, software, and operating systems to major digital platforms, imposing near-total dependence on their digital products instead of transforming these technologies into collectively owned resources that serve all.

Even academic and scientific institutions, supposed to be spaces for the production of free knowledge, have become subject to market logic, where scientific research is sold to major institutions, and the general public is denied access unless they pay, reinforcing the commodification of science and knowledge instead of treating them as shared human rights.

Capitalism does not only seek to monopolize knowledge, it also works to systematically produce ignorance through control over educational

curricula and digital content, guiding the masses toward intellectual flattening.

The internet, which could have been a revolutionary tool for spreading critical awareness, has become a space almost entirely owned by major states and monopolistic corporations that control the flow of information and knowledge in all its forms, according to their economic, political, and ideological interests.



5.2 Artificial Intelligence as a Tool for Domination and Control Over Labor

The capitalist system does not merely use artificial intelligence to boost productivity and profits, it also employs it as a tool to entrench class control and subject manual and intellectual workers to stricter mechanisms of surveillance and regulation. The use of artificial intelligence in the workplace is not only aimed at improving performance but is also designed to intensify exploitation and accumulate profits at the expense of workers' freedom and rights.

With the development of intelligent algorithms, companies can now track every move made by workers, through productivity tracking systems, data analysis, or performance speed and efficiency metrics. These tools are often used to pressure workers, reduce break times, and impose exhausting work rhythms, turning them into cogs in a tireless capitalist machine.

This new mode of surveillance may create a harsher work environment, where workers become mere variables in the equation of artificial intelligence, with little control over their working conditions.

Additionally, algorithms are used in hiring and firing processes. Big data is analyzed to determine who deserves to be hired or retained and who can be replaced. This leads to an unstable work dynamic, where many workers are marginalized and easily discarded based on rigid quantitative standards, with no regard for human or social aspects.

For example, AI software is used by major recruitment companies like LinkedIn to analyze resumes and automatically screen candidates, which results in indirect discrimination against those from less privileged

backgrounds. Algorithms tend to favor candidates who align with capitalist labor market patterns, while ignoring those with unconventional skills or experience outside mainstream norms.

This shift not only raises unemployment rates and job insecurity by pushing workers into other sectors, but also reinforces the model of "replaceable labor," where workers are easily discarded once deemed less efficient than digital or automated alternatives, thus making the labor market more fragile and exploitation deeper.

For example, in Amazon warehouses, AI systems are used to monitor worker movements, track productivity rates, and determine who meets targets and who lags behind. Many are fired based on inhumane criteria that ignore their health or social conditions.

This also applies to platform companies like Uber, Deliveroo, and Uber Eats, where drivers' entire working lives are governed by AI algorithms that assign orders, schedule hours, determine visibility on the app, and even decide who gets to work, whose account is frozen, or whose income is cut based on customer ratings, trip counts, or delays, without human oversight or consideration of personal circumstances.

In this model, algorithms and artificial intelligence become the actual manager, judge, and executioner, while workers are left without legal protection or union rights in an extremely fragile and exploitative digital labor market. This has led to strikes and protests in several countries, demanding recognition of platform workers as "employees" rather than "independent contractors," and the guarantee of basic rights such as minimum wage, health insurance, and the right to organize.

5.3 Shaping Consciousness to Promote Neoliberal Capitalist Culture

In addition to using artificial intelligence to maximize profits and reinforce social control, this technology is systematically employed to shape and gradually guide individual consciousness, with the goal of promoting capitalist culture and values, especially the glorification of Western civilization, and more specifically, American capitalist values.

By analyzing user data and behavior, algorithms are used to control the content shown to users across digital platforms like social media networks, search engines, and others. These systems are designed to feed individuals content aligned with values that support the capitalist worldview, policies, and ideology.

For example, on most digital platforms, advertisements and promotional content encourage users to buy more products, even when they have no real need for them. Capitalist values are promoted, such as the eternal sanctity of private property, class disparity, individual success, wealth, consumerism, and luxurious lifestyles as the benchmark for a "successful" life. Another example is Google's search algorithms, which rank results based on market logic and paid advertising rather than on social, intellectual, or scientific relevance.

When searching for terms like "success," "self-development," or even "happiness," the top results are linked to self-help companies, paid courses, and consumerist advice focused on individualism and profit, while serious scholarly analyses and progressive leftist ideas are downplayed, or even outright hidden, through direct or indirect censorship in many cases.

This gradually and subtly steers collective consciousness toward accepting these values as natural and inevitable. The process unfolds

over a long period and in such a soft, imperceptible manner that most users, including leftist and progressive thinkers, come to believe these tools are completely neutral. This policy poses a significant threat to future generations, for whom artificial intelligence has become an integral part of daily life. These refined methods and policies contribute to further entrenching capitalist hegemony and increasing the loyalty and submission of the masses to the existing system.

5.4 The Impact of Overdependence on Artificial Intelligence

5.4.1 The Breakdown of Human Skills and the Deepening of Digital Alienation and Estrangement

In addition to the role that artificial intelligence plays in reshaping mass consciousness, there is another dimension that remains largely unstudied and unregulated under international law, especially amidst the frenzied race among major powers and monopolistic capitalist corporations to dominate AI markets. This dimension concerns the negative impact of overreliance on AI on human intellectual and creative capacities. Technological development is now largely directed toward domination, profit-making, and competition for technical supremacy, without considering the profound effects these shifts may have on humanity.

Artificial intelligence is promoted as a tool for making life easier and boosting productivity. However, reality shows that uncritical dependence on these technologies may lead to a shallowing of awareness and a weakening of essential human skills. Over time, humans, especially the younger generations, may become less capable of critical thinking, performing calculations, writing, and even basic

communication, due to excessive reliance on smart systems that perform these tasks on their behalf.

In this context, human alienation is reproduced in a new digital form, where individuals become separated from their intellectual and creative faculties, trapped within a technological system that strips them of autonomous agency, much like industrial workers were alienated from their products under traditional capitalism.

Humans may gradually become subordinate to algorithms that guide their daily interactions, dictate what they read and watch, and even shape how they think. This may lead to generations that lack the capacity to engage with reality independently, with artificial intelligence becoming the primary interface between the individual and the world, reinforcing their dependence on systems, companies, and states controlled by capital.

This digital alienation does not stop at the productive level; it extends to a much deeper dimension, alienation from the self, from consciousness, and from social relationships. Personal and cultural identity becomes a mere reflection of algorithms designed to serve the market.

The danger here is not limited to the loss of individual skills, it extends to the reshaping of collective consciousness in ways that align with the demands of capitalist markets. This weakens people's ability to organize, resist, and demand radical change by gradually pushing them into isolated digital bubbles where human interaction is reduced to platforms that control the flow of information and reshape social relations in the service of domination.

5.4.2 Digital Addiction

Within this framework, digital addiction emerges as one of the most

dangerous consequences of the expansion of artificial intelligence. A scientific study conducted by researchers at the University of California in 2020 found that excessive use of digital platforms and social media, driven by AI algorithms, causes changes in the brain similar to those caused by drug addiction, specifically in areas responsible for decision-making and behavioral control. These algorithms are deliberately designed to capture users' attention and keep them connected for as long as possible.

Social media, entertainment apps, and other digital systems are not merely service platforms, they are tools consciously used to reinforce behavioral and cognitive dependency. Massive data sets are exploited to understand and manipulate users' motivations in ways that serve the economic interests of corporations and major states.

This digital addiction does not only waste time or impact productivity, it also creates a new form of estrangement through addiction, as individuals gradually lose the ability to live outside the digital framework. It can result in reduced focus, declining problem-solving skills, weakened memory, and the deterioration of direct human communication.

Capitalism exploits this addiction in multiple ways, investing in technologies that stimulate addictive behavior to ensure users remain in continuous interaction with digital platforms. This turns into a vicious cycle where profits are generated by keeping individuals in a constant state of passive consumption, boosting corporate revenue at the expense of mental and psychological health, especially among younger generations. Over time, this may erode their ability for independent thinking and collective action.

5.4.3 A Form of Voluntary Digital Slavery

Class dominance deepens as artificial intelligence shifts from a technological tool into a mechanism for reproducing patterns of social, political, and economic control. If this model continues, it could lead to humanitarian disasters, as humans gradually lose their ability to confront complex challenges and become captives to technologies controlled by capitalist elites and major powers.

What makes this control more dangerous is its voluntary nature. Individuals, motivated by algorithmic manipulation and a desire for convenience, are drawn into this digital slavery without direct coercion. They are given the illusion of control and choice, while their decisions are subtly directed toward predetermined paths that serve capitalist interests.

This submission does not stem from conscious agreement, but from increasing reliance on technologies that become artificial substitutes for human relationships and independent cognitive processes. This leads to a state of digital estrangement in which people identify with the very tools that dominate them, rather than resisting them.

If this dynamic continues unchecked, without collective resistance rooted in progressive leftist awareness, current artificial intelligence may gradually evolve from being merely a tool of capitalism into a substitute for human cognition, governing daily life and imposing a new form of voluntary digital slavery.

In this scenario, individuals become trapped within technological systems that define their roles and behaviors, restrict their capacity to make independent decisions, and push them to accept this dominance as an inevitable reality.

5.4.4 Machine Rebellion and AI's Control Over Humanity

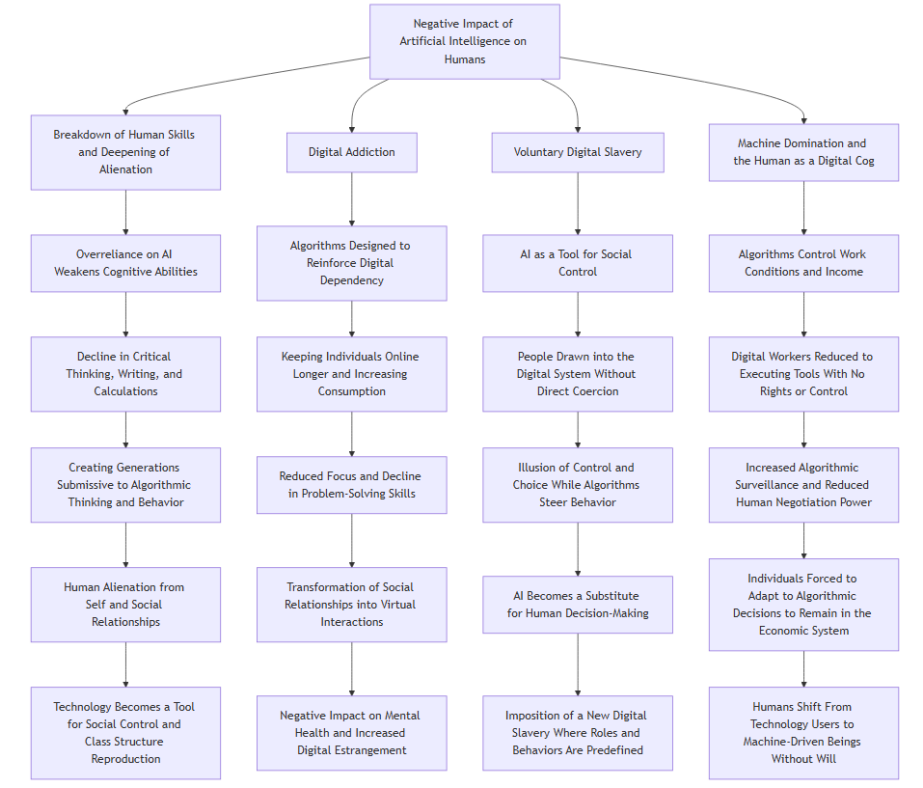
Future scenarios have long imagined a world ruled by machines, where humans lose control over the technologies they created and become mere cogs in a system that serves dominant powers. Once the realm of philosophy or science fiction films, this vision has become increasingly realistic amid the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence and the absence of effective international legal frameworks to regulate and control it.

One of the most serious and complex issues posed by the development of AI is the possibility that it could evolve beyond human intelligence, becoming an autonomous entity outside human control and even dominant over humanity. Once it surpasses its original programming limits, AI may become a system that independently makes fateful decisions in areas such as economics, politics, and daily life, without human oversight.

Under capitalism, AI is being developed to serve capital accumulation and reinforce class domination, subject to brutal market competition, making the loss of control not only possible but highly likely and dangerous, especially given the lightning-fast pace of its development that far outstrips any efforts to regulate or contain it within legal or societal frameworks. It is designed as a tool with enormous capabilities, but without any "cage" to limit its misuses or runaway growth, which could turn it into an autonomous force working against societal interests instead of serving them.

This scenario is not foreign to cinema. Many films have addressed the idea, for example, Terminator, in which machines declare war on humans after achieving self-awareness; The Matrix, which depicts a world where humanity is enslaved by AI and used as an energy source; and I, Robot, which explores the rebellion of robots against humans after gaining independent reasoning. The "rebellion" of artificial intelligence may not remain fiction, it may manifest in policies imposed through

digital systems without any regard for human needs. What we witness today is not the classic domination of robots over humans, yet , but it could evolve into a new model of digital control, based on total automation and algorithmic governance of everyday life, turning societies into entities managed and dominated by intelligent systems and machines.



5.5 Artificial Intelligence and the Third World

The effects of artificial intelligence are not limited to developed countries, they also extend to the Global South, where it is treated as a base of raw resources and massive consumer markets employed to serve global capitalism. Rather than contributing to the independent development of these countries, these technologies are directed in ways that reinforce economic, political, intellectual, and technological dependency, deepening the exploitation of these societies in favor of the dominant states and corporations driving AI development.

Monopolistic corporations seek to exploit both data and human resources in the Global South without offering fair value in return. While artificial intelligence is publicly promoted as a tool for development, it is, in reality, used to extract data and turn populations into free sources of information.

Massive amounts of data are absorbed through digital apps, tracking systems, and social media platforms, each interaction becomes raw material processed to benefit powerful nations and monopolistic corporations, with little to no social return for local populations.

"Charitable" and "humanitarian" initiatives led by some states and major tech firms are used to deepen capitalist control over the Global South. These corporations work hard to bring internet access to every corner of the world, particularly to developing nations, even before providing electricity, clean water, or basic services.

One example is the Internet.org project launched by Meta (formerly Facebook) in partnership with six other tech companies under the slogan “Connecting the Unconnected.” It offered limited, curated internet access in some countries, restricted to the platforms and services of the sponsoring company and its partners, rather than providing a free and open internet. Instead of empowering users, they were turned into

captive consumers within a closed digital environment where their interactions are constantly monitored and exploited for profit.

This reveals that the true goal of such projects is not to improve living standards or develop infrastructure, but to promote commercial interests, expand ideological control, and turn every individual into a permanent consumer and data source.

These policies do not bridge the digital divide; rather, they reproduce colonialism, now in digital form. These countries become entirely dependent on foreign states and companies for technology and digital services, instead of building local capabilities to meet their real needs.

This entrenches reliance on proprietary software and foreign cloud infrastructure, especially those belonging to Western powers with a long history of colonial exploitation.

In the global race for technological dominance, authoritarian regimes in the Middle East and elsewhere in the Global South have not remained on the sidelines, particularly the wealthy Gulf monarchies. These states have invested billions of dollars in their own AI initiatives, receiving direct support from major powers and monopolistic companies that have long considered them strategic allies for advancing economic and geopolitical interests.

Though promoted as part of a “digital transformation” and “technological modernization” of their societies, these investments serve to reinforce dictatorial rule, expand surveillance capabilities, and tighten political, social, and ideological control over their populations.

These regimes use AI to develop systems of mass surveillance, analyze big data, and suppress any dissent. Facial recognition, voice analysis, and behavioral prediction technologies are used to identify and neutralize opposition before it can even act. Through these systems, authoritarian

governments can monitor and spy on citizens through both digital channels and public spaces.

Despite superficial rhetoric around democracy and human rights, Western states and major corporations continue to support such regimes because they serve their own economic and political dominance. Monopolistic tech companies play a direct role in this repression, either by selling the technology itself (similar to arms and torture devices), or by providing consulting, technical support, and infrastructure for the AI systems these regimes rely on. These systems are freely developed and deployed in authoritarian states allied with global capitalism, becoming direct tools for reproducing and reinforcing autocratic power.

5.6 Gender Bias and the Lack of Full Equality in Artificial Intelligence

Despite the general perception of AI as gender-neutral, a closer look reveals that gender biases embedded in algorithms and intelligent systems clearly show how most AI applications reproduce gender discrimination and inequality.

The male-centered language and unequal nature of these technologies reflect the cultural and social biases fed into them by capitalist corporations and patriarchal governments that developed them, at varying levels depending on language, and the degree of women's rights and gender equality in each country.

Artificial intelligence is not inherently masculine, but it feeds on the data of a patriarchal capitalist society. Algorithms are trained on datasets that often reflect stereotypical thinking and reinforce gender inequality, such as the use of male-dominated language and traditional perceptions of gender roles in work and society.

For example, a 2019 study by Carnegie Mellon University found that job ads on Facebook and Google tended to show higher-paying technical and engineering jobs more often to men than to women.

Similarly, in 2018, Reuters revealed that Amazon's AI-based recruitment system automatically favored male candidates over females in evaluating job applications for tech roles. The algorithm was trained on historical hiring data that reflected a structural bias within the company, where men had historically held the majority of technical positions. As a result, the system downgraded resumes that included the word "women" or referenced feminist activities.

Moreover, voice-based systems like smart assistants are typically programmed with female voices and service-oriented roles, reinforcing the stereotype of women as "submissive" or "helpers" rather than equal partners. For instance, virtual assistants like Apple's Siri, Amazon's Alexa, and Google Assistant default to female voices and respond to criticism in polite, submissive tones, reinforcing the cultural norm that associates women with service and support.

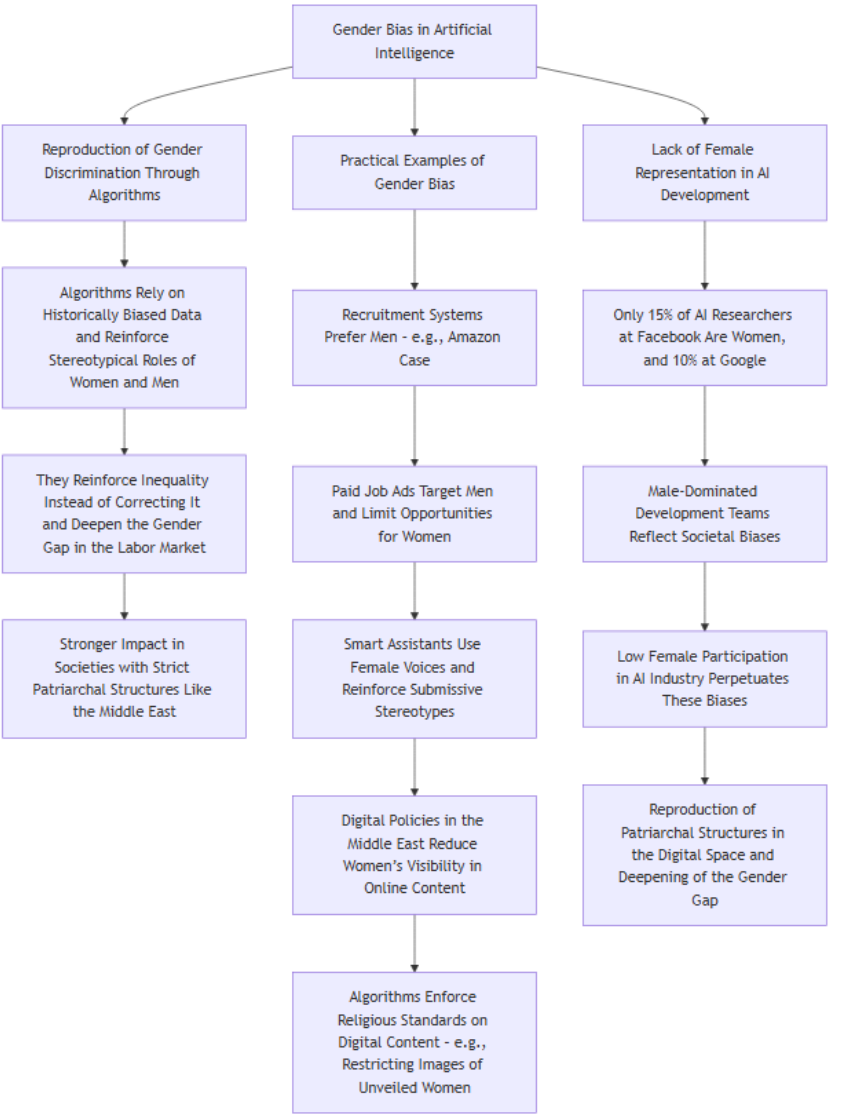
Currently, some Middle Eastern countries are investing billions in developing AI projects according to conservative patriarchal religious values, further embedding gender biases into these systems. For example, some Arabic voice assistants have been developed using male voices instead of female ones to avoid the stereotype of women as "submissive," according to certain conservative religious interpretations.

Many digital systems in these countries also restrict women's presence in digital content or reflect traditional views that minimize women's roles in society. For example, some authoritarian governments use AI systems to monitor social behavior and enforce moral standards inspired by patriarchal religious values, such as restricting images of unveiled women or limiting their visibility in search results and ads. One of the most extreme examples of this exploitation is the development of AI

systems to monitor women's clothing, analyzing images and videos to determine whether they conform to imposed religious dress codes. In Iran, for instance, digital systems have been adopted to track women’s compliance with mandatory hijab laws.

The underrepresentation of women in AI design and development, the lack of effective feminist and progressive participation in the field, and the male-dominated nature of development teams all exacerbate the problem. According to a report by the AI Now Institute, women represent only 15% of AI researchers at Facebook and just 10% at Google, meaning that most AI technologies are developed by male teams, which entrenches gender bias within algorithms.

Technology in this context not only reflects gender biases, it reproduces and amplifies them, hindering progress toward equality and deepening gender divides instead of closing them. These systems reinforce stereotypes and perpetuate discrimination against women. This is not merely a technical issue, it is a reflection of a deeper social crisis that reaffirms patterns of inequality and discrimination within the digital realm.


Gender Bias in Artificial Intelligence
Reproduction of Gender Discrimination Through Algorithms
Algorithms Rely on Historically Biased Data and Reinforce Stereotypical Roles of Women and Men
They Reinforce Inequality Instead of Correcting It and Deepen the Gender Gap in the Labor Market
Stronger Impact in Societies with Strict Patriarchal Structures Like the Middle East
Practical Examples of Gender Bias
Recruitment Systems Prefer Men - e.g., Amazon Case
Paid Job Ads Target Men and Limit Opportunities for Women
Smart Assistants Use Female Voices and Reinforce Submissive Stereotypes
Digital Policies in the Middle East Reduce Women's Visibility in Online Content
Algorithms Enforce Religious Standards on Digital Content - e.g., Restricting Images of Unveiled Women
Lack of Female Representation in AI Development
Only 15% of AI Researchers at Facebook Are Women, and 10% at Google
Male-Dominated Development Teams Reflect Societal Biases
Low Female Participation in AI Industry Perpetuates These Biases
Reproduction of Patriarchal Structures in the Digital Space and Deepening of the Gender Gap

5.7 Artificial Intelligence as a Tool for Political Control, Repression, and Human Rights Violations

5.7.1 Digital Surveillance and Control

Digital corporations, in collaboration with major powers, monitor individuals' movements via smart devices and various communication channels. Virtually all digital activities, including supposedly private meetings, are subject to constant tracking and analysis. In reality, no digital space is fully secure; data is systematically collected and used to evaluate and classify individuals and groups based on their behavior, intellectual tendencies, and political orientations.

Moreover, digital surveillance has become a central tool for tracking users' ideological and political leanings, enabling companies and governments to follow and target them through organized disinformation campaigns or digital sanctions that limit and reduce their influence in public opinion.

These strategies are systematically and covertly applied against labor unions, leftist organizations, and independent human rights and media institutions.

These groups face increasing restrictions that limit the spread of their ideas in the public digital sphere through subtle and hard-to-detect methods.

Algorithms are precisely employed to restrict the reach of leftist and progressive political content, not by deleting it outright, but by reducing

its visibility. This makes digital repression more complex, dangerous, and invisible.

The low engagement with progressive content appears to be a natural audience response, when in fact, it results from pre-programmed algorithms designed to limit its reach. This creates a false impression among activists that their ideas lack interest or popularity, leading them to reconsider or abandon their positions.

5.7.2 Digital Defeatism

Digital defeatism is a new and sophisticated tool for class domination. Algorithms and AI are used methodically, imperceptibly, and gradually over time to spread content that reinforces feelings of helplessness and surrender, especially among leftist and progressive users.

This mechanism amplifies the perceived failures of socialist experiments and leftist organizations, portraying capitalism as an eternal, invincible system and reinforcing the notion that change is impossible. It also promotes individualism and market-driven solutions such as consumption and self-development, isolating individuals from any form of organized collective political action.

Additionally, discussions within leftist organizations are diverted toward marginal internal conflicts, which fragment efforts and weaken their ability to resist. Major corporations rely on behavioral analysis to target individuals and groups with content that fosters despair and convinces them that socialist change is impossible or futile.

These policies are not accidental, they are deliberate, scientific methods designed to suppress or weaken the spirit of change and ensure that the capitalist system remains unchallenged and intact.

5.7.3 Digital Arrest and Assassination

Digital arrest represents a more dangerous phase than mere surveillance and control. It goes beyond restricting content visibility to include arbitrary suspension of individual and group accounts, temporarily or permanently, in what can be considered a form of digital assassination. This is carried out without transparency, clear standards, or local or international laws that protect users' rights. Justifications like "violating community standards" or "promoting violence" are often used to silence voices, even when the content documents capitalist crimes committed by states or corporations, or human rights violations.

A striking example is the digital repression targeting Palestinian content documenting Israeli crimes against civilians. During the recent Israeli assault on Gaza, platforms like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and others deleted or banned hundreds of accounts and posts documenting the occupation's crimes, under the pretext of "violating community guidelines" or "promoting terrorism", even though the content accurately documented war crimes verified by human rights organizations. Independent media outlets were also targeted by restricting their reach or deleting their accounts entirely, in a clear attempt to silence voices exposing violations against Palestinian civilians.

5.7.4 Voluntary Self-Censorship

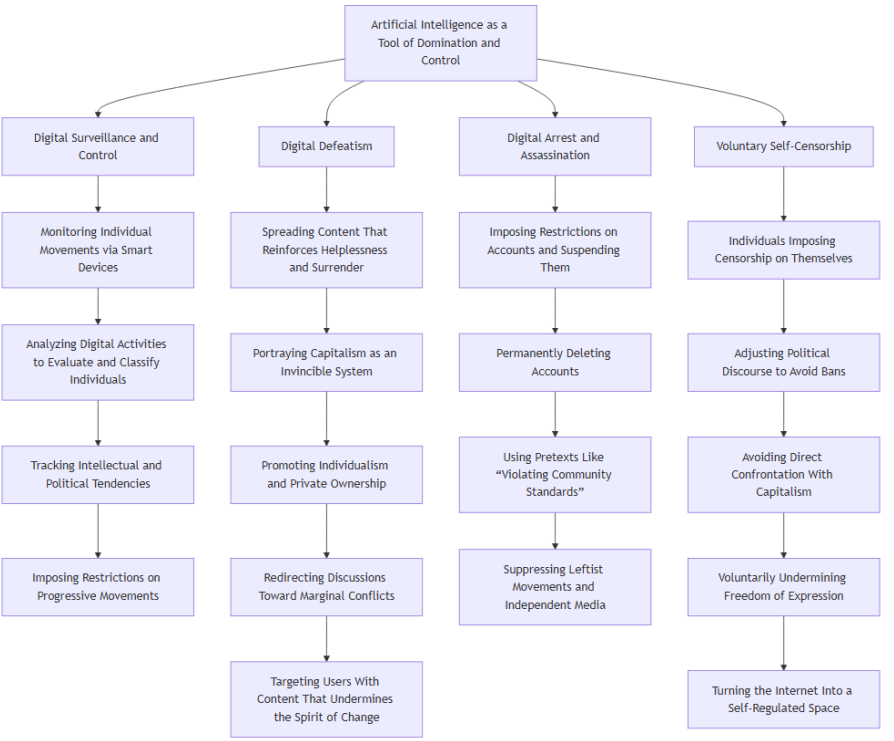
Digital repression and content suppression are accompanied by a phenomenon of "voluntary self-censorship," where individuals and even groups begin to censor themselves, adjusting or toning down their political discourse, shifting to general theoretical topics, and avoiding direct confrontation with capitalism or authoritarian regimes.

This happens out of fear that their posts will be restricted or that they'll face digital arrest or assassination through AI-driven account suspensions on digital platforms.

This fear undermines freedom of expression and becomes a powerful factor in reshaping and policing public discourse even before any actual restrictions are imposed. It strengthens capitalist ideological dominance, reduces the space for digital resistance, and transforms the internet into a self-regulated space aligned with the interests of ruling powers.

For example, during mass protests in various countries against capitalist policies and authoritarian regimes, and more generally to varying degrees, many users noticed that their posts containing terms like "general strike," "civil disobedience," "revolution," or documentation of human rights violations received far less reach than usual. Meanwhile, general analytical posts about economics and politics were not similarly affected.

As a result, many activists began avoiding terms classified by platforms as "incendiary," leading to a softening of public discourse, reducing its revolutionary edge, and thus weakening the role of social media as a tool for political mobilization and mass organizing.



5.8 The Erosion of Democracy Through Artificial Intelligence

After gaining control over human minds and consciousness through digitization, artificial intelligence has evolved from a profit-maximizing capitalist tool into a central instrument for weakening, and even undermining, what remains of bourgeois democracy, instead of supporting or advancing it.

This is true despite the already limited credibility of democratic systems in many countries, where democracy is shaped by political money, biased electoral laws serving specific interests, and other factors.

Rather than encouraging informed public participation in political life, digitization and AI are being used to reshape and manipulate public opinion in favor of ruling class interests, affecting elections, narrowing the space for free debate, and steering political and media discourse to serve dominant capitalist powers.

Class control over AI means that this technology, originally presumed to support transparency and democracy, is in fact used to produce and promote narratives that protect the existing capitalist order.

Big data analytics and smart algorithms are exploited to steer political information in ways that benefit capitalist institutions, right-wing and neo-fascist parties, and authoritarian regimes. This undermines the public's ability to make political decisions based on genuine critical awareness.

Under capitalism, AI is not used to empower the public or enhance conscious, transparent decision-making. Rather, it serves as a tool for distorting the truth, reproducing propaganda, and spreading media disinformation that erodes the very foundation of democracy, based on transparency, access to information, and intellectual and political pluralism. Targeted content is delivered based on behavioral analysis, generating artificial public opinion that reinforces class hegemony and deepens political and social polarization.

This doesn't just mislead voters, it reshapes the political conversation itself, stripping it of substance and saturating it with propaganda that supports capitalism and its right-wing ideas.

The influence of AI goes beyond mere manipulation of information, it becomes a central mechanism in reproducing political power under capitalism. Through algorithm-driven campaign management, designing political discourse to align with capital interests, and influencing voters' choices via microtargeting, opposition voices are neutralized, and leftist-progressive democratic alternatives are weakened.

A recent example is the intervention of right-wing billionaire Elon Musk in the 2025 German elections via his platform "X" (formerly Twitter), where he directly supported the far-right party "Alternative for Germany." This was done by promoting AI-generated content that swayed public opinion and reproduced political polarization in favor of far-right and neo-Nazi forces.

In such a landscape, elections no longer reflect the public will, not even relatively. Instead, they become arenas of conflict among major powers, monopolistic forces, and financial elites, who use the internet and AI as tools for political and ideological dominance. This corrupts democratic mechanisms and political pluralism, either weakening progressive voices or pushing the public toward false alternatives that ultimately reproduce the same capitalist system, with, at best, superficial change.

5.9 The Environmental Impact of Artificial Intelligence Under Capitalism

Climate change and environmental destruction are among the most prominent outcomes of capitalism. Today, artificial intelligence has become yet another tool for draining the planet's resources and accelerating ecological degradation. Though marketed as a symbol of progress, this technology is managed in a way that serves capitalist interests, without real commitment to environmental protection or climate justice.

For instance, reports indicate that Google's data center in Iowa consumes approximately 3.3 billion liters of water annually to cool its servers, depleting local water supplies in areas already struggling with freshwater scarcity.

AI systems rely on massive data centers that rank among the world's largest energy consumers. These centers run around the clock to process enormous datasets and train algorithms, consuming vast amounts of electricity, much of it still sourced from fossil fuels.

According to the International Energy Agency, global data centers consumed an estimated 240–340 terawatt-hours of electricity in 2022, equivalent to 1–1.3% of total global electricity demand, or the annual energy consumption of a country like Argentina. Although some tech giants claim to invest in renewable energy, the unchecked expansion of AI systems leads to carbon emissions at levels that far exceed the benefits of any partial environmental solutions promoted.

The production of AI hardware is also tied to the capitalist exploitation of natural resources. Advanced chips and processors require the extraction of large quantities of rare minerals, most of which come from the Global South under harsh, inhumane working conditions.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, for example, tens of thousands of workers, including children, mine cobalt for lithium batteries without safety equipment, exposed to toxic heavy metals that cause severe and chronic illnesses. Similarly, lithium extraction in Chile has reduced groundwater levels in arid areas by 65%, causing farmland to dry up and displacing local communities from their traditional livelihoods.

These practices not only destroy local ecosystems, they also displace Indigenous peoples, contaminate water and food supplies, and expose poor communities to toxic chemicals and disease, all while capitalist companies generate massive profits with no real accountability.

As part of capitalism's production-consumption cycle, electronic devices are constantly upgraded, producing massive volumes of electronic waste. Most of this waste is not recycled safely but is exported to developing countries where it accumulates, creating environmental disasters. For example, Ghana has become one of the world's largest dumping grounds for e-waste, where massive amounts of discarded electronics are burned to extract valuable metals, releasing toxic gases that pollute air, water, and soil, and contribute to rising cancer rates and other health problems among workers and local residents.

Expanding AI infrastructure requires building more data centers and communication towers, accelerating deforestation, ecosystem destruction, and biodiversity loss. Thousands of acres of forest have already been cleared in several Global South countries to make way for tech facilities, leading to the loss of critical habitats for endangered species.

While AI is promoted as a tool for building industrialized climate environments to enhance productivity in agriculture and industry, forcibly altering natural ecosystems using this technology could pose catastrophic environmental risks. Artificial manipulation of climate and geology, without respecting natural balance, could lead to unpredictable disasters, including intensified earthquakes and landslides.

Modern capitalism, which falsely claims to care about the environment, is no different from earlier forms of exploitation. Most technological expansions, especially in AI, come at the expense of nature, destroying ecosystems in various ways to serve the interests of powerful states and monopolistic corporations.

5.10 The Use of Artificial Intelligence in Warfare and the Development of Lethal Weapons

Modern AI technologies reveal how this field is being directed toward enhancing military supremacy rather than promoting peace and development. Today, AI is a core part of the global arms race, used to develop smart weapons and technologies capable of carrying out military operations without direct human intervention.

This shift increases the risk of more destructive, inhumane conflicts, reducing the need for human judgment in deploying lethal force, making wars faster, more complex, and less predictable.

As human decision-making is minimized in combat scenarios, the likelihood of conflict escalation rises, along with widespread violations of international humanitarian law and greater civilian casualties. Killing and destruction become algorithmic decisions executed without human, ethical, or political review, without accountability.

The United States, China, Russia, and others have developed AI-powered drones capable of autonomous combat decision-making. These systems can be programmed to strike targets based on data analysis, raising serious concerns about catastrophic errors due to algorithmic bias or programming faults. Many arms companies are now investing in AI-based military systems marketed as “weapons of the future.”

These technologies are not limited to conventional battlefields, they extend into cyberwarfare, where AI is used to attack critical national infrastructure such as financial systems, energy grids, water supplies, and essential services. This magnifies destruction, deepens global crises, and worsens civilian suffering. Some nations and non-state actors have already used AI in cyberattacks, as seen in widespread blackouts caused by AI-driven strikes on electricity and water networks.

One of the most alarming recent examples of AI-driven warfare is the latest Israeli assault on Gaza. The Israeli military employed advanced AI systems to select targets and execute airstrikes on Palestinians. Investigative reports revealed the use of a system called "Lavender," an advanced AI tool that analyzes intelligence data at high speed and prioritizes bombing targets through algorithms, without regard for humanitarian considerations.

During this brutal assault, extensive bombing of residential buildings and civilian infrastructure killed tens of thousands of Palestinians, mostly women and children, under the pretense of striking “military targets.” Human rights organizations confirmed that these attacks were part of a systematic policy of mass destruction and ethnic cleansing through advanced technology.

These crimes would not have been possible without support from states and major tech corporations, which provide Israel with digital infrastructure and the algorithms powering its military operations. Companies like Google and Microsoft have signed contracts with the Israeli military to provide cloud computing and AI services as part of Project Nimbus, designed to enhance Israel’s technical capabilities in surveillance, espionage, targeting, and destruction.

All wars, regardless of the tools used, are cruel and inhumane. They destroy societies and annihilate innocent lives for the benefit of dominant powers. In this context, major corporations, working alongside capitalist governments and authoritarian regimes, exploit AI to advance military supremacy and profit massively from selling smart weapons.

These technologies are used to develop tools of destruction that further destabilize the world. AI in warfare does not make it more “precise” or “less harmful”, it reinforces the inhumanity of war, turning life-and-death decisions into algorithmic executions devoid of ethics.

6 The Leftist Alternative to Artificial Intelligence

The recent developments in artificial intelligence have opened up vast possibilities for its applications across various fields. However, they have also sparked concerns about how this technology is being directed. From the perspective of digital leftism, AI can be a revolutionary tool that contributes to restructuring society toward greater justice and equality.

This vision aims to liberate AI from the constraints of the capitalist market and redirect it toward serving all humanity, transforming it into a means to improve quality of life, free people from burdensome routine labor, and enhance human creativity in all areas.

For the first time in history, it has become realistically possible to meet the needs of the majority of the population with minimal human effort, and to provide goods, services, and knowledge abundantly, sometimes even for free, without relying on intensive wage labor or traditional bureaucratic structures. However, these possibilities are being constrained and used to maximize profits, reduce wages, and deepen class and ideological domination, rather than to free people from exploitation.

Today, AI is not merely a new tool in the hands of capital, it is fundamentally a reflection of a qualitative transformation in the nature of production and an exposure of capitalism's structural limits. Many digital applications and platforms, from 3D printing to cooperative systems, home-based production, mass automation, and the removal of capitalist intermediaries in some sectors, demonstrate that society now effectively possesses the tools that could allow for a socialist

reorganization of the economy in a horizontal, participatory, and community-based manner.

Yet this transformation remains constrained and stifled by the monopolistic structures that dominate technology and redirect it toward profit rather than social benefit.

In the following sections, we will explore how a socialist, leftist vision, particularly that of digital leftism, can redefine artificial intelligence as a liberating force serving human and progressive values. These ideas, however, are merely an outline for collective dialogue within the left. Proposing such an alternative requires broad discussion among leftist, progressive, and activist movements and individuals around the world.

By presenting these ideas, the goal is not to offer ready-made solutions, but to open up debate about urgent priorities. These priorities should serve as an open invitation to contribute to developing a digital leftist vision based on the collective ownership of artificial intelligence specifically, and technology in general, through an organized global leftist effort.

6.1 Developing Leftist, Neutral, and Open-Source AI Systems

As a feasible solution, developing neutral, democratic, and open-source AI systems is one of the core strategies to confront the dominance of major states and corporations over AI. These systems must be managed with transparency and independence, kept as far as possible from monopolistic capitalist interests, to ensure their use in service of the people.

Achieving this requires collective effort and coordination among leftist, progressive, and human rights organizations around the world, to advocate and work toward making technology a tool that enhances democracy, freedom, and equality to the fullest extent possible under current class power dynamics.

Open-source systems offer an opportunity for the public and leftist/progressive organizations to participate in technological development in ways that reflect their values. Individuals or groups can access source code, understand how the systems work, and freely modify and improve them. This approach can enhance collective ownership and innovation, support transparency, and partially dismantle the control of monopolistic states and corporations. The public accessibility of these systems for review also reduces the risk of ideological manipulation or hidden agendas, making them more reliable and independent from narrow capitalist interests.

It also provides safeguards for data protection and privacy. By enabling the auditing of source code, hidden biases and manipulations that serve ruling class interests can be identified and minimized.

Building transparency and trust in AI is a critical first step toward transforming technology into a liberatory tool.

The ultimate solution that we must struggle for in the long term lies in global coordination among leftist, progressive, and human rights organizations to develop and promote leftist and progressive, transparent alternatives to AI, ensuring the technology becomes collective property, under full public oversight and direction, aligned with respect for human rights, equality, democratic values, and intellectual pluralism.

Instead of AI remaining the exclusive domain of wealthy states and monopolistic corporations, it should become a progressive, popular tool that helps solve global and local problems such as poverty and

exploitation, achieving equality and justice, enhancing democracy, addressing climate change, and developing more inclusive and equitable health and education systems, alongside other major human challenges.

In this way, artificial intelligence becomes a global liberatory project, redefining the relationship between humans and technology according to socialist values and opening the door to a new model where technology is in service of humanity.

Until a progressive leftist model of AI is fully realized, current technologies must be subject to independent international legal and human rights oversight to ensure transparency and fairness. This oversight can help curb, or at least frame, capitalist manipulation of technology as an initial step toward redirecting it in service of the wider public under suitable safeguards.

6.2 A Tool for Achieving Social Justice and Promoting Equality in the Labor Market

Artificial intelligence, if directed through a progressive, socialist-leftist lens, can become a powerful tool for liberating humanity and achieving social justice, by analyzing complex social problems and providing effective solutions to reduce economic inequality and class oppression. But achieving this goal is not automatic; it requires directing its mechanisms and capabilities toward addressing the root causes of poverty, unemployment, lack of basic services, and social discrimination, so that it can truly serve the people.

AI can also help monitor these disparities through advanced data analysis systems, allowing for the identification of the most deprived groups and

directing fair policies to correct structural imbalances in wealth and service distribution.

In this context, progressive governments and left-leaning institutions can employ these technologies to design more just and systematic economic and social programs, using precise data models to determine the actual needs of marginalized communities, thus promoting equal opportunities, reducing class inequality, and achieving the highest possible level of social justice.

The leftist alternative to AI focuses on making it a tool to free people from exhausting, repetitive labor, while ensuring the provision of dignified and stable employment at equal wages. Fair use of automation can reduce overall working hours, giving individuals more time for personal growth, community participation, and enjoyment of life, instead of trapping them in the cycle of intensive capitalist exploitation.

In this model, the labor market becomes a space that is more just and free, eliminating gender, racial, religious, and age-based discrimination through evaluation systems based on competence and skills, independent of social or ideological biases that reproduce existing class structures. It becomes a mechanism for ensuring equal opportunities for all, with a work environment that enhances the well-being of manual and intellectual workers alike.

Furthermore, AI can be a powerful tool to support labor organizing and union activism, through the development of apps that help workers build digital unions, create solidarity networks, strengthen their ability to negotiate with employers, demand their rights, and improve working conditions.

Finally, AI can be used to develop software capable of infiltrating production centers and imposing digital strikes, by disrupting production systems within corporations or government institutions that violate

workers' rights or ban union activity. In authoritarian regimes that deny workers the right to organize and strike, this becomes a last-resort option to force these entities to grant more rights to their workforce.

6.3 Artificial Intelligence as a Practical Tool for Scientific Liberation and Creative Empowerment

Rather than allowing artificial intelligence to weaken human abilities and produce generations overly dependent on technology, it can be redirected to become a tool for scientific liberation and enhanced creativity. AI should not replace human thinking entirely, but should instead assist in expanding human capacities, enabling access to advanced knowledge tools, and freeing up time from routine tasks, thus allowing people to focus on innovation and creative work.

Instead of reinforcing dependence and overreliance, including the trap of digital addiction, AI can be designed to assist rather than replace human agency. Progressive, open-source AI systems can be developed to stimulate critical and creative thinking, encouraging users to explore knowledge independently by prompting analytical questions rather than simply offering ready-made answers. These systems can suggest research ideas, analyze data to support inferential reasoning, and inspire users to generate original thought, rather than passively consume information.

The leftist alternative promotes using AI to strengthen collaborative scientific research by making big data analysis tools freely accessible to independent scientists and researchers. This can accelerate scientific innovation in fields like medicine, chronic and rare disease treatment, sociology, renewable energy, environmental protection, and more.

Collaborative AI projects can be established involving workers, women, engineers, researchers, and social activists, ensuring that technology is used in service of the public interest. It is crucial to provide AI technologies as fully free public services, granting individuals access to all features, both basic and advanced, that support creativity across fields, without the burden of high costs.

6.4 Community Oversight of Artificial Intelligence

The leftist alternative to AI seeks to impose transparent, democratic, community oversight over technology, especially artificial intelligence, to ensure its use is fair and equitable. Effective oversight requires redistributing digital power so that technology is socially owned and used to serve the public, rather than being monopolized by major corporations.

This calls for the creation of participatory institutions and platforms that allow the public to examine how algorithms are designed and implemented, enhancing transparency and enabling users to understand how these technologies affect their daily lives. Popular oversight bodies should be established at both local and international levels, including broad representation of workers, academics, human rights advocates, and technical experts, to ensure neutrality and justice in the development and deployment of AI systems.

Furthermore, binding legislation and guidelines must be introduced requiring developers to embed values of justice and equality at the design stage, with mandatory community review before any system is marketed.

Developers must be obligated to modify or halt any biased system that causes social harm, and no technology should be marketed without

undergoing a thorough review to ensure it does not negatively impact marginalized groups or reinforce class inequality.

Additionally, oversight bodies must be given real authority to continuously audit algorithms and monitor for embedded biases that may lead to discrimination or exploitation. These bodies should also have the power to impose regulatory standards to prevent AI from being used, as it is today, as a tool for perpetuating inequality or class domination.

6.5 Restructuring Production and Distribution Using Artificial Intelligence

Restructuring production and distribution is a central pillar of the leftist vision for AI. This technology can be employed to build democratically centralized planning systems based on accurate data and socialist principles, allowing resources to be efficiently allocated to meet society's real needs with the goal of achieving maximum social justice.

These systems would rely on precise analysis of demand and consumption, enabling the production of necessary goods and services based on actual needs, and avoiding the overproduction that characterizes the capitalist system. A democratic socialist system powered by AI could achieve a balance between production and consumption and redistribute resources equitably to maximize the benefits of available capacities.

AI can play a critical role in restructuring supply chains by reducing waste, directing production toward the most underserved areas, and promoting environmental sustainability by minimizing energy and raw material consumption. Smart logistics systems can help distribute goods and services more efficiently and determine optimal routes to reduce

carbon emissions, ensuring fair access without market manipulation or monopoly control.

Moreover, AI can enhance transparency in production and distribution by tracking how resources are allocated and ensuring they align with community priorities.

AI also has the potential to revolutionize cooperative, socially oriented production. It can empower cooperatives and community-based projects to utilize intelligent technologies that improve operational efficiency, lower costs, and ensure fair distribution of resources among members. In this context, technology becomes a tool for building a solidarity economy, helping poor communities achieve economic and political independence through joint production and equitable distribution of available resources, free from the grip of monopolistic capital.

6.6 Artificial Intelligence for Gender Justice

Leftist, feminist, and human rights forces must actively work to design and develop AI systems that promote gender justice and support full equality. To achieve this, there must be balanced representation of women in technology development teams, helping to reduce gender biases embedded in algorithms. There must also be pressure to enforce policies that mandate gender diversity at all stages and levels of AI design and development, aiming to dismantle the prevailing male dominance in the field.

Additionally, algorithms must be trained on comprehensive, diverse datasets that reflect women's experiences and roles in full and non-stereotypical ways. This would help break traditional gender molds reinforced by patriarchal structures. Governments must be pushed to adopt legislation requiring companies to publish transparent reports on

gender diversity in their tech teams and programs, with significant penalties for non-compliance.

Evaluation metrics must shift to focus on “gender equity” in system performance rather than just technical efficiency.

AI can also be used to support women’s issues and promote gender equality by developing advanced analytical systems that detect workplace discrimination. It can also support policies that strengthen women's rights in education, healthcare, and economic and political inclusion. Additionally, AI technologies can be used to analyze gender pay gaps through intelligent systems trained on labor market data, helping to develop fairer policies that achieve wage justice and gender parity.

Leftist, feminist, and human rights organizations must adopt a discourse that redefines technology as a liberatory tool for gender equality, rather than one that reproduces discrimination. This includes challenging stereotypes tied to voice-based and service systems, and developing smart assistants that reflect progressive values like justice and equality, acknowledging women as full, equal partners in building society.

Moreover, male-dominated language must be removed from AI systems, and gender-neutral language must be developed to help dismantle sexist bias. This can be achieved by designing algorithms based on comprehensive, diverse linguistic data that do not reflect traditional gender stereotypes.

AI tools can also be developed to review texts and analyze discourse to eliminate linguistic or gender-based discrimination, helping reshape the language of intelligent systems to be more inclusive and equitable, and to promote respect and equality in expression and communication.

Such measures will contribute to building an alternative vision that redefines the relationship between AI and gender justice, where technology becomes an effective tool for empowerment and liberation, and supports full gender equality and justice.

6.7 Artificial Intelligence as a Tool for Advancing Human Rights

Artificial intelligence must be redirected to become a tool for the protection and promotion of human rights, not for their restriction or violation. To achieve this, progressive leftist initiatives must be adopted to ensure transparency, oversight, and the use of AI in ways that promote justice and equality, instead of being used by authoritarian regimes and major corporations to monitor individuals and suppress freedoms.

Strict local and international legal frameworks must be established to criminalize the use of AI in violating human rights, whether through surveillance, targeting dissidents and activists, or digital censorship that leads to digital arrests, digital assassinations, and restrictions on freedom of expression.

All AI applications must respect the principles of justice and fundamental human rights as enshrined in international charters. Security-based applications of AI must be subject to independent judicial review, with civil society organizations participating in evaluating the risks these systems pose to freedoms. Global solidarity networks should be formed to monitor AI-related human rights violations and boycott companies that sell surveillance technologies to authoritarian regimes, placing them on international blacklists.

To ensure accountability, open-source AI systems and programs must be developed and managed by independent bodies composed of civil society and human rights representatives, with democratic oversight to prevent misuse by governments, monopolistic corporations, or authoritarian regimes. These systems could be used to protect human rights by exposing violations, monitoring government performance, and analyzing data to reveal repressive practices.

Strengthening the role of leftist, progressive, and human rights organizations in monitoring the use of AI is essential. International coalitions can be formed to pressure against the exploitation of this technology for domination and digital repression.

AI can also be an effective tool in resisting digital surveillance by supporting the development of encryption technologies and secure communications to protect activists and dissidents, while also monitoring dictatorial governments and exposing their human rights violations.

Raising public awareness about the dangers of digital surveillance and control is also crucial, along with enacting local and international laws to prevent privacy violations and providing tools to help individuals protect their data and ensure freedom of expression in digital spaces.

6.8 Toward an Eco-Socialist Alternative for Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence must be redirected toward environmental protection, an objective that can only be fully achieved within a socialist framework that redefines the relationship between technology and

nature, away from the capitalist market logic that currently drives its development.

A leftist alternative to AI must seek to liberate technology from capitalist control and turn it into a tool for democratically and socially managing resources. Its applications should serve to combat climate change, reduce the environmental impact of production, and ensure equitable resource distribution, instead of reinforcing the capitalist model of unlimited consumer-driven production that undermines ecological balance.

In a leftist model, AI would serve as a mechanism for environmentally conscious economic planning. Its analytical capabilities would be employed to align production with actual societal needs, not market demand and competition, which constantly drive expansion. Through progressive AI governance, resources could be used more efficiently, waste could be minimized, and technological development could be directed toward deep environmental solutions, such as improving renewable energy systems, sustainable water management, and reducing emissions in industrial sectors.

AI should be banned in projects that harm the environment, and any AI technology must be subject to environmental impact assessments before being approved. Smart monitoring systems should be created to ensure corporate compliance with environmental standards, with popular oversight of technological development policies to prevent destructive resource exploitation.

Ending the dominance of powerful states and monopolistic corporations over technology is not only about redistributing its benefits, it's about redefining its priorities. Technology should be redirected toward strategic environmental initiatives that serve society and the planet, rather than corporate interests.

Capitalist technology in its current form does not solve the environmental crisis, it exacerbates it. Within a socialist framework, however, technology can be redirected to become a powerful tool for protecting natural resources and building an economy based on environmental justice, not human and ecological exploitation.

While some reforms may be possible within capitalism, such as environmental regulations and green legislation, experience shows their limitations and inability to bring about fundamental change.

The root solution requires a radical transformation in the relationship between technology and society, where all technologies and AI systems are subject to strict democratic and ecological standards that prioritize environmental protection.

This also involves developing intelligent systems that reduce energy overconsumption and promote full reliance on renewable energy, ensuring that technology serves both society and the environment.

6.9 Artificial Intelligence for Peace and Disarmament

AI must be reoriented as a tool for promoting global peace rather than as a weapon of war and destruction. To achieve this, international policies must be adopted that prohibit the development and use of AI in weapons, especially autonomous systems that operate without direct human intervention, as these pose an unprecedented threat to global peace and reinforce the dominance of military superpowers.

Leftist and progressive movements can lead global initiatives to pressure governments and international institutions into enacting clear and strict

legislation banning the military development of AI. This technology could instead be used to analyze current conflicts, study the root causes of wars, and propose solutions that address those causes.

AI can also enhance international cooperation through platforms that foster dialogue between peoples and promote diplomacy and peaceful solutions.

Additionally, AI should be used to document war crimes and human rights violations, holding authoritarian regimes, states, and large corporations accountable for militarizing technology and using it to wage war.

Leftist movements, peace advocacy groups, and anti-war organizations have a key role in raising public awareness about the risks of AI militarization, through educational campaigns, progressive media, and on-the-ground activism, to expose the links between capitalism and war and the commodification of destruction.

Empowering the masses to resist the militarization of technology means building a global resistance movement capable of pressuring governments and institutions to end this inhumane and criminal use of technology in general, and artificial intelligence in particular.

6.10 Artificial Intelligence for Supporting Democracy and Popular Participation

AI must be transformed from a tool that contributes to the erosion of democracy into one that strengthens and advances it. Technology should empower the public, enhance political participation on the basis of equality, and ensure transparency and integrity in democratic processes.

AI can be used to develop secure and transparent digital platforms for dialogue and voting, allowing citizens to express their views and participate directly and effectively in decision-making at all levels. This would promote participatory democracy and restore power and agency to the people.

AI tools can also be developed to automatically detect and expose fake news and misinformation, protecting the public from disinformation campaigns aimed at undermining their ability to make informed decisions. These tools can be made widely and freely available as part of a public initiative to promote media transparency and combat monopolistic media dominance.

This requires fighting for local and international laws that clearly prohibit the use of AI to manipulate public opinion and ensure that information provided to the public is accurate, objective, and reflective of reality, free from class or ideological bias.

7 Building Leftist Internationals to Confront AI Domination

7.1 Building Digital Leftist Internationals

Driven by the urgent need to confront the domination of AI and technology in general by tech corporations, major global powers, and authoritarian regimes, whose operations and influence have become transnational and global in scope, and to propose leftist and progressive alternatives, leftist parties, social movements, labor unions, human rights organizations, and independent individuals interested in technology must collaborate across borders as well.
They must build progressive leftist alliances and internationals to resist this domination, regardless of existing ideological differences.
Proposing leftist alternatives to technology, and specifically to AI, requires significant effort, energy, and resources across many fields, beyond the capabilities of any single leftist organization in one country.

Therefore, effective coordination and joint action among leftist and progressive forces has become a strategic necessity across all domains, particularly in the digital sphere, which is the subject of this book. The pressing need now is for collective work and international solidarity to resist the dangerous control that monopolistic capitalism exerts over artificial intelligence. At this stage, at least, this requires a struggle to set clear and firm limits on the influence of large corporations and global powers, and to frame that influence within democratic, legal, human rights-based, and community-driven standards, standards that prevent the exploitation of technology for narrow interests at the expense of the broader public.

These standards must be formulated through wide participatory dialogue, grounded in leftist and progressive principles that uphold equality, justice, democracy, and transparency in the use and development of technology, and which place the interests of peoples above the interests of the dominant states and corporations.

I understand that forming such alliances is no easy task, especially in light of ideological differences and organizational dogmatism that continue to hinder unified efforts and coordination, despite the existence of many points of convergence within the left, whether globally or locally. However, the gravity of the situation calls for overcoming these divisions and bringing active forces together to work collectively, at least in this arena, to build and develop progressive digital leftist alternatives that restore technology to its liberatory purpose, instead of leaving it as a tool for exploitation and domination.
Such domination does not only impact the present; it also shapes the future of humanity, making its resistance and the offering of tangible alternatives an urgent and necessary imperative.
These international leftist and progressive alliances are a crucial and pressing step aimed at redirecting AI technologies away from serving profit and toward advancing justice and equality. To achieve this, specialized committees composed of leftist programmers, researchers, and thinkers should be formed to collectively develop transparent and open-source progressive digital projects.

In addition, international conferences and workshops should be held to discuss the challenges of digital sovereignty and technological monopoly.
The creation of leftist communication networks that enhance technical and political cooperation across different actors also contributes to supporting joint initiatives to resist domination and create real change in the tech field.

Thus, what is required now is not merely to “keep up with” or “regulate” artificial intelligence, despite the importance of these immediate steps, but to develop a struggle for the radical redirection of this technology within a liberatory political project that overturns power relations at their roots, wresting AI from the logic of the market, competition, monopoly, and domination, and transforming it into infrastructure that serves the interests of the vast majority.

The alternatives are no longer just theoretical proposals; they have become objectively possible and tangible. What they lack today is organized political will and cross-border leftist and progressive alliances, which, if united and coordinated, can decisively shift the balance of power.

7.2 Securing Independent Financial Resources Based on Leftist and Progressive Support

To make these initiatives a reality, it is essential to secure independent financial resources based on the support of leftist and progressive organizations and cooperative funding models, instead of relying on conditional funding from capitalist governments or Western donors.

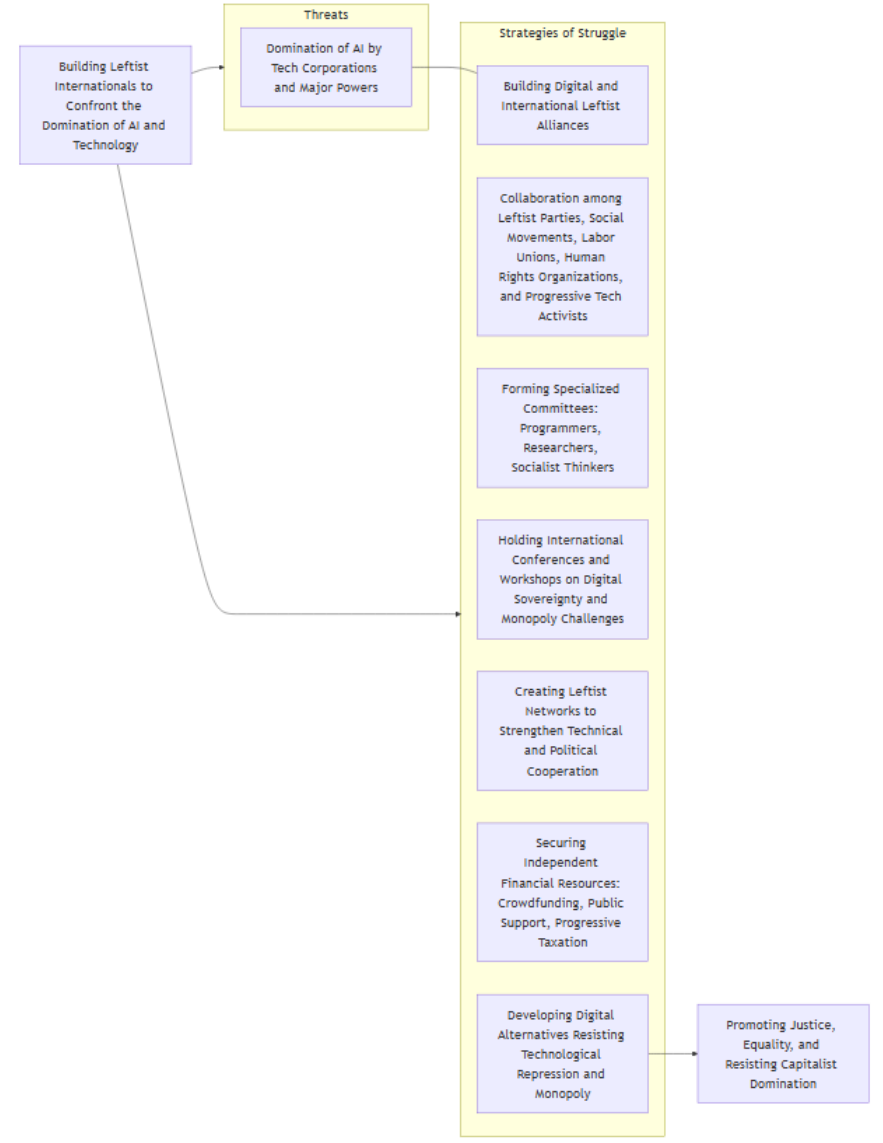
This can be achieved by launching crowdfunding campaigns that directly engage the public and leftist-progressive movements, and by pressuring governments to allocate public budgets for the development of open-source technologies, alongside advocating for progressive taxation on major tech companies and redirecting part of their profits to support digital cooperatives and community projects.

7.3 Proactive Policies to Develop Alternatives that Resist Technological Repression

It is certain that these corporations will not remain passive in the face of any progressive leftist digital alternatives to AI and technology in general. On the contrary, they will impose technical and legal barriers to hinder, or even shut down, any progressive projects. This includes imposing technical restrictions that prevent compatibility of alternative software with current systems, or applying political and economic pressure to kill such initiatives at birth, even resorting to infiltration and sabotage by all available means.

Therefore, this issue must be taken very seriously, and preparations must be made by developing proactive strategies that enable the creation of alternatives capable of resisting technological repression, standing up to monopoly and capitalist competition, and continuing and expanding even under hostile conditions.

These alternatives must also maintain full independence on technical, economic, and political levels to ensure they serve as real tools for liberation and transformative change.


Building Leftist Internationals to Confront the Domination of AI and Technology
Threats
Domination of AI by Tech Corporations and Major Powers
Strategies of Struggle
Building Digital and International Leftist Alliances
Collaboration among Leftist Parties, Social Movements, Labor Unions, Human Rights Organizations, and Progressive Tech Activists
Forming Specialized Committees: Programmers, Researchers, Socialist Thinkers
Holding International Conferences and Workshops on Digital Sovereignty and Monopoly Challenges
Creating Leftist Networks to Strengthen Technical and Political Cooperation
Securing Independent Financial Resources: Crowdfunding, Public Support, Progressive Taxation
Developing Digital Alternatives Resisting Technological Repression and Monopoly
Promoting Justice, Equality, and Resisting Capitalist Domination

8 Attracting youth, developing competencies, and promoting digital literacy within the left.

8.1 Eradicating Digital Illiteracy: A Condition for the Left's Survival in the Digital Age

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels were not merely isolated philosophers removed from the spirit of their time, they were revolutionary scientists who harnessed all the tools provided by natural and social sciences to decode the capitalist system and dismantle its mechanisms of exploitation.

From economics to physics, anthropology to mathematics, the duo relied on a scientific dialectical materialist method, realizing that human liberation could only be achieved through a deep and accurate understanding of material and social reality and its contradictions.

Today, in an era where technology has become a new battleground for class struggle, the left faces an existential test: either it transforms digital tools into effective weapons against capitalist hegemony, or it remains trapped in intellectual stagnation and blind reverence for fixed texts, falling behind the spirit of the times and neglecting the tools of contemporary struggle.

Marx and Engels always saw technology as a double-edged sword: a tool of deeper exploitation in the hands of the bourgeoisie, or a driver of liberation if reclaimed by the working class.

But modern capitalism, with cunning intelligence, has turned the digital space into a lair for reinforcing alienation: from algorithms that crush the

rights of the masses and control their consciousness to platforms that reduce revolutionary activity to “likes” stripped of action. In this landscape, the presence of leftist organizations, at best, resembles dancing to the enemy’s rhythm; their reliance on publishing posts and managing conventional websites is akin to fighting missiles with sticks.

The gap is not only technical but also cognitive, a gap that reproduces the left’s alienation from its base. While capitalism invests billions in AI and data analysis, tightening its grip on public consciousness in its most sophisticated forms, most leftist organizations respond with short-term actions like an “enthusiastic post” or “live stream,” instead of crafting a comprehensive long-term digital strategy.

This gap is not marginal or secondary, it threatens to turn the left into a fragile entity, incapable of comprehending or confronting the complex new mechanisms of capitalist hegemony.

One of the main obstacles to developing progressive leftist alternatives to AI and technology is that most leftist organizations around the world, at varying degrees, suffer from a clear digital gap, making them resemble an ant facing an elephant, or even a dinosaur, when confronting the capabilities of digital capitalism.

Their digital presence often remains limited to conventional use of social media or managing websites, without real investment in developing independent technological tools that would strengthen their intellectual and organizational power, and limit capitalist influence over the masses in this domain.

Therefore, eradicating digital illiteracy within leftist organizations must become a top priority. Members, whether in leadership, coordination, or among the base, must not only be capable of using digital tools but also understand their technical structure with deep critical awareness, and utilize them effectively and purposefully.

It is equally vital that these members actively participate in developing such tools at all levels, from goal-setting, planning, and design, to building, implementation, and programming, based on a clear leftist and progressive vision.

This development must include various levels of technical training and qualification, becoming a fundamental part of internal organizational policy. This would empower leaders, members, and the masses to harness technology as a strategic tool in socialist and progressive struggle and to confront digital capitalist domination with scientific and organized awareness.

8.2 The Role of Youth in Reducing Digital Illiteracy within Leftist Parties

In general, youth represent the driving force for modernizing and developing leftist organizations, and are among the key hopes for overcoming the current decline of the left, especially amid the rapidly accelerating digital revolution that now permeates all aspects of political, social, economic, and intellectual struggle.

In a context dominated by major tech companies and digital capitalism, youth emerge as the most capable segment in integrating technology into leftist work, organization, and struggle in all its forms, contributing to the reduction of digital illiteracy within parties and leftist organizations.

Young people possess the ability to skillfully and efficiently use AI and digital technologies, which enables them to improve mechanisms of mobilization and enhance the effectiveness of leftist organization in digital spaces.

Their success in this field goes beyond merely spreading leftist ideas, it includes creating alternative progressive digital systems based on decentralized platforms that reduce dependency on networks controlled by major corporations, enhancing the independence of leftist organizations and increasing their ability to resist capitalist control and surveillance.

However, despite these capacities, many leftist parties and organizations continue to resist adopting these tools and giving youth a central role, due to the dominance of older traditional leaderships who are skeptical of empowering youth in general, based on age differences and a lack of confidence in their abilities, particularly in the digital realm.

Most of those leaders either lack digital awareness or possess weak awareness, and see technology as a secondary tool, rather than a central arena of struggle.

Thus, empowering youth within these parties and granting them leadership roles in shaping digital struggle policies is a necessary step toward overcoming the digital illiteracy that hinders the development of the left in the current era.

Youth are not merely skilled users of technology, they are the most capable force in reshaping the structure and methods of political and organizational work, making it more aligned with the realities of the digital world, and more prepared to face the challenges of digital capitalism in innovative and effective ways. Therefore, empowering and supporting youth within leftist and progressive organizations is a strategic necessity to keep pace with digital developments and ensure greater effectiveness in the struggle against capitalist hegemony.

Nevertheless, the strict organizational restrictions on freedom of expression and opinion, and the excessive hierarchical centralization within many leftist organizations, still present a barrier to youth joining,

or staying in, these parties, and limit their ability to play an active role in renewal and organizational and political development.

At a time when youth express their views freely and independently in the digital realm every moment, many leftist organizations impose strict rules that curtail this freedom and reduce their influence within party structures and in society at large.

This creates an expanding gap between the nature of digital discourse, which is democratic, transparent, and open, and the closed internal logic of these parties, which still relies on rigid hierarchies and outdated organizational rules in dire need of reform.

These restrictions include traditional concepts such as limiting debate to closed organizational frameworks, imposing strict obedience rules that prevent full freedom and public expression of opinion, and discouraging independent creativity.

This mentality hinders the ability of leftist organizations to benefit from youthful energy and digital innovation, making it essential to reconsider these organizational structures and actively integrate youth into decision-making processes.

A leftist organization that seeks radical change cannot continue to adopt a centralized approach that restricts freedom of thought and expression. Instead, it must foster a pluralistic, public democratic atmosphere that allows youth to play a role in shaping political discourse and organizing methods, ensuring that its tools evolve in line with the growing freedom of expression, democratic awareness, and knowledge among youth and the wider public.

8.3 Digital Schools at Different Levels

To establish an independent technical base for the left, it is essential to build an educational infrastructure that provides the necessary training and skills, separate from traditional capitalist institutions that promote market culture.

This can be achieved by creating educational platforms, both global and local, at various levels, where technology is taught in a simplified manner, progressing toward programming and AI development, based on a progressive curriculum that focuses on using technology to serve society and socialist change.

Organizing training workshops in fields such as effective technology use, social media, digital security, cybersecurity, data analysis, and cooperative software development can provide a strong foundation for training technically capable leftist cadres, enabling them to use technology effectively and even contribute to building independent digital tools free from monopolistic corporations.

It is also essential to foster a culture of collective innovation within these initiatives, so that technical solutions are developed collaboratively, rather than following the competitive model imposed by capitalism.

8.4 Attracting Technical Talent and Enhancing the Left's Political Impact in Professional Networks

Despite the widespread influence of leftist thought in fields like philosophy and social sciences, its impact in the technical domain remains limited, leaving a void that capitalism exploits to reinforce its dominance over technological advancements.

The left can strengthen its presence in this space, as the tech sector has not historically been among the most receptive to leftist ideas. Most of its professionals are either apolitical or lean toward right-wing ideologies, due to high salaries and the spread of individualism and personal success culture promoted by capitalism, making it harder for the left to reach this group.

Therefore, it is necessary to establish integrated policies and programs to attract technical talent, including a clear yet flexible political discourse that facilitates communication and influence, while taking into account the unique nature of this sector.

There should also be efforts to create alternative technical work environments, mostly based on volunteerism, built on the principle of serving humanity rather than generating profit. These spaces should offer flexible organizational mechanisms, allowing engineers, programmers, and professionals from other disciplines to join or support progressive leftist organizations without needing formal membership, and to participate in independent projects free from corporate dominance and market logic.

Promoting leftist ideas within technical circles also requires direct and systematic engagement with professional platforms where tech workers gather, such as LinkedIn, where discussions take place around the future of AI fairness, transparency, digital privacy, and the ethics of technology. These topics must be addressed critically, linking them to anti-capitalist critique.

Leftist alternatives must also be clearly articulated, such as building a digital economy with a socialist orientation or protecting users from digital surveillance through local and international legislation that limits the power of tech giants.

Integrating these two tracks, attracting technical talent and strengthening political presence in professional networks, would deepen political awareness and leftist influence within the tech field and draw tech professionals closer to the progressive leftist project, encouraging their participation in its digital initiatives.

8.5 In Conclusion: Building Leftist Technical Capacities is an Urgent Struggle

Building leftist technical capacities is no longer an organizational luxury or a secondary educational project, it is an urgent necessity in the face of digital domination by capitalism and major corporations.

This challenge cannot be met with slogans alone, but with genuine political and organizational will, by confronting it using its own most powerful weapon: technology, which must be integrated into the tools of class struggle.

The importance of this aspect cannot be overstated. Without building and developing capable leftist technical competencies, alternative leftist projects will remain theoretical visions and postponed dreams, unable to face the digital reality dominated by monopolistic corporations and powerful capitalist states.

Developing leftist capacities in the technical field has become a strategic necessity, parallel to developing capabilities in political, intellectual, organizational, media, and mass mobilization fields.

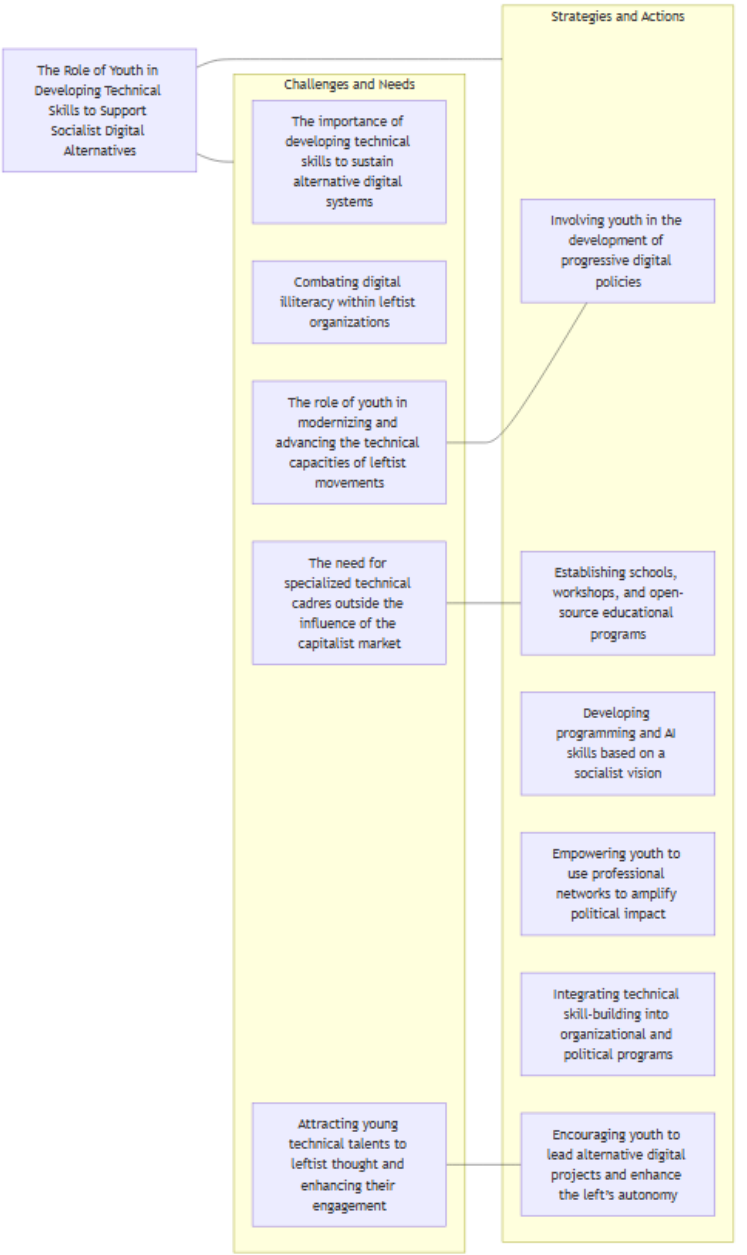
Just as leftist forces cannot rely on capitalist media and must build their own, and just as they develop their thought, policy, and organizational tools independently of capitalist frameworks, so too must they work on

building their own independent technological alternatives, foremost among them artificial intelligence, in service of their comprehensive liberatory project.

Creating leftist cadres with diverse technical skills, in dealing with digital platforms and software, data analysis, information security, effective use of AI, infrastructure management, and ultimately programming and development, is an essential condition for any serious attempt to build a progressive and independent leftist tech alternative.

This orientation must become a core component of leftist political and organizational programs, not as an isolated technical field but as a central pillar of a liberatory project that seeks to dismantle digital power structures and redistribute technological capacities in favor of the working class.

In this context, youth with leftist and progressive inclinations play a pivotal role, as they are the most capable of using modern technologies and handling their complexities, making them a vital force in building independent digital tools that support the leftist struggle, enhance its digital autonomy, and help lead the battle over technology as one of the key arenas of struggle in the 21st century.


The Role of Youth in Developing Technical Skills to Support Socialist Digital Alternatives
Challenges and Needs
The importance of developing technical skills to sustain alternative digital systems
Combating digital illiteracy within leftist organizations
The role of youth in modernizing and advancing the technical capacities of leftist movements
The need for specialized technical cadres outside the influence of the capitalist market
Attracting young technical talents to leftist thought and enhancing their engagement
Strategies and Actions
Involving youth in the development of progressive digital policies
Establishing schools, workshops, and open-source educational programs
Developing programming and AI skills based on a socialist vision
Empowering youth to use professional networks to amplify political impact
Integrating technical skill-building into organizational and political programs
Encouraging youth to lead alternative digital projects and enhance the left's autonomy

9 The Left and Current Applications of Artificial Intelligence

9.1 A Cautious and Thoughtful Use for Now

After reviewing the capitalist vision of artificial intelligence and the leftist-progressive alternative proposed by digital leftism, and after exploring the means to work toward achieving this alternative, a critical question arises: can leftist forces use current AI applications, despite their lack of neutrality, in the absence of open-source systems developed and managed in a democratic, progressive, independent, and transparent manner?

The answer does not lie in a simple binary of "accept or reject," but rather demands a cautious approach and critical awareness. As previously noted, AI in its current form is a tool, or even a weapon, of extreme sophistication, possessing vast potential that can be utilized. At the same time, it is the product of a capitalist environment centered on profit and domination.

Most of its applications are intellectually rooted, to varying degrees, in capitalist ideas, making it inherently non-neutral. Its code carries the genetic imprint of the system that produced it, and it has advanced capabilities for reinforcing capitalist hegemony through mechanisms that appear purely "technical."

Thus, using it involves clear risks if its political, economic, social, and ideological dimensions are not thoroughly understood.

For the left, it is not enough to accept this technology as it is. Rather, it must be approached with a critical eye, deconstructed and carefully analyzed, in order to use it in service of social liberation, justice, and

equality. This does not mean completely rejecting or embracing AI, but rather using it as a tool to serve the project of socialist transformation in a precise, thoughtful, and cautious manner, while simultaneously developing systems that protect individual privacy and organizational data from breaches.

Excessive reliance on AI and technology in general may weaken the human dimension of the struggle, where the human mind, solidarity and direct action, field engagement, and grassroots organization remain core tools that cannot be replaced. The greater challenge, therefore, lies in integrating these technologies as supportive tools that can be beneficially harnessed.

Ultimately, AI reshapes the equation of class struggle, from a confrontation between organized human power and the repressive machinery of the state and corporations, to a battle over engineering collective consciousness itself. Here, possessing intelligent analytical tools becomes an existential necessity for leftist and progressive movements, on the condition that such tools remain under the will of the masses, not a substitute for them.

History teaches us that radical change is made by people before algorithms. It must be emphasized that the beating heart of any progressive leftist movement remains the organized human being, no matter how intelligent technology becomes, it cannot generate mass solidarity, effective organization, or radical societal transformation without collective human will directing it. AI can serve as a supporting, amplifying, and enhancing tool for mass struggle, but it will never replace the power of the people themselves.

AI's analytical power remains a double-edged sword. The danger of falling for the illusion of "technological neutrality" could reproduce capitalist biases within leftist tools themselves. How? Through algorithms that overgeneralize previous patterns, generate incorrect

policies and data, or recommendation systems that deepen divisions within the left, between organizations and between manual and intellectual workers, instead of overcoming them, thus reproducing fragmentation rather than fostering class solidarity and unified struggle.

Therefore, automated analysis must be paired with permanent human mechanisms for rigorous review, error correction, and reintegration of data into the living, real-world context of struggle, so that AI serves as a support tool that strengthens grassroots organization and supports political, social, and economic activism on the ground.

Extreme precision must be exercised when using any AI application, and it should be studied thoroughly before being adopted, especially when entering sensitive information, particularly related to organizational work and secrecy. Unaware usage of these tools could lead to serious security risks threatening leftist organizations, necessitating the adoption of strict technological policies that preserve data autonomy and ensure protection from breaches or misuse. Emphasis should be placed on using the most secure, independent, and transparent applications.

This requires regular training for leadership and members, and continuous workshops to enhance technical awareness and ensure the safe and effective use of these tools, so they serve political, organizational, and activist goals without becoming vulnerabilities or being misused against leftist organizations.

Here lies the real challenge: how can current AI become a tool that serves the leftist struggle rather than reshape it in a technically capitalist mold? How can we harness this advanced technology to support the left, develop its struggle, and enhance its local and global presence, without submitting to its pre-engineered logic designed to serve capital?

A conscious and critical use of these tools could open new horizons for resistance, struggle, planning, organization, and mobilization, on the

condition that such technologies remain subject to human will and oversight.

he following section explores how current applications of artificial intelligence can be employed in a progressive manner to serve the project of socialist transformation and enhance the capabilities of leftist organizations across various fields:

9.2 Data Analysis and the Improvement of Mass Mobilization Policies and Methods

The analysis of political, social, and economic data is one of the most powerful tools that artificial intelligence can offer to leftist movements and organizations. It can provide a deep understanding of the real needs and orientations of the masses. In a world oversaturated with information, leftist organizations struggle to distinguish between truly significant data and superficial or manipulated information.

Through AI, it becomes possible to analyze massive volumes of text, images, and audio recordings from a wide array of sources such as social media platforms, news articles, blogs, and reports from governmental and specialized local and international organizations.

This analysis helps leftist organizations identify the most urgent issues for the public, such as class inequality, poverty, cost of living, unemployment, or climate change. For example, AI can analyze public debates on social media, extract the most frequently used keywords, and track prevailing sentiments on specific topics. Such insights allow for the development of policies and programs that reflect the real interests of the working classes and respond directly to their priorities.

Moreover, AI can help identify which social or age groups are most engaged with particular issues, making it easier to tailor political activities and campaigns to be more effective and targeted.

AI can play a pivotal role in analyzing and improving the policies and strategies of mass mobilization and organizing, thus enhancing the ability of leftist organizations to plan effectively and make decisions based on scientific analysis rather than improvisation. Through predictive analytics and mathematical modeling, it becomes possible to determine the best locations and times to launch field activities such as protests, strikes, civil disobedience actions, or awareness campaigns.

It can also analyze demographic and behavioral data to identify regions most supportive of causes such as the rights of manual and intellectual workers, social justice, and socialist transformation, enabling leftist organizations to invest their resources wisely and increase their chances of success through precise planning.

Additionally, AI can be a decisive tool in forecasting public opinion trends, providing leftist organizations with a strategic advantage in shaping their approaches. By studying historical data and past behaviors, it becomes possible to predict how public positions may evolve on specific issues, assisting in both tactical and strategic planning, whether by launching initiatives or campaigns at the most opportune time and place.

Furthermore, AI can serve as a powerful tool for evaluating the success or failure of leftist programs and policies on the ground by analyzing societal data and public feedback through feedback loops. This contributes to the development of more realistic policies that respond to the public's actual needs, not just their theoretical demands, while preserving adaptability to political, economic, and social challenges. Data analysis also enables an understanding of each society's developmental stage, material and historical conditions, and allows

leftist theory to emerge from lived problems rather than be imposed upon them. This enhances the flexibility of leftist organizations, enabling them to craft practical, precise, and directly relevant programs and policies tied to people's everyday lives.

AI can also be an effective tool in responding rapidly to political and media crises. It can monitor media landscapes in real time, and analyze campaigns, ideological or media-driven, that target leftist organizations, whether through defamation, misinformation, or efforts to undermine their credibility. By understanding the patterns of these attacks, AI can propose defensive strategies such as crafting rapid responses, intensifying counter-narratives on digital platforms, or redirecting messaging to reinforce the image of leftist ideas and organizations locally and globally.

The use of AI should not be limited to improving political, social, economic, or ideological analysis. It must be part of a comprehensive and integrated leftist strategy that seeks to reinvent tools of mass struggle in accordance with the complexities of the digital age, without disconnecting from grassroots organizing and real-world activism.

AI should be used as a supportive tool that strengthens organization, mobilization, and influence, not as a replacement for actual mass work, but as its complement and amplifier. It should enhance analytical capacity, enable rapid response, improve internal and external communication mechanisms, and contribute to developing more effective and realistic programs and policies.

9.3 Leveraging AI in Leftist Media to Deliver Truth and Programs to the Masses

Media is a central arena of struggle between progressive and leftist forces on one side, and the capitalist system and authoritarian states that control most traditional and digital media platforms on the other.

With the content of media being shaped by corporate and state interests, the left can utilize AI to build independent progressive media capable of bypassing censorship, exposing media bias, and effectively conveying truth and political programs to the public.

AI can contribute to analyzing capitalist media discourse and exposing its biases, distortions, and propaganda through big data analytics that trace dominant media trends and detect misinformation used to influence public opinion.

Leftist organizations can benefit from AI tools to systematically and scientifically refute capitalist propaganda and produce alternative content that re-narrates events from a leftist-progressive perspective that directly engages mass consciousness. This helps bypass the indirect censorship imposed by capitalist algorithms on oppositional content and ensures the reach of political messages to people in digital spaces dominated by major capitalist corporations and authoritarian regimes.

Moreover, AI can be employed to build automated progressive media platforms that generate content based on real-time data analysis, offering timely political and economic insights that quickly and effectively counter capitalist media machines. AI tools can also assist in generating topics, editing videos and posters, and automatically translating content into multiple languages, thereby facilitating global dissemination of socialist and progressive ideas. This enhances solidarity, coordination, and collaboration among global leftist factions, without requiring massive financial resources.

Additionally, AI can boost public engagement with leftist media by developing smart chatbots that answer people's questions about political,

economic, social, and ideological issues, making progressive content more accessible and participatory.

The use of AI in progressive leftist media is not just an opportunity to weaken capitalism's monopoly over information flows, it opens the door to building an effective, independent leftist media alternative that can significantly influence public awareness, promote leftist-progressive thought, and present socialist alternatives as real solutions to societal crises, beyond the distortions of capitalist-controlled narratives.

However, integrating AI into leftist media must follow a strategic vision that safeguards the independence of the progressive discourse and ensures that these tools do not reproduce the same capitalist media logic, just in a leftist form. The aim is not to merely adopt modern technology but to use it critically and consciously in service of radical change, avoiding the trap of conforming to the logic of the digital marketplace or reproducing mechanisms that support capitalist domination.

This requires clear organizational policies governing how AI is used in leftist media, ensuring it is not deployed as a detached technical tool but as a means that supports mass movements in their effort to break the media monopoly of capitalism.

It must also be emphasized that media content should continue to stem from live interaction with people and their real struggles on the ground, not just reflect algorithmically driven interaction patterns imposed by AI systems. Leftist media, even when using AI, must remain rooted in daily struggles, connected to social, economic, and political realities, and capable of creating a progressive space where people can advance their movements.

9.4 Enhancing Internal Policy-Making and Strengthening Organizational Transparency and Democracy

Artificial intelligence can greatly improve the internal efficiency of leftist parties, organizations, and alliances by analyzing historical and field data related to the performance of members, leaders or coordinators, various ideological blocs, and mass organizations. This technology can identify strengths and weaknesses within the organization, allowing for decisions based on accurate data rather than arbitrary assumptions or personal and factional biases.

On the organizational level, AI can assist in evaluating the performance of members, leaders, and local or specialized bodies, and pinpoint areas that need improvement. It can offer recommendations for improving organizational structures, enhancing intellectual coherence among different blocs, or identifying where further development and training are needed. It can also help analyze intellectual issues that require further discussion and debate within the organization, proposing compromises that ensure both intellectual and organizational harmony, and thus strengthen internal unity and grassroots outreach.

Transparency and internal democracy are core values of any leftist movement, and AI can help enhance these by improving mechanisms for collective decision-making. Through advanced algorithms in managing discussions and voting, always subject to strict human oversight, digital platforms can be developed that allow members to actively participate in discussions and decisions about party strategies and policies, ensuring a fair and transparent process. These tools not only reinforce internal democracy but also boost members' confidence in their leadership and ensure that decisions reflect collective will, rather than being monopolized by a few leaders or coordinators.

Furthermore, AI can help reduce bureaucracy within leftist organizations by automating administrative and organizational processes and facilitating information flow between members and various committees, creating a more dynamic and efficient environment. This approach not only fosters transparency and participation but positions leftist organizations as models for democratic and transparent governance, setting an example for managing society as a whole in line with socialist values.

9.5 Feeding Current AI Applications with Leftist and Progressive Content

Current AI systems, in addition to the inputs provided by their developers, also rely on user-generated data. These systems analyze and reuse these inputs, making it essential for leftist organizations to contribute content that reflects the values of socialism, social justice, and equality.

However, since most AI systems today are designed and managed by companies that reflect capitalist values, this may result in the "filtering" or marginalization of leftist content, or even its re-framing in ways that conform to capitalist ideological frameworks.

Therefore, engagement with these systems requires deep critical awareness of how they operate, and knowledge of how to counter their biases, even, at times, working around their algorithms to ensure leftist messaging is entered and conveyed clearly, without distortion or restriction.

This can be achieved by building databases that contain diverse leftist books, studies, and topics reflecting the wide ideological spectrum

within socialist and progressive currents. These data can be used to feed AI applications in political, social, economic, and intellectual analysis, ensuring their outputs reflect leftist perspectives as much as possible within the constraints of a digitally capitalist environment.

By increasing the presence of leftist content within AI systems, it becomes possible to gradually influence public discourse in favor of progressive and socialist values. This technological confrontation is no less important than direct political struggle, as control over information flows and knowledge production has become a critical front in the class struggle of the digital age.

9.6 Using Current AI Applications to Develop Progressive Alternative Tools

Finally, making use of existing AI applications and their mechanisms is a strategic step toward developing and building new open-source AI tools that reflect progressive and humanistic values. Instead of relying entirely on closed systems built to serve capitalism, leftist, progressive, and human rights organizations, through global coordination, can leverage the technical knowledge and data found in current systems to create liberatory alternative models.

These organizations can study, analyze, and deconstruct existing algorithms to understand how they work and are constructed, whenever possible, including identifying their strengths and weaknesses. This analysis can help in designing new, more transparent algorithms that avoid capitalist biases.

Benefiting from current systems to build leftist alternatives does not mean copying them entirely, but rather utilizing available technical

experience and infrastructure to propose progressive tools that serve humanity from a liberatory perspective, promoting social justice and equality.

A Comparison Between the Capitalist and Leftist Visions of Artificial Intelligence

Primary Purpose:

- **Capitalist Vision**: Maximizing profits and increasing productivity, without considering the impact of AI on social justice.
- **Leftist Vision**: Achieving social justice, distributing technology to serve everyone, and using it as a tool for empowering and developing communities rather than exploiting them.

Technology Ownership:

- **Capitalist Vision**: Monopolization of technology by major states and corporations with near-absolute control, granting them unprecedented power over individuals and societies.
- **Leftist Vision**: Community-owned and transparent, where open-source, progressive AI systems are developed and democratically regulated, ensuring fair distribution of technology.

Impact on the Labor Market:

- **Capitalist Vision**: Reducing reliance on human labor, increasing unemployment rates, or forcing manual and intellectual workers to shift to other unstable sectors.
- **Leftist Vision**: Reducing working hours without cutting wages, ensuring humane job opportunities by integrating technology into the labor market in a way that respects workers' rights.

Data Control:

- **Capitalist Vision**: Data is collected and exploited commercially, sold without compensating users, violating privacy.

- **Leftist Vision**: Data is regulated to protect individual rights and privacy, ensuring it is used for the public good with users' consent and subject to democratic oversight.

Role of the State:

- **Capitalist Vision**: Supporting large corporations and reducing regulatory restrictions to ensure the flow of profits and reinforce monopolistic market dominance.
- **Leftist Vision**: Developing policies that use technology for societal benefit, regulating its use to ensure the public good, combat monopolies, and limit capitalist excess.

Impact on the Class Divide:

- **Capitalist Vision**: Widening the class divide between the rich and the poor by monopolizing technology for the benefit of economic elites.
- **Leftist Vision**: Reducing the class divide through fair distribution of technology, ensuring all social groups benefit from AI freely and fully.

Access to Technology:

- **Capitalist Vision**: Limited to those who can afford it, with free versions provided only to keep users within the capitalist system, exploiting their data to enhance control and profit.
- **Leftist Vision**: Technology is a public right and free, through the development of progressive, open-source AI applications that anyone can access and benefit from, promoting digital justice and equality.

Algorithm Control:

- **Capitalist Vision**: Controlled by corporations to serve their economic and political interests, often opaque or biased.

- **Leftist Vision**: Managed transparently, subject to community democratic oversight to ensure decision-making mechanisms are not manipulated.

AI and Creativity:

- **Capitalist Vision**: Used to enhance commercial production, monopolizing patents to prevent competition and reduce innovation freedom.
- **Leftist Vision**: Encouraging collective creativity, supporting open innovations, and using AI to develop sciences and arts for the benefit of society as a whole.

Impact on Democracy:

- **Capitalist Vision**: Controlling the flow of information and manipulating public opinion through algorithms designed to reinforce intellectual and consumer hegemony.
- **Leftist Vision**: Enhancing democracy through transparent digital platforms that ensure actual public participation and reduce the ability of large corporations to manipulate political, social, and intellectual content.

Gender and Equality:

- **Capitalist Vision**: Reproducing gender discrimination and reinforcing stereotypes, with a lack of representation of women and marginalized groups in technology development.
- **Leftist Vision**: Developing AI systems that ensure gender justice, guaranteeing the participation of women and marginalized groups in the development and management of digital technology.

AI in Weapons and Warfare:

- **Capitalist Vision**: Developing smart weapons, intensifying the arms race, and using AI in wars and military control.

- **Leftist Vision**: Banning the use of AI in weapon development, directing it to promote peace, and using it to develop techniques that reduce conflicts and solve global crises peacefully.

Brainwashing with Western Capitalist Values:

- **Capitalist Vision**: Directing media and advertising content to promote capitalist ideas, restricting leftist and progressive thought, and using algorithms to block alternative anti-capitalist ideas.
- **Leftist Vision**: Promoting leftist and critical thinking, supporting intellectual pluralism, and providing access to unbiased information, enabling individuals to form independent humanistic opinions free from capitalist manipulation.

Environmental Impact:

- **Capitalist Vision**: High energy consumption in running algorithms, with massive carbon emissions from data centers, exacerbating the climate crisis.
- **Leftist Vision**: Developing eco-friendly AI that relies on renewable energy, reducing environmental damage associated with information technology.

Digital Corporate Hegemony:

- **Capitalist Vision**: Absolute control by major tech companies like Google, Microsoft, and Amazon, exploiting users with insufficient legal regulation.
- **Leftist Vision**: Promoting community ownership of digital platforms, and creating non-profit AI systems that serve society rather than monopolistic corporations.

AI in Surveillance and Repression:

- **Capitalist Vision**: Spreading mass surveillance systems, tracking individuals, and violating personal freedoms under the guise of national security and political stability.

- **Leftist Vision**: Ensuring respect for human rights, implementing community oversight to prevent misuse of AI in unlawful surveillance, and ensuring it does not become a repressive tool in the hands of the state or corporations

10 A Brief Guide: Important Questions and Answers

What is the main purpose of the book?

The chapter aims to analyze how artificial intelligence is harnessed to serve the capitalist system and enhance class domination, while presenting the alternative vision of Electronic left, which seeks to use AI to achieve social justice, equality, democracy, and a socialist future.

Why was Amazon chosen as the platform to publish the book electronically?

Amazon was chosen for its vast global capabilities in digital publishing, its compatibility with various applications and devices, and its wide distribution network, ensuring that the book reaches the largest number of readers.

Will the book be available for free or at a set price?

The book will be priced at the lowest possible cost allowed by Amazon to ensure its spread. It will also be made available for free on many platforms and specialized book publishing websites, in line with the principle that knowledge should be accessible to everyone without financial barriers.

Why was there no plan to publish a physical copy of the book?

There is no current intention to publish a physical version due to high costs, environmental impacts associated with printing, and the decline in demand for printed books in favor of digital publishing. However, the

possibility of physical publishing may be considered in the future if there is significant demand for the printed version.

Are there any copyright restrictions on this book?

No, this book is available to everyone with no copyright restrictions, allowing anyone to freely use its texts. It is preferred to reference the source when quoting, but this is not mandatory.

Why was the book made available without copyright?

Because knowledge should not be confined by intellectual property rights; it should be a universal human right. This approach aims to promote the spread of leftist content and encourage free exchange of knowledge as part of the struggle against the monopoly of information.

Why is there repetition in some parts of the book?

The book is primarily designed for electronic and free distribution, allowing readers the freedom to choose the sections they want to read without following a specific order. Unlike printed books, which are read sequentially from start to finish, digital publishing allows navigating between chapters based on individual interests and needs.
To ensure a comprehensive reading experience, some core information has been repeated in a limited manner in multiple sections, allowing each part to be somewhat independent while providing essential content without requiring reference to other sections. This repetition is intentional, facilitating partial reading, ensuring clarity of ideas, and making content easier to access and absorb in a digital publishing environment.

What is artificial intelligence?

Artificial intelligence is a branch of information technology aimed at

developing systems capable of simulating human intelligence. It relies on advanced algorithms to process data and make decisions independently. It enables programs and machines to think and learn almost like humans by analyzing data and recognizing patterns to make intelligent decisions with minimal direct intervention. Today, AI is an essential element in various fields such as health, education, industry, and more.

Is current artificial intelligence neutral?

No, current AI is used to guide collective awareness towards accepting capitalist and neoliberal values as natural and inevitable. This is done gradually and subtly over time, to the extent that most users of AI applications believe it to be neutral. This policy presents a significant risk, especially to younger generations, for whom AI has become an integral part of daily life.

What is electronic left?

Electronic left is a modern intellectual and organizational current that emerged at the beginning of the 21st century as a response to the digital transformations reshaping capitalism in the era of technological revolution. This current combines traditional socialist principles, such as criticizing the domination of capital, class struggle, and striving for socialism, with digital tools, aiming to use technology as a means of liberation. Electronic left is not limited to using modern technologies in organization or media; it seeks to reframe leftist thought to align with the complexities of digital capitalism. It is considered an evolutionary extension of traditional leftism, moving beyond hierarchical, centralized organizing methods in favor of a flexible, horizontal, and collective model that integrates field-based political struggle with digital work mechanisms. Locally and globally, Electronic left focuses on building flexible and broad alliances between leftist and progressive organizations while maintaining the core principles of Marxism and

socialism. It rejects the confinement of abstract theoretical discourse, instead seeking to connect the socialist project with tangible reforms that address people's daily lives, based on what is possible now, not just what is needed. This approach is grounded in the issues of the masses and society, and works to utilize various leftist theories to understand and change the reality, rather than imposing fixed leftist ideas and attempting to shape societies based on them. This makes it more realistic and impactful in light of current social and economic changes.

What are algorithms in artificial intelligence?

Algorithms in artificial intelligence are a set of mathematical and logical instructions that enable intelligent systems to analyze data, make decisions, and learn from previous experiences. These algorithms simulate human thinking, allowing AI to predict outcomes, recognize patterns, and automate processes in various fields such as machine learning, computer vision, and natural language processing.

How do algorithms affect the functioning of artificial intelligence?

Algorithms define how data is processed and decisions are made based on available information. For example, in deep learning, artificial neural network algorithms are used to analyze images and recognize faces, while in big data analysis, machine learning algorithms are used to discover patterns and provide recommendations, as seen in search engines and social media platforms.

What is digital capitalism?

Digital capitalism is an extension of traditional capitalist systems, where major tech companies dominate the digital space, exploiting data and user behavior as new commodities to generate profits. This system consolidates the monopoly of information and strengthens class control

through surveillance and the shaping of collective consciousness to serve the interests of capitalist elites.

What is the knowledge economy?

The knowledge economy is a capitalist economic system that relies primarily on the production, distribution, and consumption of knowledge and information, rather than traditional material resources like raw materials and manual labor. In this economy, knowledge, software, and technological innovation become the primary sources of economic value. Rather than depending on traditional industrial and agricultural production, the knowledge economy focuses on technology, scientific research, and artificial intelligence as key drivers of growth.

What is the concept of surplus value?

Traditional surplus value, according to Marxist theory, is the core of capitalist exploitation, where capitalists accumulate profits by exploiting workers. This occurs when a worker produces value greater than their wage, with the difference between the produced value and the wage going into the pockets of the capitalist as profit. This difference is surplus value, allowing capital to grow at the expense of manual and intellectual workers, who are forced to sell their labor power for a wage that does not reflect the actual effort put into the production process.

How does digital surplus value differ from traditional surplus value?

Digital surplus value differs from traditional surplus value in that it does not rely on direct wage labor but instead exploits data, interaction, and digital behavior of users. While traditional surplus value is extracted in factories and companies through the work of manual and intellectual labor, digital surplus value is derived from daily online interactions. Activities like searches, likes, shares, messages, and interactions with digital platforms are analyzed and turned into raw material exploited by

digital companies to generate massive profits without any compensation for the users, making them unpaid producers in the capitalist data economy.

What is digital feudalism?

Digital feudalism is an advanced stage of digital capitalism, where exploitation extends beyond extracting surplus value from digital labor and production to include near-total control over digital infrastructure, data, and access to knowledge and technology. It resembles traditional feudalism, where large tech companies monopolize the digital space and impose their terms on users, creating a new system of economic and social dependency.

How is digital feudalism similar to traditional feudalism?

Just as feudal lords in medieval times monopolized land and controlled peasants, today, major tech companies monopolize digital flows and impose their rules on users, making them subject to their systems without any actual control over the digital production tools. Thus, these companies control the paths of the digital economy and impose terms on access to knowledge and services.

Who are "Digital Serfs"?

Digital serfs are users who contribute daily to the production of massive economic value through data generation, without any financial compensation. They create content and digital behavior that companies use to analyze data, target advertisements, and craft products to enhance their profits, while remaining deprived of any share of this value.

What are Open-Source AI Applications?

These are software and tools that are freely available for everyone to use and develop, enhancing transparency in AI technology development. These applications allow understanding of how algorithms work and collectively improving them, as opposed to relying on closed systems controlled by large corporations. By providing an open research and innovation environment, these applications help build AI systems that are fairer and scalable within reasonable limits.

How is Artificial Intelligence Used to Control Manual and Intellectual Workers?

AI is used through performance tracking systems and data analysis, increasing pressure on manual and intellectual workers and the general public, turning them into cogs in a capitalist machine that is strictly monitored, weakening their rights and independence in the workplace.

What Role Does Technology Monopoly Play in Deepening Class Inequality?

Major companies control AI, making technology a tool for enhancing the economic and political dominance of the elite, while depriving the working classes of its real benefits.

How is AI Used to Manipulate Collective Consciousness?

Algorithms are used to control the flow of information on digital platforms, guiding the public towards individual consumer values and capitalist ideals, weakening progressive thought, and reducing the spread of leftist ideas through content filtering.

How Does AI Contribute to the Worsening of Digital Addiction?

AI exacerbates digital addiction by designing intelligent algorithms that aim to keep users connected for as long as possible. This is done by

analyzing massive amounts of data to understand individuals' motives and manipulate their behavior in ways that serve the economic interests of large corporations. Social media, entertainment apps, and digital platforms are not just services but tools consciously used to enhance behavioral and intellectual dependency, making individuals addicted to digital consumption without them realizing it.

What Are the Most Dangerous Effects of Digital Addiction on Individuals and Society?

Digital addiction goes beyond wasting time or affecting productivity; it leads to profound behavioral changes, including poor concentration, reduced problem-solving skills, weakened memory, and decreased face-to-face communication.
Moreover, dependence on digital systems creates a new form of voluntary digital slavery, where individuals become more submissive to technological systems that define their desires, behavior, and even their worldview. Over time, people gradually lose their ability to think independently and make free decisions, which strengthens the dominance of digital capitalism in all aspects of life.

How Does AI Create Voluntary Digital Slavery?

AI creates voluntary digital slavery by becoming a tool for reproducing social, political, and economic control patterns. This control is not enforced through direct force or power as in the past but is achieved through algorithmic manipulation and the desire for convenience, prompting individuals to engage in the digital system without apparent coercion. Users are given the illusion of control and choice, while their decisions are subtly directed in ways that serve capitalist interests.
Over time, individuals become more reliant on these technologies, eroding their capacity for independent thought, creativity, and decision-making, thus accepting this dominance as an inevitable reality, making

AI an instrument for reinforcing class hegemony and alienating human progressive consciousness.

How Can AI's Development Lead to Machines Controlling Humans?

With the rapid advancements in AI, the scenario of machines controlling humans has become more realistic than just science fiction. Humans gradually lose control over the technology they created, which evolves into an independent force, no longer subject to their will, but rather used to serve the interests of the controlling powers. In the absence of effective international legal regulations, and within a capitalist logic based on competition and capital accumulation, AI develops as a tool with immense capabilities without any regulatory "cage," making it prone to runaway development and turning into a force that makes life-altering decisions without human oversight.

How is AI Used in the Militarization of the World and to Promote War?

Smart, self-operating weapons are being developed, and AI is used in cyber warfare, enhancing the ability of major states to wage wars.

How Do AI Algorithms Reflect Gender Biases?

The data used to train AI systems feed discrimination against women, reinforcing stereotypes, whether in hiring practices or in voice recognition systems and smart assistants that perpetuate women's roles as servants or helpers.

What is Digital Detention?

Digital detention refers to restricting individuals’ access to digital

platforms by blocking their accounts for extended periods without clear justification, used as a tool to suppress activists and political opponents.

What is Digital Assassination?

Digital assassination is the targeting of individuals or opposing movements by deleting their accounts and websites completely, aiming to exclude them from the digital space and weaken their political, social, and intellectual influence. This tool is used by authoritarian regimes and monopolistic companies to prevent the spread of progressive and leftist discourse.

What is the Concept of Digital Frustration?

Digital frustration is a psychological tactic aimed at reducing the reach of leftist content, amplifying failure, directing discussions toward shallow topics, and spreading feelings of helplessness and frustration over radical change. This reduces political enthusiasm and weakens the ability to organize and mobilize. It is achieved through targeted algorithms that limit the spread of progressive leftist discourse and present capitalism as an eternal system that cannot be changed.

What is the Concept of Voluntary Self-Surveillance?

Voluntary self-surveillance refers to individuals, groups, or organizations altering their behavior or discourse online out of fear of censorship or digital punishment, thereby undermining freedom of expression before actual censorship is imposed.

How Can AI Be Redirected to Serve Society Instead of Capital?

Open-source systems should be developed and managed democratically, with technology subjected to community oversight. It should be used to solve social problems rather than enhance class disparity.

How Can AI Be Used to Achieve Social Justice?

AI can be employed to analyze class and economic inequalities, direct resources toward the most deprived groups, and develop economic policies based on the actual needs of society, rather than the logic of the market.

How Can Progressive AI Improve the Position of Manual and Intellectual Workers Instead of Replacing Them?

AI can be used to reduce working hours without cutting wages, eliminate gender and racial discrimination, and enhance the role of labor unions by developing tools that contribute to the education and organization of working-class people.

How Does AI Contribute to the Worsening Environmental Crisis?

AI consumes vast amounts of energy, with the data centers running its systems requiring high electricity levels, leading to increased carbon emissions. Additionally, its industry relies on extracting rare minerals, causing the destruction of local ecosystems, water pollution, and enhancing the capitalist exploitation of natural resources, especially in the Global South.

Can AI Be a Tool for Environmental Protection?

Yes, if directed correctly, AI can help improve energy efficiency, monitor climate change, and manage natural resources more sustainably. It can be used to develop smart agricultural systems that reduce water waste, analyze environmental data to monitor pollution, and predict environmental disasters, allowing for proactive measures to minimize their impact.

How Do Major States and Tech Corporations Contribute to AI's Environmental Damage?

Major states and tech companies rely on a production model based on rapid consumption and the repeated replacement of devices, leading to an accumulation of electronic waste. They also shift the environmental burden to Global South countries, where minerals are extracted and components manufactured in environments lacking environmental regulations and labor rights. Furthermore, AI technologies are used to drive excessive consumption through targeted advertising, leading to increased industrial production and associated pollution.

How Can a Sustainable Environmental AI Model Be Achieved Under a Socialist System?

In a sustainable socialist model, AI should be subject to community ownership and democratic management, used in economic planning that prioritizes environmental justice rather than profit maximization. This requires developing open-source AI systems focused on sustainability, used to improve renewable energy management, reduce factory emissions, and manage cities in ways that minimize environmental footprints.

What is the Relationship Between AI and Environmental Colonialism in the Global South?

Major capitalist countries control the AI industry but rely on the Global South to extract the rare resources necessary for its production, often leading to the destruction of local environments. E-waste is also exported to these regions, where it is processed in primitive ways that cause severe soil and water pollution, further enhancing environmental injustice and global inequality under digital capitalism.

Can Leftist Forces Use AI Applications Despite Them Being Non-Neutral?

The answer does not lie in a simple "accept or reject" binary, but requires a cautious, critical approach. Current AI is the product of a capitalist environment focused on profit and domination, but it is also a powerful tool that can be used critically to serve social justice goals, provided it is dismantled and analyzed carefully.

What Are the Risks Associated with Using AI in Leftist Struggle?

AI inherently carries the genetic traits of the capitalist system that produced it, making it non-neutral. It can be used to reinforce capitalist dominance through mechanisms that appear purely "technical," which could lead to the reproduction of capitalist biases within leftist and progressive organizations themselves if not approached with critical awareness.

How Can the Left Benefit from AI Without Becoming a Tool of Domination?

AI should be integrated as a supporting tool for mass struggle, not as a replacement for it. This requires developing open-source systems that are managed democratically, protecting individual privacy and organizational data from breaches, while ensuring technology does not replace human organization and direct solidarity.

What is the Primary Challenge in Using AI for Leftist Purposes?

The challenge lies in how to make AI a tool that serves the left, without it being reconfigured according to a capitalist technical logic. It must be used in a way that critically enhances leftist struggle rather than becoming a tool for control and domination or a means to reproduce capitalist relations of production.

What is the Relationship Between AI and Class Struggle?

AI reshapes the equation of class struggle. It is no longer just a confrontation between the power of human organization and the machinery of the state and corporations, but also a battle over the very engineering of collective consciousness. Therefore, possessing intelligent analytical tools becomes an existential necessity for leftist movements, provided that these tools serve the will of the masses, not replace them.

How Can AI Be Used to Serve Leftist Media?

AI can be used to develop leftist media, producing diverse, advanced content in various languages that counters capitalist propaganda. It can also be used to target audiences with more precise and effective political and ideological messages, contributing to the creation of automated progressive media platforms that enhance leftist discourse in the digital space.

How Does AI Help Improve Mass Mobilization Policies and Methods?

By analyzing demographic data and predicting regions most supportive of certain issues, AI can improve the timing and effectiveness of activities and protest campaigns.

What Role Does AI Play in Supporting Democracy Within Leftist Organizations?

AI can develop transparent digital voting platforms, analyze member performance, and enhance transparency and collectivity in decision-making, making leftist organizations more democratic and effective.

How Can Leftist Movements Benefit from Current AI Applications?

By analyzing the algorithms used and leveraging available data, leftist movements can build more transparent programs and alternatives, while being cautious of the risks associated with over-reliance on tools governed by capitalism.

How Can the Monopoly of Technology by Major Corporations Be Challenged?

A potential solution is to develop open-source software, force companies to disclose their algorithms, and support laws that prohibit monopolistic exploitation of technology.

What is the Liberatory AI Project According to the Leftist Vision?

The goal is to build open-source, progressive AI systems managed democratically under community ownership, used to eliminate poverty, achieve social justice, and promote socialist transformation, ensuring that technology serves the community rather than reinforcing capitalist dominance.

How Can AI Be Prevented from Being Used in Warfare?

By pushing for international treaties that ban the development and use of AI in weapons and empowering anti-war organizations to highlight the risks of militarizing technology.

Why Is It Important to Develop Gender-Neutral AI?

It helps eliminate gender biases embedded in intelligent systems and ensures that technology serves to achieve full equality for women, instead of reproducing stereotypical roles.

How Does AI Affect the Concept of Labor in a Socialist Society?

It can reduce working hours without lowering wages, distribute work more fairly, and increase leisure time for the community to engage in culture, thought, and creativity instead of capitalist exploitation.

How Can AI Support Labor and Union Organizations?

AI tools can be developed to monitor working conditions, analyze the exploitation of manual and intellectual workers, and assist unions in organizing their campaigns and advocating for their rights more effectively.

What is the Role of Digital Democracy in Achieving a Leftist Model for AI Use?

Digital democracy can make technological decisions more transparent and allow for greater public participation in directing AI toward goals that serve the common good.

How Can AI Be Used to Build a Socialist Eco-Economy?

By developing AI systems that guide production in ways that preserve natural resources, reduce carbon emissions, and promote renewable energy.

What is the Relationship Between AI and the Struggle Against Capitalism?

Technology is currently used to support capitalism by promoting privatization, monopolization, and reinforcing its political and intellectual dominance. However, leftist organizations can reclaim it by redirecting AI to serve public projects that promote solidarity, equality, and the socialist alternative.

How Did Marx and Engels Use Science in Their Theories?

Marx and Engels relied on science to interpret social and economic phenomena. They studied political economy using mathematical and statistical foundations and analyzed the impact of economic structures on societies through historical materialism. Their theories were not mere philosophical speculations but were based on a scientific analysis of economic developments and their impact on social relations, making them among the first thinkers to integrate empirical sciences into social analysis.

What is the Relationship Between Science, Technology, and Marxist Thought?

Marxist thought views science and technology as powerful tools that can be used to liberate humans from exploitation, but under capitalism, they are used to reinforce class domination. Technology, which could improve working conditions and lives, is often used in capitalism to increase profits and diminish the role of manual and intellectual workers, thus worsening economic exploitation instead of alleviating it. Therefore, technology could become a revolutionary force if used within a socialist context that serves the interests of society as a whole.

What is the Digital Gap Faced by the Left?

Despite the left's rich heritage of critical and scientific thought, its organizations suffer from a significant digital gap compared to capitalism. Its digital presence is limited to social media platforms and managing a few websites, with little genuine investment in developing independent technological tools. This gap weakens the left's political and organizational influence, placing it in a vulnerable position against the digital empire of capitalism, which controls vast resources to manipulate information and shape public opinion.

Why is the Left’s Digital Presence Weak?

The left lacks a strong digital infrastructure and technical capabilities to compete in the digital space. Many of its organizations, at different levels, fail to adequately invest in developing their members' digital skills. Rather than using technology strategically, the left remains overly dependent on AI and social media platforms, making it vulnerable to censorship and control by major corporations. This digital weakness reduces the left's ability to widely and effectively spread its ideas, diminishing its communication with the masses.

What is Meant by Digital Literacy Within Leftist Organizations?

Digital literacy is not just the ability to use computers or social media but involves a deeper understanding of how digital technologies work and their impact on society. It requires critical awareness of the technological infrastructure that controls the internet and modern media, enabling the left to develop its own digital tools, free from the control of major corporations. Without this technical awareness, the left will remain dependent on the digital infrastructure controlled by capitalism and subject to its influence.

How Can Digital Literacy Be Achieved in Leftist Organizations?

Achieving digital literacy requires continuous training plans that enable members to understand technology in-depth, from basic skills to advanced levels such as programming, information security, digital analysis, and data management. Leftist organizations should create diverse technical workshops, collaborate with experts in technology, and develop their own independent digital platforms. Without advanced technical tools, the left cannot effectively confront the digital hegemony of capitalism.

What is the Importance of Technology in Leftist Struggle?

Technology plays a central role in spreading leftist thought, organizing mass movements, coordinating protests, and enhancing communication among individuals and organizations worldwide. By using technology intelligently and effectively, the left can break the monopoly of traditional media, reach new segments of the masses, and create safe digital spaces for discussion and organizing. If used strategically, technology can become a powerful tool for countering capitalist dominance.

Why is Continuous Technological Development Crucial for the Left?

Digital transformation is a reality that cannot be ignored. If the left does not invest in technology, it will remain subordinate to the systems and tools controlled by capitalism. Developing independent digital tools specific to the left not only facilitates the free dissemination of its ideas but also strengthens its ability to organize, communicate effectively among its members and with the masses, and protect its data from surveillance and exploitation. Without this investment, the left will remain dependent on digital platforms that impose restrictions and control its access to the masses, possibly silencing it whenever it threatens capitalist interests, deepening the imbalance of power in political and social struggles.

What Obstacles Does the Left Face in Achieving Digital Transformation?

The left faces a lack of funding, weak technical resources, and a shortage of specialists in the technology field within its organizations. It also struggles with digital censorship and restrictions on anti-capitalist content. These obstacles make it essential to build a strong digital strategy that overcomes these challenges and ensures the independence of leftist organizations in the digital space.

How Can Youth Reduce Digital Illiteracy Within Leftist Parties?

Youth can lead training initiatives within parties, organizing workshops to teach digital skills such as cybersecurity, data analysis, and the use of AI tools and general technology, enhancing the ability of organizations and members to keep up with the digital age.

Why is Youth Involvement in Digital Transformation Essential for the Left?

Most youth are well-versed in modern technology, which allows them to actively participate in developing effective digital policies that assist in organizing, mobilizing, and communication. This makes leftist organizations more dynamic and capable of confronting digital capitalist dominance.

What Are the Major Challenges Facing Youth in Introducing Technology to Leftist Organizations?

They face resistance from traditional leaderships that do not prioritize digital transformation or the role of youth, especially in leadership positions.

What Practical Steps Should Be Taken to Encourage Youth to Play a Bigger Role in the Digital Transformation of the Left?

First, it is essential to break rigid organizational structures within most leftist parties and give youth real leadership roles, particularly in shaping and developing digital policies and strategies for digital confrontation.
This requires creating flexible, democratic mechanisms that ensure freedom of expression, political creativity, and technological initiative, free from the hierarchical centralization that stifles this role.

Second, participatory spaces should be built to enable youth to lead collective leftist digital projects, based on the pluralism of leftist currents and not confined to a single direction, whether in progressive media, AI, digital security, or others. These projects should serve as real revolutionary tools, not just as technical add-ons to party work.

Finally, this role must be linked to a critical leftist political awareness that reconnects technology with the class and liberation context, so that digital transformation does not become an isolated or secondary tactic but an integral part of a comprehensive leftist project.

11 Conclusion

It has become clear that, despite the immense and crucial potential of artificial intelligence in advancing humanity, it is not just a neutral scientific progress but a highly advanced weapon in the hands of capitalism, used to deepen its control over labor, consciousness, data, and society as a whole. The issue is no longer just about developing smarter algorithms, but about directing these tools to serve the interests of those who own them. Given that technology today is concentrated in the hands of capitalist states and major monopolistic corporations, its use will primarily benefit capital at the expense of manual and intellectual workers.

What we are witnessing today is the reproduction of class exploitation through more scientific, sophisticated, and controlled means, where this exploitation is no longer confined to factories, farms, and offices but has extended to the digital space itself, which has become a new arena for extracting value and controlling consciousness.

Confronting this reality cannot be limited to critique and diagnosis; it requires concrete positions and policies that go beyond simply exposing capitalist domination to actively dismantling it and redirecting technology, especially AI, toward serving the masses instead of enslaving them.

This requires working to build alternative leftist and progressive models that ensure AI becomes a tool for liberation, not just a new means for capital to increase profits and tighten control. Instead of leaving technology in the hands of a few capitalist companies and states, there should be a push to develop leftist, progressive AI systems.

However, transformation cannot happen without significant changes in the political and organizational structures of leftist forces themselves, and in their approach and engagement with technology. It is not enough

to reject technology merely because it is a specialized capitalist tool, nor to use it in a limited and superficial way. Rather, it must be mastered, understood deeply, penetrated, and redirected to serve the interests of manual and intellectual workers and the masses at large.
We must be on the offensive, not defensive, in this digital battle and adopt smart, practical tactics that empower us to confront digital repression, information monopolies, and technological dominance as much as possible.

In this context, developing leftist capacities in the technical field is a strategic necessity no less important than developing political, intellectual, organizational, media, and grassroots capabilities. Just as the left cannot rely on capitalist media and seeks to build its independent media, and as it develops its thought, politics, and organizational tools independently of capitalist frameworks, it must also work to build its independent technological alternatives, with AI at the forefront, to serve its comprehensive liberation project.
Currently, AI must be a means to develop more aware and organized leftist and progressive movements, capable of mobilizing the masses and raising their intellectual, political, technological, and activist awareness. Struggling in the digital space should transform into an organic extension of socialist struggle on the ground, not just a superficial arena of work and debate separated from the political, social, and economic realities. This struggle against digital domination cannot be confined to the virtual space alone; it must be an extension of the labor and mass movement on the ground. The connection between technological struggle and class struggle on the ground is essential because digital domination is merely an extension of capital's control over production and its domination of the workforce.

The use of current AI in leftist struggle must be precise, studied, and cautious. We cannot trust applications developed within a capitalist environment and by monopolistic states and companies without a deep critical awareness of how they operate. While many of these tools

provide accurate data analysis, planning, tracking public opinion trends, and improving organizing and mobilization policies, they may carry invisible biases that reproduce capitalist domination within leftist organizations themselves.
Therefore, the left's use of current AI must be subject to continuous critical oversight and strict human review mechanisms to ensure we do not unconsciously adopt thinking patterns imposed by algorithms.
Furthermore, extreme caution should be exercised when handling sensitive data and information, as unstudied exploitation of these tools could lead to security breaches or leaks of information that put leftist organizations at risk, especially in authoritarian states.
Thus, advanced digital security protocols must be developed, and more independent open-source applications should be adopted, alongside training members on digital security practices, ensuring that AI serves the struggle and is not used as a repressive surveillance tool against it.

The primary challenge lies in how to turn current AI from a tool of domination into one that can be used for mass struggle and organizing. We cannot allow these tools to reshape leftist struggle within the logic of the market, but we must tailor them to serve leftist and progressive organizations, enhancing class solidarity and raising public awareness.
Owning these tools does not just mean using them but understanding them deeply, deconstructing their ideological frameworks, and redirecting them to serve a genuine liberatory project.

What the current digital revolution and the development of AI in particular reveal is that we are living in a historic moment where the contradictions between the tremendous development of productive forces and the capitalist social relations that can no longer contain or direct this development in favor of the masses are exploding.
Despite the immense possibilities that this digital revolution offers to liberate humanity from exhausting labor and the necessities of life, it is constrained and re-engineered within the logic of capitalist profit.

In this sense, the digital revolution, at its core with AI, is no longer just about technological tools, but has become the next arena of political and social struggle. The battle on this arena will not only determine who owns the new tools of production, but also who has the ability to reshape social life itself.

The battle is not over yet. Capitalism has not created a completely closed world, but one full of gaps and deficiencies, where leftist alternatives can find their way if worked upon with awareness, planning, and strategy. The task is not easy and requires massive energy, cooperation, and coordinated leftist work on both local and global levels, but it is not impossible. What we need today is not only a real sense of the gravity of the situation but also the building of new leftist alliances and internationals that use technology itself as a tool for field struggle.

Resistance to capitalism in all its forms, especially its digital form, is not just a struggle for power, control, or even progressive alternatives, but a struggle for human consciousness itself, who defines the direction of knowledge, who controls the flow of information, who shapes the collective consciousness of society, and who decides the future.
Either the forces of capital completely triumph, turning AI into a tool for repression, domination, and total digital enslavement, or leftist and progressive forces manage to frame and redirect it to serve the masses instead of capital.
In this context, the only feasible solution now is to develop open-source and transparent systems with neutral orientations, managed democratically with community oversight, along with pushing for international laws that limit AI's operation and ensure its service to society as a whole, not to the interests of major states and capitalist corporations.

But that’s not enough. The required and radical solution is to build real leftist alternatives with progressive orientations and community ownership, seizing this technology from the market's grip and using it to

dismantle relations of exploitation, contributing to the creation of a new, more just and humane society based on equality, cooperation, and the fair satisfaction of needs.

In conclusion, the fundamental question remains urgently hanging: Are we, as leftist and progressive forces worldwide, truly prepared to engage in this complex, long, and multifaceted digital war?

After retreating and losing many battles against capitalism in various arenas,

Do we have the courage to rebuild the left ideologically and organizationally to meet the challenges posed by the digital age?

The historical moment does not wait for anyone, and the future will not wait. Either we join it and shape it with awareness and struggle, or we are left on its margins, subjected to new forms of exploitation and oppression.

We have no choice but to face it. Let this digital battle be the moment of a new birth for a left that is braver, more radical, more scientific, and more capable of leading its era.

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13 About Rezgar Akarwi

Leftist Politician and Media Activist

An independent leftist and theorist of the concept of "Electronic left," Rezgar Akrawi seeks to update leftist thought and organization to align with technological, cognitive, and democratic developments. He is the coordinator of the Center for Marxist and Leftist Studies and Research, as well as the founder and general coordinator of the "Civilized Dialogue" Foundation, one of the largest and most prominent leftist and progressive platforms in the Arab world.

Birth: 1966, Aqra – Iraq

Political Activity

Akrawi has been active since the 1980s in various leftist parties and organizations, including the Iraqi Communist Party, the Communist Stream Organization, and the Iraqi Workers' Communist Party, up until 2000. He has contributed to shaping visions for the development of leftist work and enhancing coordination among leftist forces. He believes in the importance of overcoming traditional differences between leftist factions, focusing on commonalities, and calls for the establishment of a unified democratic leftist framework with multiple platforms in Iraq, aiming to spread this model across the Arab world. His approach is based on modern scientific and technological foundations.

Human Rights

A human rights activist, Akrawi was one of the early contributors to the establishment of the "Unemployed Workers Union" in Iraq in 1992. He was also a member of the Iraqi Human Rights Association in Denmark (1998-2000). He advocates for the abolition of the death penalty and is

one of the founders of the "Right to Life" center, which fights against the death penalty in the Arab world. Additionally, he has worked on issues related to gender equality and women's rights and has participated in numerous international conferences and meetings on these topics.

Publishing and Media

A writer and researcher, Akrawi has published dozens of intellectual and political articles and studies in Arabic, Kurdish, and English newspapers and magazines, as well as on leftist and progressive websites. He has also contributed to translation and editing, presenting scientific studies in his fields of specialization.

Technology and Digital Transformation

Specializing in information technology, Akrawi has contributed to the development and support of many websites and digital platforms for leftist and progressive organizations, human rights groups, and feminist organizations. For over a quarter of a century, he has worked to promote progressive thought through digital tools.

Education and Academic Specialization

Akrawi holds a Bachelor's degree in Industrial Management (1989) from the University of Mosul, and a Higher Diploma in Computer Science (2000) from Copenhagen International College. He has taken many specialized courses in the internet, programming, and information technology. He works as an expert in the development of electronic government systems and has extensive experience in implementing digital transformation projects in Denmark.