

# Digital Book Burnings: Censorship in the Age of AI and Algorithms

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## Abstract

*Authoritarian rule in history has often involved burning books as a way to stop the sharing of knowledge. The poem Burning of the Books by Bertolt Brecht gave a lasting critique of censorship after the Nazi book burnings of 1933. While books and writings are now less likely to be burned or torn apart, new forms of censorship online include hiding information, deleting messages and campaigning for people to be removed from the Internet. This paper investigates the ways in which automated systems and unclear policies in today's world limit access to information in much the same way as book burnings did in history. This study draws from up-to-date case studies and academic writings to investigate how tech giants, governments and online platforms affect information exchange. The paper shows that digital book burnings are as harmful to the freedom of information, by comparing Brecht's stance with modern examples. The research also proposes countermeasures such as using small platforms and digital preservation of records, to protect free discussion on the Internet as it becomes more controlled.*

**Keywords:** Digital Censorship, Algorithmic Suppression, Intellectual Freedom, Bertolt Brecht, Deplatforming

## Introduction

Brecht's Burning of the Books remains an important protest against censorship and the stifling of thoughts, now much seen in the digital period. In the past, book burnings served as a way for dictators to take away any opposition and remove parts of cultural history. By setting the books ablaze in 1933, the Nazis tried to manage the thoughts of the German public by removing anything they thought was “un-German.” These actions were part of an attempt to suppress free ideas and facts and to force the hearing of only those stories approved by the government.

Brecht points out that burning books is a sign that people's different voices are being erased. This idea is explored in detail by Darnton (2009) in his book *The Case for Books*. In every era, those who burn books have wanted to eradicate information and make it harder for anyone to see different points of view. Grossman (2020) makes the point that today, rather than burning books, censors use search algorithms to conceal information. Both situations seek to achieve the same thing. to decide what individuals are allowed to read, think and believe.

With most information coming from the internet now, Brecht's statement is more meaningful than ever. Currently, the knowledge we have access to on the internet is shaped by private corporations and government-made decisions. Content moderation, shadow banning and invisibility by algorithms are new ways to suppress content, so Brecht's warning against censorship remains current today.

In modern days, information can still be suppressed, but rather than destroying things, this happens through AI, algorithm filters and large platforms removing information from the web. Since the main Internet platforms are controlled by a small number of companies, they get to decide who is heard and who is not. Because of biases in algorithms and vague rules for moderating internet content, opinions that challenge the norm can be easily eliminated from the channels where people talk online. Politics, finance and beliefs guide the ways governments and private actors shape what people see and find online. Even though it is not as visible as book burnings were historically, this modern method of information control brings up many concerns over who controls information, how democracy is affected and the problem of making the internet transparent and accountable.

This paper compares modern digital censorship to the book burnings of earlier times, looking at how automated systems help hide or delete content based on algorithms. Unlike destroying physical books in the past which many saw and recognized as an act of repression, the censorship of the internet quietly removes controversial opinions. It looks into specific instances of algorithms suppressing content, the impact of tech companies on online content moderation and the consequences of digital erasure on learning. The paper is based on academic scholarship about the influence of technology, free speech and power structures on society and points out the new dangers to intellectual freedom in the 21st century.

### **Historical Context of Book Burnings**

In the past, controlling what information people read has often been achieved through book burnings. A prominent example is the Nazi event in 1933, where people burned in public all literature thought to be against German culture. It was not only about removing books but also about spreading fear and limiting any different views. Many societies have seen similar examples of censorship, where people in power try to limit what information is available to the public.

His poem *Burning of the Books* is a strong protest against efforts to shut down academic freedom. He warns that deleting those who hold alternative views can alter the group's view of history. Scholars including Darnton believe that book burnings are primarily designed to keep the public from accessing information and keep society under specific control (Darnton, 2017). Grossman (2020) also notes that just as books were banned in past centuries, today it's more likely that information is censored through automated and human decisions to block digital access. This idea is explored by Darnton (2009) in his essay *The Case for Books. Past, Present and Future*, where he considers the changes in knowledge suppression from the early days of book burning to more modern techniques found on the Internet. Studies by Grossman on censorship, together with studies on AI-based moderation, demonstrate how modern methods of erasing information are risky.

Digital censorship is still a problem now, making Brecht's poem just as relevant as ever. Rather than destroying things, information has become easier to hide, block and remove in the modern world (Zuboff, 2019). Changing to online ways of censoring raises questions about the transparency and accountability of information regulation.

### **Brecht's 'Burning of the Books': A Critique of Censorship**

The poem warns about losing the knowledge and influences brought by voices that are not seen as powerful. Even though censorship now works in different ways, Gombrich's arguments

are just as important. Nowadays, knowledge is censored rather than destroyed and it is hidden, taken out of search results, its financial support cut or it is removed from platforms, without clear explanation. Often, the policy of moderating content is used to suppress voices that go against the usual beliefs, making them less visible and effective. As a result, AI instruments for censorship do not depend much on human teams which may accidentally end up limiting free speech. As a consequence, information is distributed across many disconnected sources, making it more difficult for people to find many perspectives, causing concern about digital authoritarianism and the control of information by tech firms and political powers

### **Digital Censorship: The New Book Burning**

The introduction of the digital world has changed how ideas are controlled, changing the earlier method of physically burning books to something more subtle. Before, books were burned to remove knowledge, but in modern censorship, it is done by using algorithms, specific censorship policies and digital removal tasks. Early dreams of the internet as a free place for people to share and access information have been replaced by its control by businesses and governments. Big tech firms influence how knowledge is distributed and influence what people think, as they control which voices are made bigger and which are left out. Because of this, there are concerns about how open these platforms are, as digital censorship could impact freedom of thought and democracy over time. It is essential to grasp these new suppression methods to understand the risks to holding on to knowledge and build a fairer and more open digital landscape.

- **Algorithmic Suppression:** What users see on search and social websites depends on the complex algorithms used by those platforms. Algorithms are set up to focus on popular and sponsored content rather than giving attention to challenges or disagreeable perspectives. Often, defending this process as an effort against misinformation or dangerous content, it can still unintentionally wipe out valuable discussions in areas such as social, political and academic life. In addition, tailoring search results and newsfeeds to a user makes it harder for them to see and learn from other points of view. Therefore, algorithmic suppression works like modern book burning because it can alter the public's picture of reality by restricting access to facts and stories.
- **Content Moderation and Deplatforming:** Accounts are often taken down, creators are demoted and content is blocked by social media companies when they don't meet community guidelines that are not clear. Despite being made to control hate speech and harmful information, these policies are often not handled the same which results in people claiming that they are biased. Cases in which major players are expelled from platforms for good have led to discussions about the line between keeping things moderate and supporting free speech. Experts point out that these methods have the effect of stifling different opinions and decreasing diversity in what we see online (Napoli, 2019). In addition, because of their use of AI, automated moderation systems often misunderstand topics and end up banning valid discussions. Using private firms to manage public debate makes people worry about who can be held accountable and the concentration of information in a few tech companies (Zuboff, 2019).
- **Government and Corporate Influence:** Governments use reasons like security, incorrect information and their regulations to get platforms to remove political content. Because of this interference, people who disagree are usually silenced, especially in authoritarian societies where censorship on the internet helps to control the population (MacKinnon, 2012). In addition, corporations tend to moderate their views to please the government or potential advertisers. Businesses such as Google and Facebook have been condemned for making updates to their algorithms or taking content down just to around meet the demands of government or powerful players (Zuboff, 2019). When corporations and governments interact in digital spaces, it causes fears about the future of speaking freely and the move toward private ways of sharing views.

### **Parallels between Historical and Digital Censorship**

In just the same way, censorship of books in the past aimed to control people's opinions, censorship today aims to steer ongoing conversations. Alan Brecht pointed out an attack on books which is now also visible in the digital world as algorithms control which ideas are seen and which get silenced. Moving from actual destruction to manipulating facts by algorithms raises questions about who gets to decide what is remembered by society.

### **Conclusion**

Issues close to our hearts, like censorship and the suppression of ideas, are still reflected in Brecht's Burning of the Books today. Today, the process of destroying books usually takes the form of deleting them digitally, removing them from the internet or blocking access through algorithms. The fire of private information is now put out by artificial intelligence and policies that control what we can find online. While information is easier to find today, it also introduces hardships for maintaining intellectual freedom. Some worry that tech companies and authorities can decide what is and isn't published online, potentially homogenizing different ideas. By paying attention to these new dangers and calling for more transparency, decentralized solutions and strict regulations, society can ensure the basic idea of free conversations and sharing is kept safe.

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