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India, France elevate ties with focus on AI, defence and trade



- Prime Minister Narendra Modi and French President Emmanuel Macron on Sunday elevated the momentum in India-France ties with a strong push for innovation-led growth positioning India and France as key partners in emerging technologies, artificial intelligence, defence manufacturing, space exploration and resilient supply chains.
- Earlier in the day, addressing innovators, investors and entrepreneurs at Bharat Innovates, Modi projected India as a rising innovation powerhouse and called for technology that serves humanity rather than markets alone.
- "An India that is emerging not merely as a consumer of solutions, but as a contributor of solutions. Here, some are working to transform rural life through AI, while others are using satellite technology to support farmers. Some young innovators are shaping the future through smart cities, advanced manufacturing, and new materials... At the same time, several start-ups are developing new technologies in the fields of defence and security," Modi said.



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Technology is the new sovereignty. India must act accordingly: Sridhar Vembu on Mythos, Fable suspension



- Zoho CEO Sridhar Vembu described [Anthropic's move to suspend access to its Fable 5 and Mythos 5 artificial intelligence models](#) as evidence that nations need greater technological self-sufficiency rather than depending on global access.
- In a post on X, Vembu said the move was a significant moment in the technological sector to improve and strengthen its AI capabilities and not rely on other critical technologies.
- “Technology is the ultimate weapon. National sovereignty, national security, all of it is now about technology,” he wrote.

Source: <https://www.firstpost.com/tech/technology-is-the-new-sovereignty-india-must-act-accordingly-sridhar-vembu-14022002.html>

Even GPT-5 Failed This Human Attention Test

- **A decades-old psychology test exposed a surprising weakness in AI's ability to stay focused.**
- A classic psychology test has revealed a surprising weakness in some of today's most advanced artificial intelligence systems, suggesting that AI attention may work very differently from human attention.
- Researchers led by Suketu Patel investigated how large language models (LLMs), the technology behind systems such as GPT-5, Claude, and Gemini, handle a well-known cognitive challenge called the Stroop task. The findings suggest that while AI can perform impressively on many complex tasks, it may struggle to maintain focus when faced with competing information over extended periods.



Scientists Are Building Electronics That Stretch Like Human Skin and Learn Like a Brain

- Researchers are replacing rigid silicon-based AI hardware with stretchable, neuromorphic electronics that mimic how the brain processes information, opening new possibilities for long-term human-machine integration.
- Modern artificial intelligence can outperform humans in tasks ranging from image recognition to medical data analysis, but there is one environment where today's hardware still struggles: the human body.
- The problem is surprisingly simple. Human tissues are soft, flexible, and constantly moving. Conventional electronics are not. Even the most advanced silicon chips remain rigid, making long-term integration with organs, muscles, and skin extremely difficult. Devices attached to a beating heart, expanding lungs, or bending joints can irritate tissue, lose contact, and eventually fail.



DNA Robots Are Coming: Tiny Machines That Could Transform Medicine and Technology

- **Scientists are exploring DNA-based robots, tiny molecular machines that could one day navigate the body, deliver targeted therapies, and even build nanoscale technologies.**
- DNA is best known as the molecule that carries genetic information, but scientists are also turning it into a building material for tiny robots. These experimental machines are designed to operate at the molecular scale, with the long-term goal of moving through the bloodstream, targeting diseased cells such as cancer, and delivering drugs with high precision. Researchers also believe DNA robots could eventually help build extremely small data storage systems and computing devices.

