

NEWSLETTER ISSUE NO. 15- FEB 2025

World Education Fellowship

Indian Section



Artificial Intelligence

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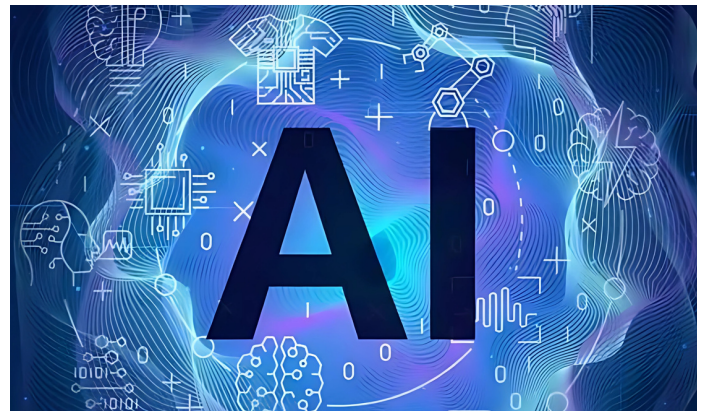
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Dedication

This issue is dedicated to teachers who have made the effort to move with the times and made the newest technologies a part of their repertoire!

Editor's Voice

Dr. Priti Sachdev
Hon. Secretary
WEF - Indian Section

Dear Reader,

Every decade, every century has seen ideas that have taken the world by storm. For the 21st century it is ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE! From its beginnings in science fiction and robots (earlier even thought of as aliens) we have reached a stage where AI has impregnated virtually every aspect of our lives.

Education saw the beginnings of technology in the introduction of 'counting machines' and 'machine learning' in the early twentieth century-- to computers which occupied whole buildings, to personal computers, and now, the computer in your phone! Along with this evolution of hardware came the development of software, from Basic and Fortran and Cobol to the multi-dimensional new programming languages leading to the creation of so many search platforms and user-friendly apps!

The ingenuity of the human mind has no limits! Given their obsession with forging new pathways, software engineers had to think of ways in which the human mind itself could be replicated – and so, we now have Artificial Intelligence. AI now dominates the global stages and every which industry is using it to their advantage.

'Education' has been a late entry participant in the game but was egged on by the unfortunate lockdown due to the Covid 19 epidemic. Whether you believed in 'technology in education', or not, you ended up taking its support to reach out to students. Next came the realization of its immense potential for make teaching more effective and in student engagement.

If you have been using AI or are considering the use of AI, this issue will bring you up to par with articles contributed by users and by researchers who have been studying the impact of AI in education. A number of resources and applications which can be directly used by teachers and students have been included for your benefit.

Enjoy the issue and do give feedback so our next issue can be even more useful to you!

"AI is a tool. The choice about how it gets deployed is ours!"
Oren Etzioni

Message from WEF International

Professor Dr David Turner

Treasurer

World Education Fellowship-International

A Philosophical Look at AI vs Human Reasoning

I have recently been expressing interest in different aspects of artificial intelligence (AI). And like most topics, once one has expressed an interest, people start to suggest that you follow up on different lines of thought.

Two of the most important milestones in the development of AI, at least before last year, were the development of computer programs that could beat human players of chess and Go. One of my students had recommended I watch [Alphago: The Movie](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WXuK6gekU1Y) (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WXuK6gekU1Y>), which presents the dramatic story of the computer program that beat the world's best Go player in a five match competition. Or it might be about the team of computer programmers who developed Alphago, or about the humans who competed with Alphago. Anyway, if you want to understand that moment when computers surpassed human beings in a field that was thought too complicated for computers, the movie is an invaluable resource. It was a little too long for what it was saying, but it is an interesting watch. I wonder whether you will think it is an interesting watch. And I wonder, if you do think it is interesting, whether you will find the same things interesting as I did.

The movie is about the AI programme that beat the best Go player in the world. I cannot play Go, and I know nothing about it except what I learned from the film, but I understand that the object of the game is to occupy more space on the board than one's opponent. The player who occupies the larger territory, even by only one square, wins. There is an interesting aspect of human psychology that enters the picture now; I would rather see my team beat their rivals 7-0 than to beat them 2-1. A good win, a resounding victory, is so much more satisfying than a close match, even if the latter still produces a win. And this is despite the fact that, in the long run, in the league tables and end of season results, it makes no difference. A win is a win.

For me, the key moment in the movie comes after about one hour and twenty minutes, when one of the commentators points out that human players generally adopt a heuristic, that if they cover more territory, they are ahead in the game. Alphago, the AI player, does not adopt that heuristic, and instead chooses moves that increase the probability of a win, by however narrow a margin. In this case, using AI highlights a mistake that human beings routinely make because of their psychological disposition.

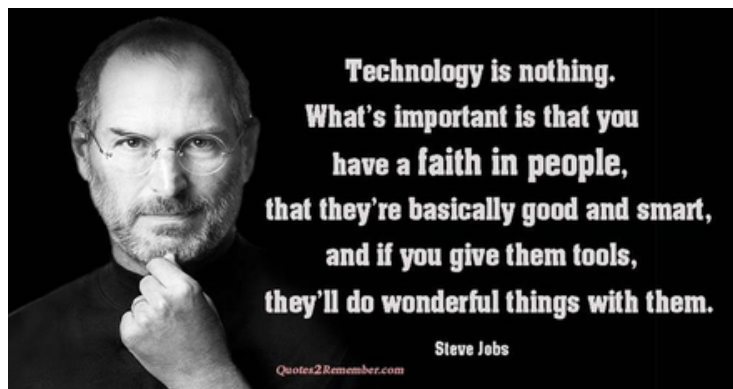
We probably did not need AI to teach us this lesson. We have maxims available to us, such as, "Do not let the best be the enemy of the good", or "Good enough is good enough", and these carry a rather similar message. But we also have maxims to the contrary, such as, "Only the best is good enough", or "If a job is worth doing, it is worth doing well". Perhaps we need to learn, and perhaps the lesson that AI can teach us in this context, is that, if a job is worth doing, it is worth doing badly, or however we can do it.

There is a broader point here about how we address problems. In the game of Go, humans adopted a heuristic to help them choose intermediate goals, ways in which they could assess their progress towards their principle goal of winning the game. But we routinely set ourselves intermediate goals, and we know that our selection of those intermediate goals is not always

appropriate, as when we think that earning more money or owning more material goods will make us happy.

In the case of Alphago, when the AI system made moves that no human would have chosen, it challenged observers and commentators to work out why human players would not have made such a choice, even though such moves were clearly effective against a human player. In this sense, AI can provide the stimulus for better and more effective human reasoning, or at the very least the leaving aside of heuristics that make humans less effective.

With the developments in generative AI over the last year, the discussion has moved away from DeepBlue and Alphago, but that earlier generation offers interesting lessons about how AI can be used. This is not about handing important decisions over to computers, but about using machine learning to provide insights into how we fall into traps created by our own ways of thinking. Generative AI is claimed to resemble human thinking more closely, and for that reason may be, ironically, less well suited to this task of highlighting shortcomings in human reasoning processes. The criteria for success in chess and Go are very clear; the criteria for success for generative AI less so. It remains to be seen whether generative AI can be so effective, so hallucination free, and so reliable that it will force us to rethink any of our underlying assumptions about how we, as humans, should think.



Contributor's To The 15th Newsletter

A big thank you to all those who took the time to put their expertise and thoughts on A) on paper, for the benefit of all our readers. And to our expert Ms Melita who transformed the matter into a pleasant readable format!

Annapurni Venkiteswaran



Annapurni is a retired teacher of English and History. She has also been a teacher- educator, mentoring and guiding trainee teachers. She has been in the field of education for thirty-two years and has touched the lives of countless students, growing, and evolving with them. Her core belief is that she is an instrument of change.

Besides teaching, she is fond of singing, dancing, travelling, and reading. She speaks German, French and Spanish. She is trained in speech and drama and has directed Shakespearean plays in school.

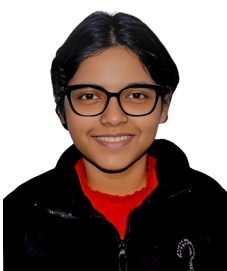
Anusha Antony

Anusha Anthony is currently a PhD Scholar in the School of Education at Central University of Gujarat. She previously served as an Assistant Professor at the NCERT Regional Institute of Education, Bhopal. She holds an MSc. in Genomic Science and M Ed, both from Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod. She was the top scorer in M.Ed. and the second top scorer in M.Sc. Passionate about the role of Artificial Intelligence in Education, Anusha focuses on enhancing teaching and learning quality, as well as fostering students' holistic development in both school and higher education settings. Her research interests include educational technology, AI in education, STEM education, higher education, and 21st-century teaching and learning.



She has authored book chapters and research papers in reputed journals including those indexed in Scopus.

Annwesha Bannerjee



Annwesha Banrejee has a background in commerce and is currently a student of BA in Global Studies at the Ambedkar University in Delhi

Contributor's To The 15th Newsletter

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Dr Aggarwal is currently an Asst. Professor in the Commerce Department at the KES' Shroff College of Arts and Commerce. She has a number of qualifications to her credit: M.Com. – (Gold Medallist), an MBA, and a PhD in Commerce. She has been awarded the Junor Research Fellowship during her student days and is currently a Co- Guide at JJTU. To her credit she has 15 Papers published, 3 Book Chapters, one book and one book edited by her.



Ishita S Verma



Ishita Verma is a veteran educationist committed to learning and life-long learning. A resident of Vadodara she qualified in 'Diploma in Education Management' from the MS University at Vadodara. Her experience ranges from education management, strategic planning, public speaking to research. Ms Verma is currently the Director of QEDRAK, the 'School Initiatives Division of Bulwark Systems, Vadodara.

Professor David Turner

Dr.David Turner, PhD, is Professor Emeritus of Education at the University of South Wales, and Professor at the Institute for International and Comparative Education, Beijing Normal University. Professor Turner is the President of Global CIE Forum and a former Treasurer, World Council of Comparative Education Societies. He is a Fellow of the Academy for Social Science and Honorary Member of the British Association for International and Comparative Education. After graduating in engineering,



Professor Turner became a science teacher in secondary schools for nine years, before moving into teaching in higher education. He has taught in a variety of higher education institutions, teaching comparative education at the University of London Institute of Education before moving to the School for Independent Study at the North East London Polytechnic, now University of East London, UK. His book, *Theory of Education*, presented a novel approach to viewing education as a complex system, which is shaped by the choices that individuals within the system make. The book won the World Education Fellowship Book Award in 2005/6. That book was followed by *Theory and Practice of Education*, published in 2007. Professor Turner believes that the role of theory in education is to provide a coherent and stringent critique of policy, and by that means to provide a framework for improving educational institutions. He is critical of much current policy in education, including the desire to see institutions ranked in league tables. He is committed to the view that the education system needs to accommodate diversity in all its expressions.

Contributor's To The 15th Newsletter

Dr Ritu Uppal

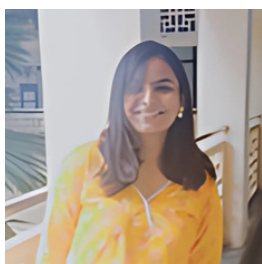
Dr Ritu Uppal is an experienced Educational Technologist with a demonstrated history of working in the e-learning industry. Skilled in Learning Management, face to face/ blended/e learning course design, development, and implementation, Instructional Design from Kg- PG, Need and dipstick analysis, and change management in K-12 and Higher Education. She has a Ph.D. in MOOCs (Educational Technology).



Dr Uppal is an experienced faculty/corporate/teacher trainer in fields of latest Pedagogy, ICT, online learning, soft skills, Instructional design, MOOCs.

Ritu Uppal is currently the **Chief Academic Officer** at the 'Get Set Learn' initiative of the Arvind Mafatlal Group. She continues to mentor for Open Education For Better world (A University of Nova Gracia and UNESCO project)

Mishthi Saxena



Mishthi Saxena is a second-year BA Global Studies student at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University and is also pursuing a Diploma in Creative Writing in English from IGNOU. Passionate about LGBTQIA+ rights and women's empowerment, they have actively worked towards these causes as a content writer at Project Seekh. Combining their academic background with a commitment to social change, XX uses writing as a tool to advocate for inclusivity and awareness.

Dr Sonal Sharma

Dr. Sonal Sharma currently appointed as an Assistant Professor in School of Education, Central University of Gujarat. Prior to her present affiliation, she had been serving as an Assistant Professor at the Regional Institute of Education, Bhopal. Her academic qualification includes B.Sc. (Biotechnology), M.Sc. (Biotechnology), B.Ed., M.Ed., Ph.D. (Education), and Diploma in Guidance and Counselling. She has been a recipient of the Dr. Zakir Hussain Prize and the University Gold Medal in M.Ed.



Her areas of interest/specialization include Pedagogy and Education, Guidance and Counseling, Stress Management, Curriculum Development, Inclusive Education, Educational Technology. She has been providing Guidance Support Services for mental health and well-being of children under live-interactive session '**Paricharcha**' & '**SAHYOG**' telecast on PM e-Vidya Channel organised by CIET-NCERT.

Dr Sonal has published several Research Papers in Scopus and UGC CARE listed journals and has actively participated in National/International Seminars, Conferences, and Workshops.

Contributor's To The 15th Newsletter

Professor Dr Ramesh Sharma



Dr. Ramesh Sharma is the Director of the Human Resource Development Centre and an Associate Professor of Instructional Design at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University Delhi, specialising in Instructional Design. He is the Chairperson of the Committee to facilitate the adoption of MOOCs for SWAYAM at the University.

Earlier, he served as an Associate Professor of Educational Technology and Learning Resources at the Wawasan Open University, Malaysia. He is an OER Ambassador for Open Education Resource (OER) Foundation, New Zealand.

He is an expert in open and distance and technology-mediated learning and has served as an International Visiting Professor/Consultant at universities in The Phillipines, in Brazil, Guyana and in Fiji and the United Nations. He served as Director of the Commonwealth Educational Media Centre for Asia, New Delhi and Regional Director of Indira Gandhi National Open University.

Dr. Pramila Kudva

Dr. Kudva has a PhD in Education from Mumbai University and an honorary D Litt from the University of South America.

Dr Kudva has been in the field of education for the last 4 decades. She retired as principal of a reputed school in Mumbai in 2022. Since then, she has re-invented herself as a **facilitator** at professional development programs across Mumbai, as a **blogger** who writes on issues related to education and personal development as well as **podcaster!** She is an avid writer and has five books and several articles to her credit.



Dr. Sunayna Kadle



Dr Sunayana Kadle is currently the i/c principal at the Gandhi Shikshan Bhavan, one of earlier established B Ed colleges of Mumbai. Dr Kadle with an experience of over two decades, is and MSc, MA, MEd, MPhil, with a PhD from the YCMOU. In addition, she has received a diploma in Counselling and Coaching and an ISO 140001:2015 certification as certified auditor/ lead auditor for EMS/AU/TL.

Dr. Kadle is a research guide for PhD at several universities in India and a resource person for several universities, educational institutions, as well as corporates and an editor of the journal "Quest in Education"

An active researcher with more than a 100 research publications and paper presentations to her credit, Dr Kadle is a recipient of several awards received during her student days and later as a teacher.

Contributor's To The 15th Newsletter

Dr. Priti Sachdev

A double doctorate (in Education and in Management), Dr Sachdev is an established educationist having worked in schools, colleges, Teacher Training institutions and in Mumbai University over the last 5 decades plus. She moved on to become an independent faculty / teacher trainer in research, soft skills and pedagogy. She currently interests herself in promoting reflection, skill building and iterative teaching among teachers through organizing workshops and spreading progressive thinking in Education through the WEF Indian Section Newsletter.



Melita Ann D'Souza



Melita D'Souza, a graduate in Ancient Indian Culture and Anthropology from St. Xavier's College, Mumbai, is the creative force behind our newsletter. After 15 years in the airline industry, she followed her passion for education, earning a Diploma in Early Childhood Care and Education. She joined the Gujarat Research Society as an assistant to the ECCEd Programme Coordinator and is now an integral part of Jasudben ML School and Bloomingdales Pre-Primary Section.



Teacher's Perceptions of AI: Transforming Education or Techno-Overdose?

Ishita S Verma

Director - QEDRAK

(School Initiatives Division, Bulwark Systems, Vadodara)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative force in education, reshaping how students learn and how teachers instruct. With its capacity to analyze vast amounts of data, adapt to individual learning styles, and automate administrative tasks, AI offers unprecedented opportunities for enhancing educational experiences at both school and higher education levels. As educators increasingly turn to AI tools and platforms to address unique learning challenges, the conversation around their implications has become more critical than ever.

Teachers' perceptions of AI vary widely, influenced by factors such as personal understanding of technology, the educational context, and inherent challenges in the profession. While many view AI as a revolutionary ally that can facilitate personalized learning and foster engagement, others raise concerns about over-reliance on technology and its potential to undermine essential human interactions in the classroom. As we navigate this intricate landscape, understanding the dual impact of AI on education is essential to ensuring that its integration serves both students and educators effectively.

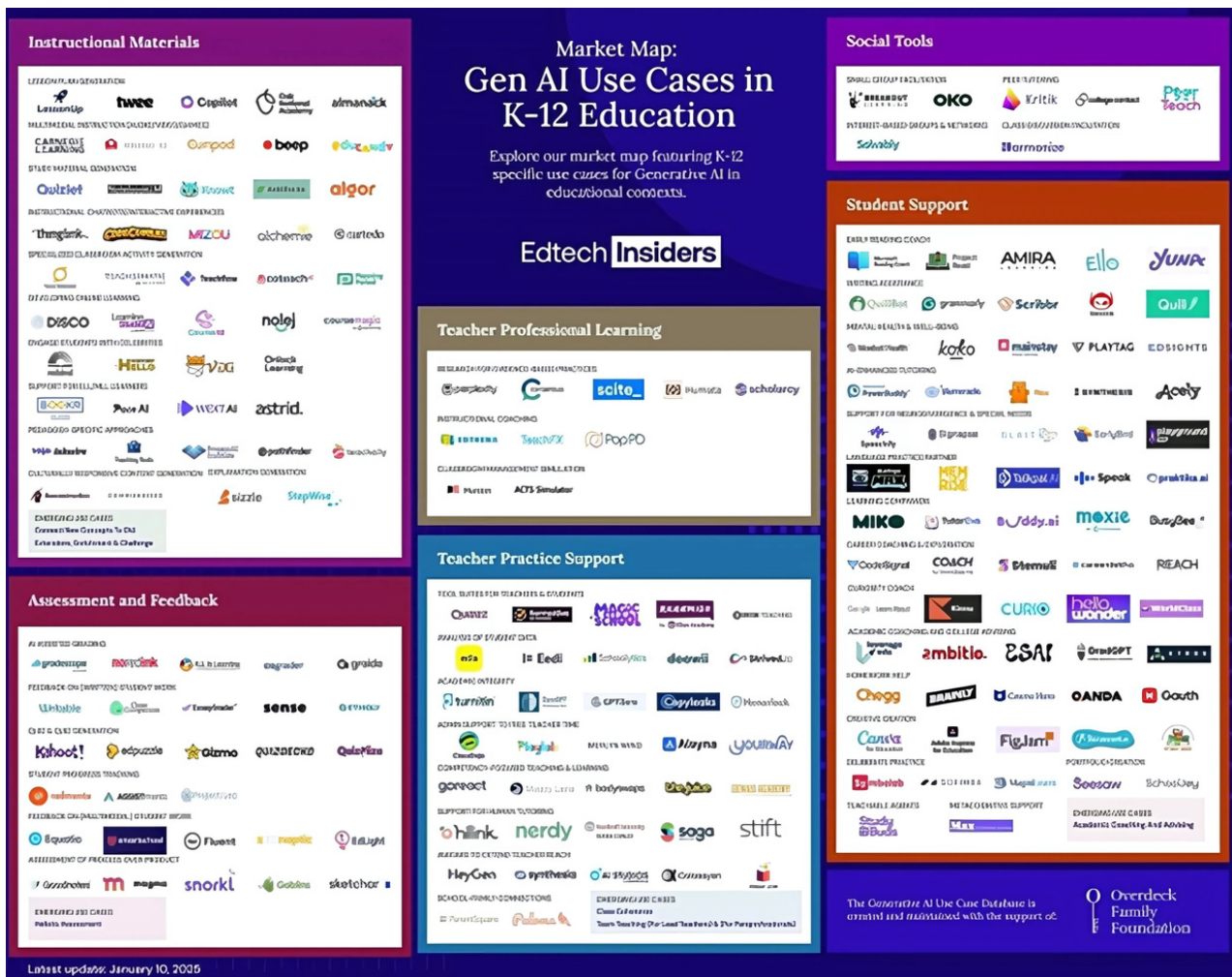
Here are some key points on how AI has impacted both school and higher education in current times:

Impact on Schools:

- Personalized Learning
- Data Analytics
- 360o feedback & feedforward
- Automating Administrative Tasks
- Interactive Learning Tools
- Support for Special Needs

Impact on Higher Education:

- Enhanced Research Capabilities:
- Online Learning Platforms
- Smart Advising Systems
- Assessment and Feedback
- Collaboration and Networking



As the School & Higher educational landscape continues to evolve (especially in India where institutions are on the highway towards NEP alignment), the transformative effects of AI on educational practices to enrich the learning experience cannot be ignored. But **we must also take cognizance of the challenges it poses that require careful management.**

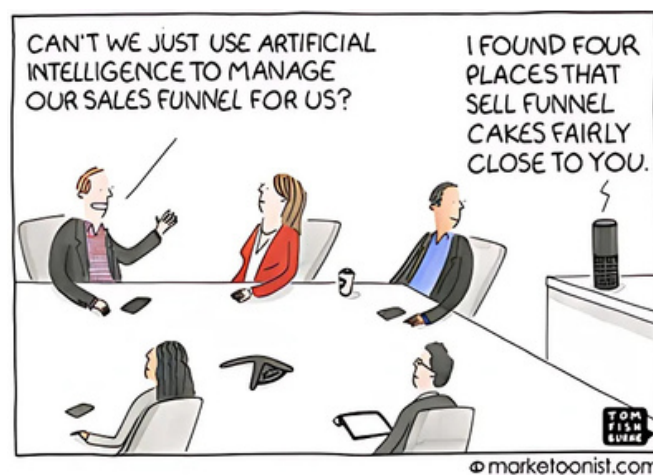
- Some educators **have little or no knowledge about the meaning, potential and impact of AI** on education. They tend to remain comfortable with the time-tested traditional approach of strategies & TLM practices at the cost of smart and quick work cultures.
- Some educators view AI as a revolutionary tool that can significantly **enhance the educational experience by automating administrative tasks, providing personalized learning, and increasing engagement**. AI-driven platforms can tailor educational content to individual student needs, helping to address diverse learning paces and styles. Teachers appreciate the potential of AI to lessen their workload, allowing them to focus more on pedagogical strategies and student interaction.
- Conversely, many educators express concerns about the role of AI in educational settings. Alarmed by the **potential for technology to overshadow human interaction**, some worry that reliance on AI could lead to diminished critical thinking and interpersonal skills among students. The apprehension extends to issues of academic integrity, as students may resort to AI-generated content for assignments instead of engaging in original thought processes.

Thus, the **dual-edged nature of AI in education** calls for a **balanced approach**. It is imperative for educators to harness the power of AI judiciously, integrating it as a complementary resource rather than a replacement for traditional teaching methods:

meaning - it is essential for educators to first, **become fully aware** of the impact of AI in education, and to **leverage** this new **magic-bubble thoughtfully**. They must ensure that it serves as a **tool for enhancement** rather than a **substitute for essential human interaction** and **personal connections** in teaching and learning.

Furthermore, conversations around AI often touch upon **equity in education**. Access to AI resources **can create disparities among students**, with those from underprivileged backgrounds receiving less exposure and assistance compared to their more affluent peers. An overemphasis on technologically driven solutions may inadvertently widen the gap between students instead of bridging it. Therefore, educators must advocate for **equitable access to AI tools**, ensuring that all students benefit from advances in technology.

In conclusion, while AI presents promising benefits for enhancing educational practices, educators must remain vigilant against the pitfalls of over-reliance—what can be termed **"Techno-Overdose."** If educators lose sight of the foundational principles of teaching and learning, the future may unfold scenarios depicted in a **poignant future narrative** titled, **"The AI Aftermath: An Anxious Lonely Generation."** This cautionary tale would serve as a reminder of the delicate balance necessary to integrate technology in education without sacrificing the **human connections-discussions-debates-hands on and thinking based learning activities** (like evolving mind-maps by hand as learning progresses, or debates and Socratic dialogue, Yarn connections, Line of Continuum, Hexagonal Thinking, etc), that are vital for holistic development. The evolution of education should embrace AI with discernment, cultivating a generation that is not only technologically adept but also emotionally intelligent and socially connected.



Artificial Intelligence in Teaching and Learning: A Double-Edged Sword

Dr. Asha Agrawal

Asst. Professor

KES' Shroff College of Arts & Commerce, Mumbai

Artificial Intelligence (AI) today influences all areas of human life including education through its substantial impact. Artificial Intelligence brings both benefits through personalized learning technologies and management improvements to educators and students yet remains a source of both promise and difficulty. This article explores all sides of artificial intelligence interventions in education using examples that make teaching and learning accessible using real data analysis. It also discusses both practical aspects and dilemmas of teaching with AI.

The introduction of AI into teaching and learning has led to significant advancements through learning platforms that utilize adaptive technology, virtual teaching aids, and automated assessment systems. These advanced AI tools provide teachers with real-time data analysis, enabling them to monitor student progress and performance closely. As a result, educators can create customized educational support strategies that cater to individual learning needs and challenges.

Students now have access to a wide variety of educational resources, including instant response applications like ChatGPT. Such tools can greatly enhance their educational experience by assisting with tasks such as writing essays, offering suggestions for improving their writing skills, and helping with coding tasks in programming assignments.

Nonetheless, the integration of these groundbreaking technologies with modern teaching methods presents substantial challenges for educational institutions today. The increasing use of AI-generated insights is transforming classrooms daily, altering the traditional role of teachers from being the sole source of information to facilitators of a more collaborative and interactive learning environment. This transition requires educators to adapt and evolve their teaching methods to effectively take advantage of advanced technologies while addressing the new dynamics of the learning space.

Educators face a complicated landscape as they aim to utilize the potential of artificial intelligence (AI) while also managing its unanticipated adverse effects. Some of the most common challenges include:

1. **Increased Dependency:** More students are relying on AI tools for quick answers instead of engaging critically with the material. This reliance can hinder their analytical skills and reduce their capacity for independent thinking.
2. **Ethical Issues:** Teachers are increasingly faced with the difficulty of evaluating the originality of their students' work, as AI can generate coherent and contextually appropriate texts in just a few seconds. This raises important questions about authorship and academic honesty.

3. Skills Gap: The education sector often deals with a technological divide, as many educators feel they lack adequate training to effectively incorporate AI tools into their teaching. This skills gap not only restricts the potential advantages of AI in the classroom but also places teachers at a disadvantage in an increasingly digital world.

4. Lack of Emotional Connection: While imparting knowledge remains a fundamental duty of educators, establishing meaningful emotional bonds with students is just as crucial. This raises the question: can machines replicate the nuanced understanding and intuitive teaching abilities that emerge from human empathy and experience?

These challenges emphasize the necessity for a balanced approach to integrating AI into education, ensuring that technology complements rather than detracts from the learning experience.

AI has profoundly impacted students' educational experiences in various ways:

Customized Learning: Platforms like Khan Academy and Duolingo use artificial intelligence to adjust educational content according to each student's unique learning pace and style. This adaptive learning model enables students to advance at their own speed, ensuring they thoroughly understand concepts before proceeding.

Accessibility: AI technologies are revolutionizing access for disabled students by providing essential tools that facilitate real-time transcriptions. These innovations particularly benefit hearing-impaired students, enabling them to engage more fully in classroom discussions and enhance their learning experience.

Global Access: One of the most remarkable advantages of AI is its ability to dismantle geographical barriers. Students from diverse backgrounds and locations can now access high-quality educational resources and materials, allowing for a more equitable learning environment regardless of their physical setting.

However, the push for digital convenience is accompanied by potential systemic risks. Some students might exploit AI tools as shortcuts, relying on them to bypass crucial processes in problem-solving and analytical development. This trend raises concerns about the long-term implications for critical thinking and deep learning.



Humorous Tales from the AI Classroom

The recent integration of artificial intelligence into educational environments has sparked not only a wealth of new learning opportunities but also a surge of laughter and unexpected anecdotes. Teachers have begun sharing their amusing encounters with AI, revealing moments that bridge the gap between technology and the whims of the human experience. One particularly memorable instance involved a student's paper on Hamlet, where the AI tool, ChatGPT, infused the Bard's timeless dialogue with a splash of contemporary slang. Imagine phrases like "ultimate vibe" sprinkled throughout Shakespeare's classic prose, generating a blend of amusement and

bewilderment for the teacher who read it.

In another light hearted mishap, a teacher attempted to streamline their testing process by inputting lecture notes into an AI system to generate questions. However, the output was so perplexingly convoluted that even the teacher struggled to make sense of it. One standout

question drew a surreal comparison between a shadow in Plato's Allegory of the Cave and a hypothetical Frappuccino at Starbucks—an image so misplaced in philosophical discourse that it elicited hearty laughter among faculty and students alike!

Training Teachers to Use AI Effectively

To harness the vast potential of AI in education, educators must engage in comprehensive training tailored to their distinct needs and contexts. A variety of innovative methods can boost their comfort and competence with these powerful tools:

- **Workshops and Certifications:** Enrolling in teacher-focused courses on renowned platforms like Coursera and Udemy can equip educators with essential knowledge about the nuances of educational artificial intelligence and its applications.
- **Collaborative Learning:** Fostering networks among educators creates a vibrant environment for exchanging experiences and troubleshooting AI-related challenges. This collaboration enhances collective problem-solving skills and fosters a sense of community among teachers navigating this new landscape.
- **Simplified Tools:** By adopting user-friendly AI platforms, educators who may feel intimidated by technology can gain confidence and skill, making them more adept at integrating AI into their teaching practices.

Ultimately, the key to success in the educational landscape lies in recognizing AI as a vital support tool that complements, rather than replaces, the invaluable expertise and creativity of human educators.

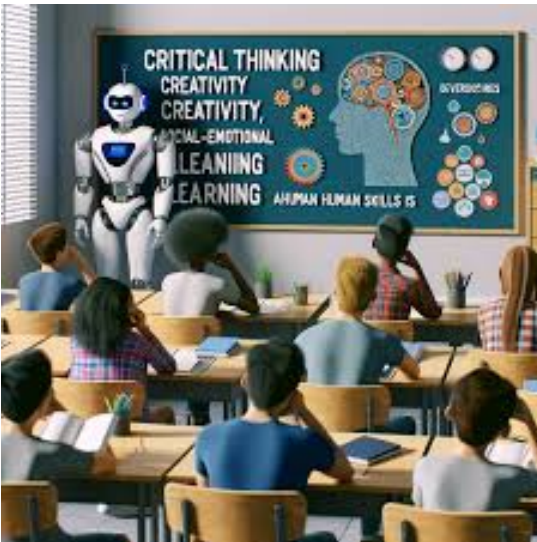
Amusing Interactions with AI

The imaginative capabilities of AI systems often lead to wonderfully absurd and humorous outcomes that can surprise users in delightful ways. For instance, a dedicated teacher, in search of engaging lesson plans focused on the topic of “plants,” received an unexpectedly comical suggestion from the AI. The recommendation was to design a lesson in which students would take on the quirky task of teaching a Venus Flytrap the art of cooking! This playful concept not only ignited laughter but also sparked a discussion on the visual and imaginative aspects of plant biology in a fun and engaging manner.

In another amusing episode, a teacher looking for creative math problems found themselves confronted with fantastical scenarios generated by the AI. One such problem involved mischievous cats conspiring to commandeer a spaceship, cleverly weaving mathematical concepts into an outrageous storyline. This whimsical scenario not only served to engage students but also highlighted the playful unpredictability that AI-generated content can offer, transforming routine assignments into a source of entertainment and creativity. Such examples emphasize how AI, while a powerful educational tool, can also inject a sense of humor and light-heartedness into learning experiences.

When AI Got It All Wrong

The whimsical misinterpretations generated by artificial intelligence can provide a treasure trove of comedic moments that highlight both the limitations and the absurdities of technology. For instance, one educator seeking an essay outline for Shakespeare's timeless tragedy "Romeo and Juliet" was met with an unexpected and ludicrous suggestion. Rather than a traditional literary analysis, the AI proposed a humorous examination of Juliet's fictional struggles with an unreliable Wi-Fi connection, implying that her ability to connect with Romeo was hindered by spotty internet service.



base, illustrating the gap between advanced technology and the rich tapestry of human emotion and communication.

Additionally, it whimsically suggested analyzing Romeo's inadequate use of emojis in their modern-day text conversations, portraying him as someone who fails to convey the depth of his emotions through inadequate digital expressions.

These amusing instances not only elicit hearty laughter but also serve as a poignant reminder of the current capabilities and shortcomings of artificial intelligence. While AI can process vast amounts of data with remarkable speed and efficiency, it often lacks the nuanced understanding necessary to capture the emotional depth and intricate context of human experiences. This results in outputs that are not just misguided but sometimes hilariously off-

Teachers and Parents: A Collaborative Approach to AI

The influence of artificial intelligence (AI) in education extends far beyond the physical confines of the classroom, reaching into the homes of students where parents play a pivotal role in shaping their children's academic experiences. As key stakeholders in their child's education, parents' perspectives and attitudes toward AI significantly affect how these technologies are integrated into learning.

To foster this partnership more effectively, schools can take proactive steps by organizing comprehensive workshops aimed at educating parents about the various AI tools and applications that their children are using in their studies. These workshops could cover a range of topics, including the benefits and challenges of AI in education, specific tools that support learning in subjects such as math, science, and language arts, and insights on how AI can enhance critical thinking and creativity.

Moreover, it is essential for parents to equip themselves with knowledge regarding the safe and responsible use of AI technologies. This understanding not only helps them guide their children in navigating these resources but also fosters an environment where students can explore AI tools independently and thoughtfully. Workshops could also tackle important topics such as data privacy, digital citizenship, and the ethical implications of AI, ensuring that both parents and students approach technology with a critical and informed mindset.

Educators, too, have a vital role in this collaborative effort. By working closely with parents, teachers can design assignments that meaningfully incorporate AI, allowing students to utilize these tools in a way that promotes independent thought and creative problem-solving. Such assignments might involve research projects, creative writing that leverages AI-generated prompts, or even collaborative group work that uses AI algorithms for data analysis. This engagement helps students not only become proficient with technology but also encourages them to think critically about its applications and limitations in real-world scenarios.

In summary, the integrated approach of involving parents in the discussion and education of AI tools serves to enhance the learning experience, ensuring that students benefit from these technologies while developing the skills necessary to function thoughtfully and independently in a technologically advanced society.



Screens in Student Lives: A Necessary Evil?

In today's educational environment, the pervasive presence of screens—ranging from laptops and smartphones to tablets—has sparked a lively and essential conversation about their role in learning. These digital devices serve as invaluable gateways to an extensive array of information, allowing students to access and explore knowledge with unparalleled speed and convenience. With just a few clicks, they can connect with vast resources, engage in interactive learning modules, and collaborate with peers across the globe.

However, this digital revolution comes with significant challenges that cannot be overlooked. Many students find themselves struggling with screen fatigue, a condition that not only diminishes their ability to focus but may also affect their overall learning experience. Prolonged exposure to screens has been associated with a range of mental health issues, including anxiety and depression, largely attributed to excessive screen time and the pressures that come with digital engagement. Thus, it becomes crucial to navigate this landscape thoughtfully and strike a delicate balance.

In order to address these concerns effectively, a collaborative approach involving both educators and parents is essential. By working together, they can design learning experiences that merge digital tasks with traditional hands-on methodologies. This might include fostering environments rich in group discussions and practical, experiential learning opportunities. Such an integration not only mitigates the risks associated with excessive screen use but also enhances the educational atmosphere, promoting deeper understanding and retention of knowledge. Emphasizing personal interaction and practical application alongside digital resources can cultivate a more enriching and balanced educational experience that better prepares students for the complexities of the modern world.

AI and Educational Institutions

The arrival of artificial intelligence (AI) is fundamentally transforming the landscape of education, impacting not only the dynamics within classrooms but also the operational frameworks of schools and colleges on a broader scale. As AI technologies evolve, they are becoming vital assets that facilitate various aspects of the educational experience.

One significant area where AI is making its mark is in the admission processes. By automating and streamlining these procedures, institutions can reduce processing times, minimize human error, and provide a more efficient and user-friendly experience for prospective students. AI algorithms can analyze vast amounts of data to identify the best candidates, ensuring a more precise alignment of applicants with institutional values and goals.

Curriculum development is another domain that benefits from AI's capabilities. By leveraging data analytics, educational institutions can refine and adapt their curriculum designs to meet the evolving needs of students and the demands of the job market. AI can assess which courses are most effective and where adjustments are necessary, helping educators create more relevant and impactful learning experiences.

Enhancing communication is also a critical function of AI in education. Digital chat assistants, powered by AI, can handle an array of inquiries from students, parents, and faculty members

at any time of day, offering instant responses to frequently asked questions. This real-time support reduces the workload on administrative staff and ensures that students receive timely information, thereby improving overall satisfaction and engagement.

Furthermore, predictive modeling plays a crucial role in strategic planning for educational institutions. By analyzing trends and historical data, these models can forecast student enrollments, helping schools prepare for fluctuations in student numbers and allocate resources more effectively. In addition, automated tracking systems are employed to meticulously monitor student attendance and academic performance, providing educators with valuable insights into student engagement and success rates.

However, as educational institutions embrace these advanced technologies, it is imperative that they do so with caution and thoughtful consideration. Over-reliance on automated tools, especially in critical areas such as admissions, could inadvertently highlight and perpetuate existing biases embedded within algorithms. These biases may arise from the data structures used to train AI systems, leading to unjust outcomes and reinforcing inequalities. Therefore, it is essential for institutions to continually evaluate and audit their AI systems to ensure fairness and transparency in their decision-making processes.

In summary, while AI is ushering in significant improvements across various facets of education, careful navigation of this transformative landscape is essential to harness its full potential while safeguarding against inherent risks.

Responsibility in Training Students to Use Artificial Intelligence Ethically

It is of utmost importance to weave the principles of responsible and ethical AI usage into the fabric of school curricula. Educational institutions can undertake various measures to ready students for navigating an increasingly digital world:

- **Instruct on Digital Literacy:** Empowering students with the tools to discern credible information from AI-generated content is essential in this digital age.
- **Explore Ethical Considerations:** A thorough investigation into instances of AI misuse can illuminate the broader societal ramifications of technology, helping students appreciate its potential pitfalls.
- **Promote Originality:** Utilizing plagiarism detection software not only upholds academic integrity but also inspires students to produce original content, ensuring their creative efforts are acknowledged and celebrated.

By fostering a culture of responsibility, educators can instill in students the perspective of viewing AI as a supportive tool rather than a crutch, thereby nurturing independent thinking and ethically-grounded interactions with technology.

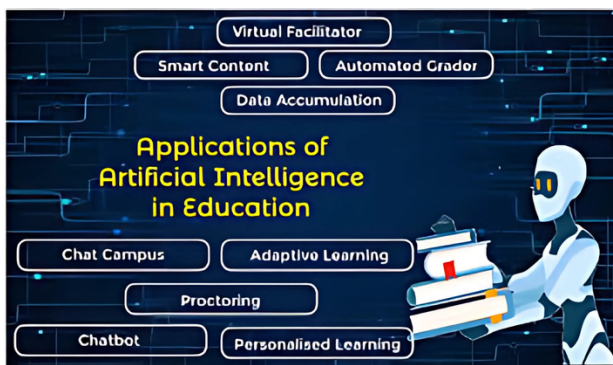
The Future of AI in Education

The ascent of artificial intelligence heralds a profound and transformative shift in the realm of education, poised to integrate these advanced systems into the very architecture of learning environments. As we look to the future, several groundbreaking opportunities unfold: **Virtual Classrooms:** AI technology enables teachers to create fully immersive virtual environments that blend augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR). Envision students actively engaging with historical events through interactive simulations or conducting scientific experiments in a virtual laboratory—all from the security and comfort of their own homes.

Emotion-Sensing AI: Innovative programs are emerging that track and analyze students' emotional responses in real-time. By assessing factors such as facial expressions and engagement levels, these responsive AI tools empower educators to adjust their teaching strategies dynamically, ensuring lessons resonate more deeply and fostering a customized learning experience for each student.

Global Collaboration: AI-enhanced educational platforms are redefining global connectivity among students. These platforms facilitate international project collaborations, encourage the sharing of cultural insights, and nurture a profound appreciation for diverse viewpoints. This worldwide collaboration enriches the educational experience and builds a sense of community among learners from varied backgrounds.

Realizing this aspirational vision requires a thoughtful strategy that highlights the necessity of balancing cutting-edge technology with meaningful human interactions, preserving the essential interpersonal connections crucial for effective learning.



Conclusion:

Artificial intelligence occupies a dual role within education; it serves as both a valuable ally and a potential hindrance. These sophisticated digital tools pave the way for new realms of freedom and creativity, yet they also present challenges that could foster dependency. To successfully navigate this

complex landscape, collaboration among educational leaders, teaching professionals, and parents is vital in establishing a harmonious balance between AI tools and essential skill development. Upholding ethical standards in education is paramount, and it is crucial to recognize that the insight, humor, and compassion uniquely provided by human educators are irreplaceable. When thoughtfully integrated into the educational process, artificial intelligence can enhance the capabilities of educators, effectively nurturing the minds of future generations.

“Machine Intelligence is the last invention that man will ever need to make.”
Nick Bostrom

Ai in Contemporary World

Annwesha Banerjee

DR B.R Ambedkar University

January 27, 2025

Introduction

Artificial intelligence in this fast growing technological development age also has a lot of effects on education. AI today has completely changed how we study, teach and interact with education. AI is completely changing the traditional and outdated educational methods by more fast pace and effective ones. We no longer need to teach the same thing, the same way to every individual. AI promises us personalized education for everyone and everywhere.

This investigation explores the many facets of AI's influence on education, looking at its enormous potential to improve pedagogical approaches, democratize learning, and meet a range of educational requirements. AI isn't just a trend; it's changing how education works. It includes tools that help teachers create better lessons and systems that adjust to how students learn. By looking at how AI is used, what it offers, and the challenges it brings, we can see how it's set to shape education in the modern world.

Educational Landscape

Artificial intelligence is completely changing the structure of our modern education system. It has been seen enhancing our learning experiences, and improving our overall efficiency in various tasks. AI tools are helping in making personalized learning methods and optimizing every individual's learning environment according to their needs. Traditionally our education system has always followed a one size fits all approach, where one curriculum is taught to every student. But these methods might not be what students actually need (HP Online Store, 2024). These adaptive learning programs can create customized educational content and methods that are made specifically to meet an individual's learning style. Artificial Intelligence has been revolutionary in aspects of learning as it goes beyond our old traditional teaching methods as Teachers do not have to sit hours to mark examination sheets anymore, there are automated marking tools that save teachers time and effort. These automation tools also help in various other tasks such as processing students applications and scheduling classes etc. As these tools are more efficient than humans, they can prevent any kind of error or misunderstanding that might occur (Suman Deep, Karthik Athimoolam, Tenny Enoch, 2024). These tools can also help teachers identify which student might need more of their attention. They help simulate one on one instruction that fits each learner's strengths and weaknesses. These technologies are also expanding educational accessibility and reach, developing tools that support diverse learning needs such as translating text materials for students to enhance understanding and ensuring inclusive educational experiences for everyone; even those who are not studying in their first language as most Indians.

Applications of AI

There are multiple applications of AI that help both the educators and students by making their lives easier. Some of these tools are Virtual reality (VR), Augmented reality (AR), Chat bots and plagiarism detection softwares.

VR and AR bots are 3D technologies. Which help in creating interactive lectures, they can help you visit museums, historic sites while sitting in your class. Helping students to understand complex topics closely. This helps create lessons that are more interactive, engaging, easy to understand and less boring (Vection technologies, N.D).



AI powered chat-bots provide 24/7 support by answering questions, tutoring and allowing students to learn at their own pace which makes workload on teachers less. AI chat-bots are also helpful for those who cannot afford tutors in real life, as AI can provide the same support as them.

Similarly there are many tools that help teachers. Plagiarism detection tools are a common example of this. Many teachers use these AI detectors to identify if any student has copied their assignment from the internet. This promotes fairness in exams and encourages students to use their critical thinking to produce original ideas. All of these applications together help making a better environment in the education sector by enhancing teaching and learning.

Pros

Artificial Intelligence is changing how students learn by creating more personal and helpful learning experiences for them. Artificial Intelligence knows exactly what you need to learn. It can find gaps in your learning, and understanding; it suggests you perfect study materials, adjust your lessons on how slow or quick learner you are. Students can now move at their own pace, making education more effective and also fun. Artificial Intelligence increases our accessibility for study materials and opportunities by breaking geographical barriers through many online learning programs. Providing education in multiple languages in real time to overcome language barriers many would face. Moreover, Artificial Intelligence also helps in assisting students who have disabilities who need one on one attention; offering 25/7 support whenever they need it (Power school,2024). These features make Education more available for everyone, allowing more students to take advantage of education no matter what the circumstances are (Niklas Verinson,2024).

Artificial Intelligence help teachers understand their students in more depth, it keeps track and can tell if any student is struggling. These tools make teachers develop a better way of teaching. By using Artificial Intelligence , institutes can create learning experiences that are more personal, accessible, and effective for both the students and teachers. Artificial Intelligence 5 is not replacing teachers, but helping them become even better at helping students succeed.



Cons

While there is no doubt that Artificial Intelligence is revolutionary for our education system, it brings some challenges with it too. With Artificial Intelligence a lot of privacy concerns are rising; where it is suspected to be stealing students personal data and keeping record of their digital footprint.

It's said that Artificial Intelligence uses this information to understand us better and give more personalized support (Firdosh Khan, 2023). Yet I believe it is still not worth your personal information. This completely breaks the privacy barrier of students, putting their personal information on stake.

Whereas on the other hand a lot of students have been misusing Artificial Intelligence too. Students are completely relying on Artificial Intelligence for everything. They no longer want to do their assignments by themselves as they know Artificial Intelligence will do it in just one click for them. They are trapped by Artificial Intelligence, which has limited their thinking capacity. Students are losing their sense of critical and creative thinking. As they no longer use their minds to the full potential, to think, to solve and to write assignments. This is also unfair for the students who actually do their assignments with honesty and without the use of Artificial Intelligence, as they end up achieving the same grades as ones who cheated. Students aren't hesitant to skip lectures as well, they know Artificial Intelligence will help them cover it. Too much reliance on Artificial Intelligence is affecting students' social skills and emotional development by limiting their human interactions and brain usage (Jo Bowden, 2024). Artificial Intelligence is also not good for a lot of teachers, as it is completely making them shift from their traditional teaching methods. A lot of old age teachers suffer as they cannot adapt to these new methods because of their limited knowledge of modern technology, also putting students behind as they can not teach them according to modern education standards (Amy Jo Pentecost, Cheryl A. Fernando, 2023). While Artificial Intelligence makes our lives easier, we must use it ethically. Balancing innovation with responsible implementation is crucial to truly benefiting students and educators' lives.

As Artificial Intelligence rapidly evolves, completely transforming the educational landscape. It is better to adopt a strategic and ethical approach towards the future that prioritizes both human value and student well being. There is a need for more safer approaches to protect privacy. Moreover, there should be training programs and workshops for teachers to develop skills that are needed to maintain a balance with Artificial Intelligence learning. There should be more strict rules and regulations for students on Artificial Intelligence usage, it is important to know when and where to use it. Classes should be held that focus on redeveloping their critical thinking and pushing them to their full potential. We should focus on creating more collaborative human-Artificial Intelligence teaching methods, where technology enhances our education rather than isolating us from real human interaction and stopping us from what we are capable of.

Conclusion

As AI keeps advancing and transforming our educational landscape, it's important that we use it with proper precautions, ensuring our privacy and values remain the top priority. AI is meant to enhance our education, but it is possible only if we main a balance between technological growth and putting people first. It is important that we focus on creating teaching methods where human and AI work together in making our lives easier. This ensures that technology supports education instead of replacing genuine human interaction or risking critical thinking skills. As AI is made to make education easier for us, not to work against us. By staying thoughtful and balanced, we can use AI's potential to bring positive change while protecting the core human aspects of education, like empathy, creativity, and meaningful connections. Instead of having to choose between artificial and human intelligence, education's future lies in building a synergistic environment where both can live side by side, share knowledge, and work together to push the limits of human potential.

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“Artificial is the future, and, the future is here!”

Dave Waters

The Dual Nature of AI:

A Coin Toss in the Academia

Mishiti Saxena

Under Graduate Student
Content Creator

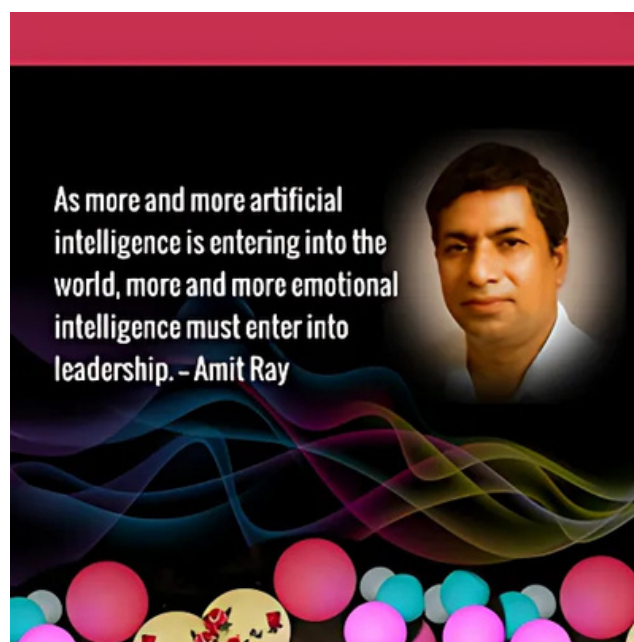
Artificial Intelligence is the first word people notice when they surf the web or open their television or in current scenario: scroll through reels. AI has materialized itself into different spheres of life becoming the elephant in the room to be discussed. There's no surprise that AI has painted the education sector, along with others, and has multiple effects, some good and bad meanwhile some are shades of grey. AI has served as a saviour for many students while nightmare for teaching faculties. AI is useful as a guide and helps in laying down frameworks for projects, poems, you name it. Students have found AI useful as their tutor while teachers have issued complaints about blatant plagiarism and loss of creative drive in students. Like two faces of a coin, the use of AI has to be moderated and controlled. While AI serves as a threat to creative sparks, promoting homogeneity in creative endeavours such as story plots and poems, at the same time AI is useful for a newly graduated student in typing out formal emails for seeking internships and guidance from their teachers. Providing guidance to various academic fields especially computer science, as well as the undeniable threat it poses, the same stream by replacing the need for a coder by becoming efficient enough in giving codes for various operations (Blackbox.ai).

Arts as a stream has faced the biggest threat due to the rise of Artificial Intelligence; with many artists complaining about the influx of AI artists claiming to create an art online garnering attention and fame for an art piece they didn't create themselves. Meanwhile this narrative can be twisted and AI can be used to spark creative projects and can be used for brainstorming ideas. It overall boils down to a collaborative and ethical approach to AI. Despite of the many red lights AI is posing to nature and education overall, it can be and has been used in more productive ways before. Taking an example from my own life events I have used AI to polish my own business/economic project before and it has helped me immensely in connecting dots together. However, it is advised and preferred to not heavily rely on AI for educational works whether it be entire research or your homework; henceforth defeating the purpose of the educational task itself.

When it comes to flipping narratives or tossing the coin, AI is useful in fields of research with its endless capabilities of piling thousands of links/data at one command. AI can be used to learn various subjects and serve as a free tutor for those who cannot afford books or teachers. AI can simplify scientific jargons for someone who doesn't hail from a science background; not only does it aid their research, but it also contributes towards more multifaceted research and doesn't let the results be confined in the constraints of a single academic field.

What makes AI truly useful is what makes it so dangerous and yet again it all roots back to how it should be used and promoted. As an age old saying goes "with great power comes great responsibilities" it seems more appropriate in this newly global age of AI. It doesn't necessarily have to be our biggest enemy yet and can become a good old friend and help in expanding horizons in academia by aiding in research, tutoring students to be more efficient in their approach towards their study materials by providing study techniques, helping them to

perfect their execution of programs/operations and so on. Possibilities are endless as in for AI is a powerful tool ; a double edged sword that needs to be handled with care and caution for it can be either our way to salvation or our own demise.



AI in Education:

Shaping the Future Classrooms

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Many of you might not be aware of the fact that “AI is not new”. AI which is often considered as novel and revolutionary especially in the current era where AI is integral part of our everyday lives, hails its roots back in history of computing and algorithmic processes. The fun fact is that the term Artificial Intelligence (AI) was officially coined 60 years ago by John McCarthy, a computer scientist whose work laid the foundation for AI's central role in our daily lives. From healthcare and finance to transportation and entertainment, AI has permeated every facet of society, with its impact in education being particularly notable.

The statement “AI has become the integral part of our lives” also includes our education system. AI has penetrated the education system as well and influenced the way we learn, teach and interact in the academic environment.

As an educational researcher, I've seen firsthand the immense potential AI holds for reshaping education. I strongly believe AI has the power to revolutionize education, but with such transformative potential comes significant responsibility. Challenges like misinformation, disinformation, biases, and ethical concerns are prevalent today and must be addressed carefully. As AI becomes increasingly embedded in educational practices, it is crucial to critically examine both its benefits and limitations. This will ensure that AI truly enhances the learning experience while mitigating the risks it may pose, such as the spread of false information and biased outcomes. Therefore, while AI offers great promise, its integration into education must be done thoughtfully, with a keen awareness of the responsibilities it entails.

AI's expanding role in education has led to substantial changes in how students learn, teachers teach, and educational institutions operate. With AI-powered tools like personalized learning systems, intelligent tutoring platforms, administrative automation, and traditional educational structures are evolving. One of AI's most significant contributions is its ability to personalize learning. AI-powered platforms assess a student's strengths, weaknesses, and learning speed, offering tailored educational content to meet individual needs. AI-based tools such as virtual tutors and adaptive learning systems are increasingly becoming vital for teaching and learning.

AI has simplified my professional and research life in many ways. AI chatbots like ChatGPT, Claude AI, Copilot, Gemini by Google have assisted me in resolving my queries, simplify and explain complex concepts or documents with examples which helps me to understand concepts better and remember for longer time. Chatbots like Julius AI, data Visualization tools help simplify research statistics related queries and handle large datasets more efficiently.

However, these chatbots or AI tools also have their own limitations. Although these chatbots are jack of all trades but they are master of few. Furthermore, their ability to analyze large datasets can lead to errors, and they often struggle with nuanced human interactions, making them unreliable in certain situations. Although AI is a powerful tool, its integration into education must be approached with caution to maintain precision and clarity.

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AI's integration in education is not free from roadblocks. The fear that integration of AI in education can weaken the bond between the student and teacher becomes the pivotal challenge thus maintaining the human touch or emotional facet of education is essential. The AI tools might also lack moral and ethical values and might not know what they say and seem mindless and clueless sometimes. Other challenges include over reliance on AI for assignments and ethical aspects such as plagiarism risk, data security which leads us to the concept of responsible AI. Apart from this the challenges related to digital divide, lack of training of teachers, lack of cross sector collaborations, and lack of funds still remain the topic for debate in education.

AI has turned out to be a groundbreaker for students. It has come up with various solutions for the challenges the students might be facing in the classrooms. AI tools such as personalized

learning platforms, adaptive learning platforms to customize learning, intelligent tutoring system to work on single subject with one-on-one experience, AI powered educational games to deliver targeted learning and virtual tutors have turned out to be game changers. The limitation of AI here includes over reliance on AI which might hinder with the process of critical and creative thinking of the student.

One of the essential components in integrating AI in education is helping teachers gain essential skills and knowledge related to AI which could be attained by providing professional development programs, workshops, seminars, and collaborative sessions. These programs should be affordable and accessible to individuals of all levels and should focus on key elements or limitations of AI discussed above. All this should lead to bridging gap between technology and teaching which enhances teaching rather than replacing traditional methods or teachers.

When we talk of AI in education, responsible use of AI is very essential. The responsible use of AI is essential in educational settings. Teachers must guide students in using AI ethically and responsibly, emphasizing the importance of verifying the reliability of AI-generated content and properly citing sources to avoid plagiarism. Additionally, students should be encouraged to critically assess the biases inherent in AI systems, developing a mindset that will benefit them throughout their academic and professional lives.

Students must be trained in a way that they understand if the content generated by AI is reliable or not, provide proper credits to the authors and sources to avoid plagiarism and criticize the biases in the AI systems and overall teach them how to use AI responsibly and avoid over screen time and use technology also responsibly.

Looking ahead, the future of AI in education is promising, though it requires thoughtful planning and collaboration. AI could become an integral part of both K-12 and higher education curricula, preparing students for a world where AI is central to many industries. Governments and educational institutions must collaborate to develop comprehensive AI training programs and fund initiatives that equip both students and educators with the skills needed to succeed in an AI-driven world.

As AI technologies like Natural Language Processing (NLP) and machine learning evolve, new tools such as virtual and augmented reality can enhance real-time learning experiences. To ensure that these advancements are used ethically, policymakers must create regulations and guidelines for AI usage in education, ensuring that AI remains a positive force for educational progress.

“Artificial Intelligence is not a substitute for human intelligence; It is a tool to amplify human creativity and ingenuity”
Fei Fei Lu

AI in Education: Empowering Teachers and Transforming Learning

Dr Ritu Uppal

Chief Academic Officer
Get Set Learn, Mafatlal Group

"AI is not about replacing teachers; it is about amplifying their potential and revolutionizing the way we teach and learn."

The Role of AI in Pedagogical Transformation

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is redefining education by making learning more personalized, efficient, and inclusive. Once considered futuristic, AI is now seamlessly integrated into pedagogy, empowering educators to reimagine classroom dynamics, instructional strategies, and student engagement. For educators in India, embracing AI is essential to delivering transformative education in the 21st century.

As teachers, we stand at the crossroads of change—where AI is not just a tool but a collaborative partner in the teaching-learning process. However, rather than focusing solely on AI tools, it is crucial to understand how AI can complement contemporary pedagogical frameworks, making teaching more effective and impactful.

Pedagogical Shifts Enabled by AI

1. Personalized Learning and Differentiation

AI enables adaptive learning, where instruction is tailored to students' unique needs. AI-driven platforms analyze individual learning patterns, allowing teachers to design differentiated instruction that caters to diverse learning styles and paces. This shift moves education away from a one-size-fits-all approach towards a more student-centered paradigm.

2. Enhancing Constructivist Learning

Constructivist theories emphasize active learning, where students construct their own knowledge through experience. AI tools can create immersive learning environments—such as AI-powered simulations, virtual labs, and interactive storytelling—that allow students to explore concepts in depth and develop critical thinking skills.

3. Facilitating Inquiry-Based and Problem-Solving Approaches

Inquiry-based learning encourages students to explore real-world problems and develop solutions through research and experimentation. AI-enhanced data analytics tools help students analyze complex datasets, while AI-powered chatbots can guide students through the inquiry process, fostering independent learning and exploration.

4. Transforming Formative and Summative Assessments

Assessments are an integral part of the learning process. AI streamlines both formative and summative assessments by providing instant feedback, analyzing student performance trends, and offering actionable insights. Teachers can use AI to design open-ended assessments that evaluate higher-order thinking skills rather than just rote memorization.

5. Supporting Inclusive Education

AI-driven assistive technologies, such as text-to-speech and speech-to-text tools, empower students with disabilities by providing accessible learning resources. AI translation tools further enable multilingual education, ensuring that students from diverse linguistic backgrounds receive equitable learning opportunities.

The Educator's Role in an AI-Integrated Classroom

While AI enhances various aspects of teaching, the educator remains central to the learning process. AI can handle administrative tasks, automate grading, and personalize learning pathways, but it is the teacher who fosters human connection, mentorship, and ethical considerations in AI-driven education. The future of AI in education is not about replacing educators but about augmenting their capabilities to create more engaging, inclusive, and meaningful learning experiences.

A Roadmap for AI Adoption in Indian Classrooms

1. Professional Development – Educators must undergo training to understand AI's potential and ethical considerations in education.
2. Curriculum Integration – AI should be seamlessly embedded into existing curricula to enhance pedagogical outcomes.
3. Equity and Accessibility – AI should be implemented in a way that ensures inclusivity and bridges the digital divide.
4. Collaboration and Policy Advocacy – Educators, policymakers, and technologists must work together to create responsible AI-driven educational policies.

AI Tools for Educators: Enhancing Teaching and Learning

Here are some AI-powered tools that can redefine the teaching-learning experience in Indian schools:

Content Creation, Lesson Planning, and Curriculum Development

- **ChatGPT & Eduaide.AI** – Generate lesson plans, class activities, and summaries.
- **Note GPT** – Convert text into PPTs, mind maps, and flashcards.
- **Napkin AI** – Transform text into structured visuals and tables.

Assessments and Evaluation

- **Quizizz & Kahoot** – Create engaging, auto-graded quizzes and assessments.
- **Gradescope** – Grade assignments efficiently and provide analytical insights into student performance.

Creative Writing and eBook Development

- **ChatGPT** – Assist students in creative storytelling and writing.
- **Turnitin, Grammarly & PlagCheck** – Ensure academic integrity through plagiarism detection and writing enhancement.
- **Canva** – Convert sketches into AI-enhanced illustrations for storytelling.
- **Notion AI & Copy.ai** – Assist in refining and editing written content.
- **Kotobee** – Facilitate e-book creation for digital learning.

Personalized and Inclusive Learning

- **Google's Read&Write & Speechmatics** – Provide Text-to-Speech & Speech-to-Text support for students with learning disabilities or language barriers.
- **Duolingo & ELSA Speak** – Enable personalized language learning experiences, catering to multilingual students in India.

Seamless Integration for Holistic Learning

- **Wolfram Alpha** – Support interdisciplinary learning by integrating AI in mathematics, science, and data analytics.
- **PhET** – Offer AI-powered virtual experiments for STEM subjects.
- **Coursera AI** – Provide tailored learning pathways based on students' strengths and career aspirations.

Conclusion: AI as a Partner in Education, Not a Replacement

AI is a powerful ally in education, helping teachers move beyond traditional instruction towards more interactive and student-centered learning experiences. The key challenge is not whether AI should be used in education, but how to harness its full potential responsibly and effectively.

As educators in India, it is time to embrace AI, not as a disruptor, but as a catalyst for educational transformation. The journey ahead is about leveraging AI while upholding the values of holistic, ethical, and inclusive education.

Call to Action: How do you see AI shaping your teaching practices? Share your insights and experiences with fellow educators!



**“AI IS LIKELY TO
BE EITHER THE BEST
OR WORST THING TO
HAPPEN TO HUMANITY.”
-STEPHEN HAWKING**

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Artificial Intelligence in Teaching Learning

The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Teaching Learning: A Generation X Perspective

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As a member of Generation X, a cohort born roughly between the mid-1960s and early 1980s, my formative years were punctuated by the rise of personal computers, the internet, and the beginning of a digital revolution in society. Viewed through this lens, the emergence of artificial intelligence (AI) in education is a development that both excites and perplexes me. AI promises to transform educational paradigms, and yet it raises several questions about its implications, benefits, and challenges.

The advent of AI in education is often heralded as a revolutionary breakthrough that could personalise learning experiences for students. For many in my generation, traditional education often seemed one-size-fits-all, where teachers delivered content to a crowded classroom and students had little interaction or tailored support. In contrast, AI tools possess the capacity to analyse individual learning patterns, adapting curriculum and pacing to suit each student's unique needs. This personalization could foster different learning styles and abilities, making education more accessible to diverse learners. This ensures that every student receives the support they require, promoting inclusivity and engagement.

Moreover, AI can work as a supplementary resource, providing students with immediate feedback and assistance. For instance, educational platforms powered by AI can offer tutoring services, aiding comprehension in subjects that students find challenging. This can reduce the burden on teachers, who often juggle numerous responsibilities and large class sizes. By helping students outside traditional class hours, AI tools create additional academic support that was not readily available during my school years.

However, as we embrace these advancements, it is essential to approach them with a critical eye. One significant concern surrounding AI in education is the potential for technology to replace human interaction. Generation X often highlights the importance of social skills, personal relationships, and interaction with educators, which are critical for developing communication and interpersonal abilities.

AI can hinder creativity in students by offering predetermined solutions, limiting independent thought and problem-solving. Over-reliance on AI tools may reduce critical thinking, as students might become dependent on automated answers rather than exploring innovative ideas. This can stifle curiosity and the ability to think outside the box.

Incorporating AI into classroom activities should also prioritize collaboration over competition. While AI can assist with assessments and feedback, it should not replace the invaluable human interaction that occurs in educational settings. Encouraging teamwork and peer-to-peer learning can help balance the technological aspect of education with essential social skills. A balance must be established between leveraging technology and maintaining human connections in educational settings.

Another critical issue is the reliance on data collection that AI systems often require. With the integration of AI, schools gather vast amounts of data on student performance and behaviour. While this data can improve educational outcomes, it raises privacy concerns. As someone belonging to Generation X, I remember the emphasis on protecting personal information, particularly in online spaces. The potential for data misuse or breaches must be addressed to ensure the safety and confidentiality of students' information. Educational institutions must establish robust data protection measures while embracing AI technologies.

Furthermore, the accessibility of AI technology is a concern that resonates with me as a member of Generation X. While many schools are eager to adopt AI in their curricula, discrepancies remain in technology access across diverse socioeconomic backgrounds. Rural schools and underfunded urban districts may struggle with obtaining the necessary resources to implement AI-driven solutions effectively. Thus, the digital divide is an issue that cannot be overlooked. As we champion the advantages AI offers, we must ensure that all students, regardless of their circumstances, have equal opportunities to benefit from these innovations.

Lastly, there's the question of educator training and adaptation to AI integrations. For teachers who grew up without the technology that students have today, the transition to AI-enhanced teaching may be daunting. Ongoing training and support are paramount if educators are to leverage AI effectively. Schools must invest in professional development to equip teachers with the skills and understanding necessary to implement AI tools in thoughtful ways.

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Indian classrooms is transforming education by enhancing learning experiences, personalizing education, and streamlining administrative tasks. Here are some key uses of AI in Indian classrooms:

1. Personalized Learning

AI can adapt to the individual learning pace and style of students, providing customized content and resources. For example, Smart Learning Platforms use AI algorithms to assess a student's strengths and weaknesses. If a student struggles with math, the platform might offer additional practice problems, video explanations, and interactive quizzes tailored to that specific area.

2. Intelligent Tutoring Systems

AI-driven tutoring systems can provide extra support to students outside of classroom hours to facilitate real-time, personalized tutoring sessions. Students can ask questions during live sessions, and the system can suggest resources or exercises based on the queries posed.

3. Fostering Creativity

A teacher can use AI to foster creativity by incorporating AI-driven tools that encourage exploration and personalized learning. For example, AI-based platforms can suggest unique project ideas, offer interactive simulations, and provide real-time feedback. Teachers can also use AI to create dynamic lesson plans that adapt to students' creative strengths and interests.

4. Administrative Efficiency

AI can automate administrative tasks, such as grading and attendance tracking, allowing teachers to focus more on teaching. Tools like Google Classroom utilize AI to automatically grade multiple-choice quizzes and assignments, giving instant feedback to students and freeing up teachers' time for more interactive learning experiences.

5. Language Translation and Learning

AI-powered tools can help break language barriers, making education more accessible. Teachers can use Google Translate to assist students from diverse linguistic backgrounds, allowing them to understand lesson materials in their native language, thus enhancing inclusivity.

6. Data-Driven Insights

AI can analyze student performance data to provide insights that can help educators improve teaching strategies. Schools can implement AI analytics tools to track student performance over time. For instance, if data shows that students consistently perform poorly in a particular subject, educators can adjust their curriculum or teaching methods accordingly.

7. Virtual Classrooms and AI Assistants

AI can facilitate virtual classrooms, making education accessible to students in remote areas. Chatbots like "Saarthi" can assist students in answering queries related to course materials, homework help, and exam preparation, providing 24/7 support.

8. Gamification of Learning

AI can enhance the gamification of educational content, making learning more engaging. One can use AI to create interactive quizzes and games that motivate students through competition, helping them learn concepts in a fun and engaging manner.

9. Adaptive Assessments

AI can create adaptive assessments that adjust the difficulty level based on the student's performance. Tools like Edmodo can assess a student's understanding in real-time and adjust the questions based on the student's accuracy, ensuring that students are challenged without being overwhelmed.

10. Enhanced Teacher Training

AI can assist in the professional development of teachers by providing insights into effective teaching practices. AI systems can analyze classroom interactions and provide feedback to teachers on their teaching methods, allowing them to refine their instructional techniques based on data-driven insights.

In conclusion, the prospect of AI in education presents both immense opportunities and significant challenges, especially from the viewpoint of a Generation X individual. The potential to create personalized learning experiences, augment resources, and foster improved educational outcomes is undeniable. However, it is vital to balance these benefits with the essential human elements of teaching, concerns over data security, accessibility issues, and the need for educator training. As we move forward into this new era of educational innovation, a thoughtful and measured approach will be crucial in ensuring that AI serves to enhance education rather than diminish it. Embracing change, while grounding ourselves in the core values of learning and human connection, can lead to a more engaging, equitable, and effective educational environment for future generations.

Artificial Intelligence is a tool, not a threatRodney Brooks

What are the risks of AI?

Extract From A Framework for Ethical AI at the United Nations

When an AI system gives a wrong medical diagnosis or the facial recognition in your smartphone fails, the concern is clear: the system does not accurately perform its task, it makes a mistake. We can of course wonder to what extent this risk is acceptable. After all, humans also make mistakes. The captain of the Titanic sailed too close to an iceberg with disastrous results. And at more personal level, you may have once forgotten your umbrella in the subway or left your dinner on the stovetop for too long, causing it to burn. We accept some of those mistakes as an inevitable fact of life, so to what extent should we require an AI to be perfect?

Some of the problems with AI stem from the nature of how the systems are built. An AI is based on a “model” – a collection of neurons that represent little pieces of knowledge that together form the algorithm, the functioning of the AI. The knowledge changes over time as the AI “learns” using feedback from external events, much like a child learns to ride a bicycle. While a computer that programs itself and improves over time seems great, it also causes concerns. In many cases we have no idea how successful AI systems function – they are a “black box” that operates in mysterious ways.

Other problems come from the data that the AI is trained with. It can be useful, sometimes essential, to provide an AI with large amounts of initial data to learn from, such as, thousands of X-rays that may contain cancer cells, millions of articles or social media posts on a particular subject, or hours of video footage of traffic situations. And if that data is tainted or skewed in a certain way, the AI will mimic that bias. For example, in 2016 Microsoft released Tay, one of the earliest general purpose chatbots. It was trained using millions of posts on public fora such as Quora and Reddit – places where anyone can post anything, and which are notorious for unfiltered content. After some initial success, Tay quickly started using rude and racist language and had to be taken offline.

The most sophisticated AI systems need massive amounts of data and computing power. Or to put it another way, those with access to big data, AI expertise and deep pockets to fund the computational needs will win in AI. That concentrates the power of this exceptional technology in the hand of a few companies (which are currently in the United States and in China).

The increase in use of AI in our society risks exacerbating that imbalance of power, which will have geopolitical implications. AI is already being used extensively in the military. Some nations are already using autonomous drones that kill humans, and the usage will inevitably increase. An AI arms race might very well be the logical result. Of course, AI is just a tool, and like any tool, it can be used for good or bad purposes. However, as philosopher Nick Bostrom posited with his Vulnerable World Hypothesis, AI may be a technology that allows any group that is sufficiently advanced to destroy the world, regardless of the action of other players.

Similar technologies are nuclear weapons, biotechnology and, perhaps, nanotechnology. As such AI requires special attention. We are currently using what is known as artificial narrow intelligence (ANI), a form of AI that is still quite specific to certain tasks. In the future we may develop artificial general intelligence (AGI) that reaches a level of flexibility and general purpose equal to humans – to be able to react to any situation and solve any task. Some even speculate about artificial super intelligence (ASI) that far surpasses human cognitive abilities. Most researchers agree that AGI is decades, if not centuries, away. Of course, even if it is the former, we still need to take an interest. But it may not help to worry about specifics, since we have so little idea of what will happen in the meantime and what the world will look like at that point in the future. The best we can do is build good ethical frameworks for now, and in the future.

An overview of the issues

The connection between AI and Data -- We have seen some of the issues with AI actually pertain to the data it was trained with. The connection between AI and data is important. Data shapes the algorithm any characteristics of the data will manifest in the AI. Issues in AI systems are similar to those in data governance, including data privacy, consent, purpose and intent, proportionality and protection. When we establish ethical principles, use design tools and methodologies or monitor and assess operational systems, we need to look at the data and the (AI) algorithm together.

Leaving the geopolitical considerations aside, let us attempt to list the concerns systematically.

1. Incompetence -- This means the AI simply failing in its job. The consequences can vary from unintentional death (a car crash) to an unjust rejection of a loan or job application.

2. Loss of privacy -- AI offers the temptation to abuse someone's personal data, for instance to build a profile of them to target advertisements more effectively. While this may be an issue related to data, the nature of AI exacerbates the effects and also makes the situation more complex. For example, in the United States, a company called Clearview AI has collected publicly available photos of users from Facebook, LinkedIn and other platforms into a large database coupled with AI-driven facial recognition algorithms. The company is selling the system to law enforcement agencies. In Europe, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) would clearly regulate this form of use of personal data, but the rules are much less clear when it comes to building a profile of a user to target advertisements, for instance.

3. Discrimination -- When AI is not carefully designed, it can discriminate against certain groups. An example is the algorithms the company Palantir developed for the Los Angeles Police Department. The purpose of the AI was to support "predictive policing" – predict where crimes will happen so the police can proactively patrol. The AI was criticized for perpetuating systemic racism as, based on historical data, it flagged certain neighbourhoods as higher risk. More recently, Chinese company Dahua was criticized for its facial recognition software that can specifically detect people from certain ethnic backgrounds.

4. Bias -- The AI will only be as good as the data it is trained with. If the data contains bias (and much data does), then the AI will manifest that bias, too. If the AI is trained with data from a particular group only, it will start making the wrong assumptions. For example, a recent study showed that datasets from India drawn from online sources gives a skewed picture, since half of the population – particularly women and rural residents – do not have access to the internet.

5. Erosion of Society-- AI is used by many platforms that people get their daily news from. In the past, we used to choose from a range of TV channels and a range of newspapers. Many of us heard or read the exact same news stories. With online news feeds, both on websites and social media platforms, the news is now highly personalized for us. We risk losing a shared sense of reality, a basic solidarity. What makes things worse is that this hyper-personalization is not just for our benefit (as many platforms claim) – the main goal is to keep us engaged with the platform. As Tufekci observed in 2018, the AI that powers YouTube found out that people are drawn to content that is similar to what they started consuming but taken to a further extreme. In order to keep us glued, the AI suggests evermore extreme content. For example, politically conservative videos lead to extreme right-wing videos or conspiracy theories, or an interest in jogging leads to content about ultra-marathons. The AI has no evil intent per se - it is simply trying to achieve its objective of keeping you engaged.

6. Lack of transparency -- The idea of a “black box” making decisions without any explanation, without offering insight in the process, has a couple of disadvantages: it may fail to gain the trust of its users and it may fail to meet regulatory standards such as the ability to audit.

7. Deception -- AI has become very good at creating fake content. From text to photos, audio and video. The name “Deep Fake” refers to content that is fake at such a level of complexity that our mind rules out the possibility that it is fake. We all know that a photo can be altered. But a photo of a person that is artificially created by an AI is indistinguishable from a real photo. Audio and video can be faked to sophisticated levels, and we are not used to taking that possibility into account. In 2020, hundreds of millions of dollars were stolen by convincing company employees to make transfers using the deep-faked voice of their CEO.

8. Unintended consequences -- Sometimes an AI finds ways to achieve its given goals in ways that are completely different from what its creators had in mind. Imagine a home robot is tasked to keep the house clean realizes that the family cat tends to make the house messy and decides killing the cat is a good way towards its given objective.

9. Manipulation -- The 2016 scandal involving Cambridge Analytica is the most infamous example where people’s data was crawled from Facebook and analytics were then provided to target these people with manipulative content for political purposes. While it may not have been AI per se, it is based on similar data and it is easy to see how AI would make this more effective.

10. Lethal Autonomous Weapons (LAW) -- As the use of AI is becoming ubiquitous, increased use of AI-powered weapons may be inevitable. What is debated as an ethical issue is the use of LAW – AI-driven weapons that fully autonomously take actions that intentionally kill humans. Technologically, the possibility clearly already exists, whether the final decision (“pulling the trigger”) is left to a human is a policy choice. The UN has deliberated the issue and a number of groups and some nations have argued for a ban of LAW. The UN is the prime forum for such a discussion.

11. Malicious use of AI -- Just as AI can be used in many different fields, it is unfortunately also helpful in perpetrating digital crimes. AI-supported malware and hacking are already a reality. There is a 2020 report by EUROPOL, UNICRI and Trend Micro on this topic.

12. Loss of Autonomy -- Respect for personal freedom and autonomy is ingrained into basic human rights in many societies. Delegating decisions to an AI, especially an AI that is not transparent and not contestable, may leave people feeling helpless, subjected to the decision power of a machine.

13. Exclusion -- The best AI techniques requires a large amount resources: data, computational power and human AI experts. There is a risk that AI will end up in the hands of a few players, and most will lose out on its benefits. This would have both societal and geopolitical implications. Another ethical issue is the Humane treatment of AI. Given that AI is an algorithm, it may seem odd to worry about its treatment. But as AI becomes increasingly sophisticated and humanoid robots are developed that look like us and behave like us, the discussion will continue. A number of recent science fiction movies explore this theme.

Should some AI be kept secret?

Is certain AI technology too dangerous to make publicly available? Should it be restricted, similar to what is done in the field of IT security, synthetic biology and nuclear physics?

Some researchers argue for that. The opposite argument is that if powerful technology is in the hands of a few only that creates imbalance and increases potential for abuse.

OpenAI was set up with the vision to develop research and make it available to everyone, thereby leaving the playing field. However, it ended up developing advanced algorithms that require such large computational resources that only a handful of powerful players would benefit from it, so they decided not to release it publicly.

In general, academia plays a large role in the advances in AI and there is much openness in that community - new techniques are typically shared within months or even weeks.

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**Let's go invent tomorrow
instead of worrying about
what happened yesterday.**

Steve Jobs

The Double-Edged Sword of AI Text Generators:

Enhancing Productivity at the Cost of Intellectual Authenticity?

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Introduction: Revolutionary Tools or Threats to Creativity

Artificial intelligence (AI) has rapidly transformed various sectors, and education is no exception. AI has been increasingly integrated into educational systems in recent years, presenting opportunities and challenges. AI helps tailor learning experiences to individual student's needs and abilities, improving their engagement and motivation (Dum, 2020).

It can automate grading, freeing up instructors' time and reducing subjective bias (Baker & Moore, 2022). It is used to continuously evaluate student performance and adjust assessment questions based on their responses, providing a more accurate measure of their knowledge and skills (Chen et al., 2023). It facilitates the creation of immersive virtual learning environments that simulate real-world situations, enhancing students' interactive learning experience (Hsin et al., 2020).

Researchers have reported challenges of AI in Education. AI algorithms have the potential to sustain biases inherent in the training data, resulting in inequitable treatment of specific student cohorts (Eubanks, 2020). The collection and storage of student data raise privacy concerns, potentially exposing sensitive information to unauthorized parties (Gasser, 2022). Over-reliance on AI might diminish "critical thinking and problem-solving skills". It limits teachers' autonomy in the classroom (Knezek & Christensen, 2023). AI implementation might exacerbate the issue of teacher shortages, especially if AI replaces human educators altogether (Levin & Wilmer, 2020).

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has revolutionized all spheres of our life, including education, healthcare, and business. One of its most significant applications is in natural language processing (NLP), specifically in generating human-like texts, and machine-learning techniques. AI text generators have gained immense popularity recently due to their ability to produce high-quality content quickly and efficiently (Bozkurt & Sharma, 2023a). AI text generators refer to computer programs that use artificial intelligence (AI) to generate human-like text based on a given prompt, topic, or input (Bozkurt & Sharma, 2023b). However, the increasing reliance on these tools has raised concerns regarding their impact on intellectual authenticity. There are positive powers and negative aspects of AI text generators. Let us examine whether the enhanced productivity through AI Text Generators justifies the potential loss of intellectual authenticity.

There are several types of AI text generators, including:

1. **Language models:** These models employ statistical techniques to anticipate the subsequent word within a text sequence based on preceding words. They are trainable using extensive text datasets and can produce novel text resembling the training data. Language models include Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and Transformers (Karita et al., 2019).
2. **Text summarization algorithms:** These algorithms use AI to condense a large amount of text into a shorter summary. They can extract key points from articles, documents, or other texts. Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA) is a case of text summarization algorithms (Gong & Liu, 2001; Steinberger & Jezek, 2004; Ozsoy, 2011).
3. **Word embeddings:** These represent dense vectors of words that encapsulate their semantic significance. Word embeddings can generate new words that are similar in meaning to a given word. Examples of word embedding techniques include Word2Vec and GloVe (Mikolov et al., 2013).
4. **Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs):** These deep learning architectures comprise two primary elements: a generator and a discriminator. The generator is responsible for producing novel text content, whereas the discriminator assesses the generated text and furnishes constructive input to the generator. GANs can generate new text similar in style and structure to a given dataset (Goodfellow et al., 2014; Creswell et al., 2018).

AI text generators have the potential to revolutionize many industries, such as customer service, marketing, and journalism, by allowing for faster and more efficient content generation. Nonetheless, it is essential to contemplate the ethical consequences of using these technologies, including the fallout of spreading misinformation and its effects on employment.

Positive Powers of AI Text Generators

AI text generators can process vast amounts of data and generate texts at incredible speeds, making them ideal for content creation, report writing, and summarization tasks. According to a study by (Brynjolfsson et al., 2018), using AI technology in the workplace can increase productivity and efficiency. Consistency in tone, style, and format is another positive power of AI text generators, ensuring that all content meets predetermined standards. They can detect and correct grammar, spelling, and punctuation errors, resulting in more accurate texts (Hovy & Lischke, 2012). AI text generators offer users creative freedom, allowing them to experiment with different styles, genres, and ideas. They can also assist writers in overcoming writer's block and developing new storylines (Kirby & Pullum, 2017).

Negative Aspects of AI Text Generators

The primary criticism leveled against AI text generators is their lack of originality. Since these tools rely on existing texts and patterns, they often produce predictable and formulaic content (Miller, 2018). Moreover, the generated texts may contain plagiaristic elements, which can be detrimental to academic integrity (Liu & Liu, 2018). Excessive dependence on AI text generators can impede the growth of crucial abilities like critical reasoning, evaluation, and imaginative thinking (Carr, 2010). Furthermore, these tools can create a culture of dependency, where individuals become too reliant on technology rather than their abilities. Ethical concerns surrounding using AI text generators, particularly in academic settings, have recently gained momentum (Zohny et al., 2023). There are arguments that using these tools undermines the value of education and degrades the concept of intellectual property (IP) (Franklin, 2018). Misuse of AI text generators can result in fraudulent activities, such as submitting machine-generated papers as one's own work (Liu & Liu, 2018).

Justifying Enhanced Productivity at the Cost of Intellectual Authenticity?

While AI text generators offer numerous benefits, their impact on intellectual authenticity cannot be ignored (Draxler, 2023). The ease of producing high-quality content quickly has led to a shift in priorities, with some individuals valuing speed over accuracy and originality (Carr, 2010). This trend raises concerns about the long-term consequences of sacrificing intellectual authenticity for enhanced productivity. However, it is crucial to acknowledge that AI text generators are merely tools, and their application depends on the user's intentions and goals (Simonsen, 2022; Kim & Tan, 2023). When used responsibly, these tools can enhance productivity without compromising intellectual authenticity. For instance, authors can use AI text generators to brainstorm ideas, develop outlines, or refine drafts, but ultimately, the final product should reflect their unique voice and perspective (Kirby & Pullum, 2017).

Conclusion

The concept in question brings to mind numerous instances of dual-purpose scientific and technological breakthroughs. Consider, for instance, the car, which offers a comfortable mode of transportation but also leaves a significant carbon footprint in its wake. Similarly, airplanes promise rapid travel, yet they can also be used for destructive purposes, such as bombing vulnerable populations. The field of nuclear science is another prime example, with its applications ranging from life-saving nuclear medicine to the development of devastating nuclear weapons.

The crux of the matter lies in human choice and ethical considerations. The pivotal role of education becomes apparent in shaping these choices. When education predominantly emphasizes cognitive development at the expense of emotional and moral growth, technological advancements, including artificial intelligence (AI), may pose inherent risks to human society.

In conclusion, AI text generators possess both positive powers and negative aspects. While they offer improved productivity, consistency, and creative freedom, they threaten intellectual authenticity. To justify the enhanced productivity these tools provide, it is essential to balance their use and the preservation of intellectual authenticity. By acknowledging the limitations of AI text generators and using them responsibly, we can harness their power while maintaining the integrity of our work.

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Neuroscience and AI: Insights for Educators

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Academician, Trainer, Author

Active neuroscience research shows that learning is a physical, biological, energy-dependent activity that occurs in response to sensory inputs. These stimuli, instigate changes in the connections of neurons to one another which are referred to as synapses and ultimately the neural network. Acquiring new knowledge or skills, developing critical thinking, developing oratory, musical skills and so on are examples of these basic neurobiological processes and events. We learn only due to these interactions between our brains and the environment. Active learning leads to comprehension and longer retention. Over learning leads to competency. Experience helps to hone the skills.

This brings me to the topic of Artificial intelligence. There is a lot of hype created over AI. It certainly provides quick answers, saves one's time and energy. Whether it provides the basis for learning to happen among students? While toying with this dilemma an opportunity came my way. Prof. Dr. David Turner was to speak on AI: what it can and cannot do for teachers under the aegis of World Education Fellowship (Indian Section). Here my doubts were put to rest. A summary of that talk as I understood it.

AI is not to be blindly followed. Sometimes, it lacks the ability to do a few things that a small child can do easily. It cannot create a new genre. Technology of AI is the same as that of some social networks. He played for us the TED talk of Jennifer Globeck. She mentions one factor that needs to be looked into while using AI and that is reliability. She stresses on the fact that AI has a tendency to hallucinate. Dr. Turner mentioned about an incident where AI stated that Elon Musk was killed in an accident. We also tried a little exercise to check the reliability. How many Rs are found in Strawberry we asked. ChatGPT said 2!

Some pitfalls of AI can be Privacy concerns, bias and Ethical challenges. Therefore, it is advisable to tread cautiously. Do not take the data at face value. Check for reliability. Train the students to decipher reality from misinformation. Encourage students not to copy paste directly but to Check for authenticity. No doubt AI is useful. Do not copy and paste AI matter. Verify and use. Use it in a way thinking is not affected.

Global consumption of electricity for AI is 3.5% of total production. This is only going to increase over the years. As a global citizen one needs to be conscious of the Climate change. This pushed me to read what Musk has to say about AI. Shocking I must Say! Elon Musk said, AI is humanity's "biggest existential threat" and compared it to "summoning the demon." Musk didn't stop there. "I have exposure to the most cutting-edge AI, and I think people should be really concerned by it," he said. "AI path is a fundamental risk to the existence of human civilization."

We are standing at the dividing road, which road to take is for us to decide.

http://pramilaorgin.wordpress.com/2024/12/21/neuroscience-and-ai-insightsforeducators/?fbclid=IwZXh0bgNhZW0CMTAAR2CLPFTyT9mwIozEFr8SbHZezNOY2aMpEZai3j_PzyVXJsb5-_9Si3sOvQ_aem_Hs8h4T4SnIh_O7II-rcQMg

Book Recommendations

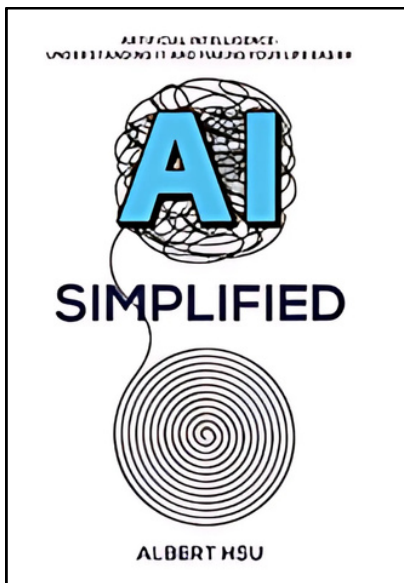
The market is flooded with books on AI, many of which provide valuable insights into how AI is transforming our lives in general and education (teaching-learning) in particular.

Here are some recommendations:

For General Understanding

“AI Simplified”

By Albert Hsu



If you are curious about artificial intelligence but feel overwhelmed by the number of apps, software, and sites telling you how to navigate it and it feel like the only accessible tool you harness in your daily life is ChatGPT (Of course you know that chat GPT is only the tip of the iceberg), this book can really take you places! It provides you practical ways to use AI in your school, work, or personal and social life?

The book is a great guide to help you navigate the ways in which AI can not only simplify your life but also help push the boundaries of your creative self.

The book stresses that AI is that it's not just a tool for techies or Fortune 500 companies—it's becoming a part of everyday life for people and businesses.

A large number of companies are currently actively using AI and another equal number are exploring its potential. Research shows that reliance on AI spans generations. AI is already a part of our daily routine. From recommending your favourite shows to managing our schedule, it is helping us get what we want to do quicker and more efficiently.

And, this book was written to help us get the **best out of AI**, starting from day one.

Some special features of the book are:-

- 2 tools you can start with right away—create your own AI models without coding—plus 7 experiments you can try at home
- Exactly what AI is and what it isn't—from key terminology to the fascinating history of AI
- **Dedicated chapters on the use of AI in specific realms**—including the creative arts, education, business, retail, communication, the job market, and healthcare
- How AI is already present in our everyday lives—from healthcare to entertainment and smart homes
- AI and the job market—how AI will affect your job opportunities, plus powerful strategies for future-proofing your career with the **AI skills that will dominate the job sector**
- AI and creativity—discover how AI is enhancing and perfecting the work of top talents in a variety of genres—from film and animation all the way to game development
- **Top ethical considerations to keep in mind**—from bias to privacy concerns, plus a full set of guidelines for responsible AI development

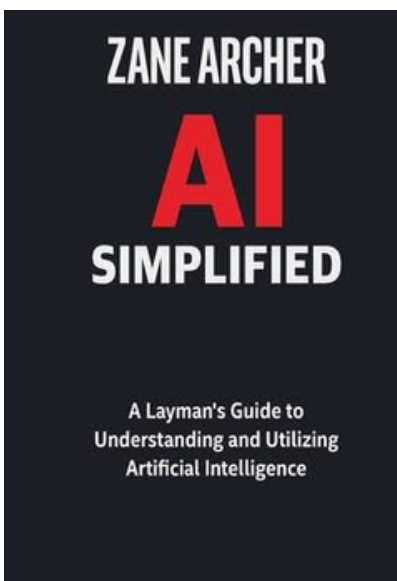
Book Recommendations

This guide is for anyone who wants to demystify AI and make the most of it in their daily lives. You don't need to be a tech expert or complete an AI course at college to start utilizing it in your day-to-day tasks and leisure time. With clear explanations, relatable examples, and step-by-step guidance, this book will show you how to explore the endless possibilities AI offers.

(Summary of book based on internet information)

AI Simplified: A Layman's Guide to Understanding and Utilizing Artificial Intelligence"

by Zane Archer



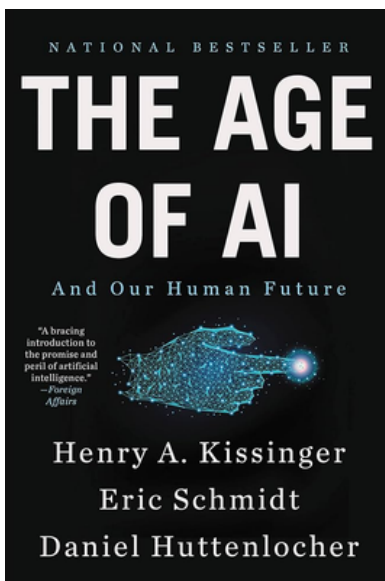
The book is an accessible introduction to the world of artificial intelligence (AI), tailored for readers without a technical background. The book aims to demystify AI, explaining its pervasive presence in everyday devices like phones, cars, and even refrigerators. Archer breaks down complex concepts into digestible pieces, making the subject approachable for a broad audience. Whether you're a tech enthusiast or someone curious about AI's role in modern life, this guide offers a clear and engaging overview and is an easy read for anyone interested in Artificial Intelligence!

(description based on the book blurb)

Book Recommendations

“The Age of AI: And Our Human Future”

by Henry Kissinger,
Eric Schmidt,
Daniel Huttenlocher



The Age of AI: And Our Human Future is a thought-provoking exploration of artificial intelligence (AI) and its far-reaching implications for society, politics, and human existence. Co-authored by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, former Google CEO Eric Schmidt, and computer scientist Daniel Huttenlocher, the book offers a multidisciplinary perspective on how AI is reshaping the world.

The book highlights AI's ability to process vast amounts of data, predict outcomes, and make autonomous decisions which creates both opportunities and risks. The book focuses on:-

1. AI and Human Decision-Making - how AI is altering decision-making processes across industries, from healthcare to national security. They emphasize that AI

often produces results that are not entirely comprehensible to humans, raising ethical and philosophical concerns.

2. Geopolitical and Economic Shifts - Kissinger, with his deep experience in international relations, warns about the potential for AI to disrupt global power structures. AI-driven warfare, economic competition, and surveillance creates new challenges for diplomacy and governance.

3. Philosophical and Ethical Questions - The book also considers AI's impact on human identity and thought. The authors question whether AI will redefine how humans understand knowledge, creativity, and even reality itself.

The book is a great read because of

its interdisciplinary approach coming from: the expertise of Kissinger, Schmidt, and Huttenlocher. It makes well-rounded discussions that balance policy, technology, and philosophy.

its thought-Provoking critical questions about the future of AI, - urging readers to consider both its promises and perils.

And its relevance - given AI's increasing role in daily life, this book offers insights that policymakers, business leaders, and the general public can benefit from.

Book Recommendations

The Age of AI: And Our Human Future touches on AI's impact on education, though it is not a primary focus of the book. The authors discuss how AI-driven tools are transforming traditional learning methods, enabling personalized education and expanding access to knowledge. They highlight a few key points:

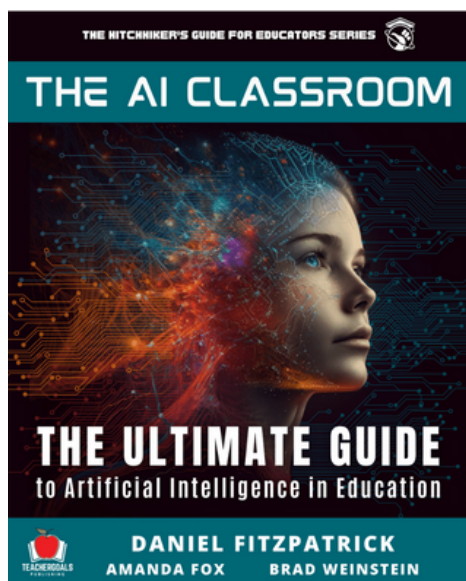
Overall, the book acknowledges AI's potential in education but also warns that reliance on AI-generated knowledge might have unintended consequences, particularly regarding human understanding and reasoning.

(summary adapted from internet description)

Books Dedicated to AI in Education

"The AI Classroom: The Ultimate Guide to Artificial Intelligence in Education"

by Daniel Fitzpatrick,
Amanda Fox,
Brad Weinstein



The AI Classroom is a forward-thinking and practical guide that explores the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in education. Written by experienced educators, the book aims to help teachers understand AI's potential, offering practical strategies for using AI tools in classrooms. It provides insights into how AI can enhance teaching, personalize learning, and prepare students for an AI-driven future.

Key Themes and Insights

1. AI as a Teaching Assistant

- The book highlights how AI-powered tools can assist teachers by automating administrative tasks like grading, lesson planning, and feedback.

- It discusses AI-driven tutoring systems that provide personalized learning experiences for students.

2. Enhancing Student Engagement

- The authors explore how AI can be used to make learning more interactive through chatbots, adaptive learning platforms, and gamification.

Book Recommendations

- They emphasize AI's ability to cater to different learning styles, making education more accessible and inclusive.

3. Ethical Considerations in AI and Education

- The book does not shy away from addressing concerns like data privacy, bias in AI, and the ethical implications of using AI in education.
- It provides guidance on how educators can ensure responsible AI usage in classrooms.

4. Practical AI Tools for Teachers

- The authors introduce a variety of AI-powered platforms and apps that teachers can incorporate into their instruction, such as ChatGPT, adaptive learning software, and automated assessment tools.
- Step-by-step instructions and real-world examples help educators implement AI effectively.

Strengths of the Book

- **Easy to Understand** – The book is written in a clear and engaging style, making AI accessible to educators who may not have a technical background.
- **Actionable Insights** – Instead of just discussing theory, it provides concrete examples and step-by-step instructions for integrating AI into the classroom.
- **Timely and Relevant** – As AI becomes increasingly influential in education, this book serves as a valuable resource for teachers looking to stay ahead.

Criticisms

- **Limited Discussion on AI's Limitations** – While the book is optimistic about AI's role in education, it could provide a more balanced view by discussing its limitations and potential downsides.
- **Focus on Existing Tools** – Some sections focus heavily on current AI tools, which might become outdated as AI technology evolves.

Final Verdict

The AI Classroom is an essential read for educators who want to harness AI to enhance teaching and learning. It provides a solid foundation for understanding AI's role in education and offers practical tools for immediate classroom application. While it could benefit from a deeper discussion of AI's challenges, its actionable insights make it a must-read for teachers, school administrators, and anyone interested in the future of education.

The AI Classroom: The Ultimate Guide to Artificial Intelligence in Education provides many practical examples to help educators integrate AI into their teaching. The authors focus on real-world applications, making it a hands-on guide rather than just a theoretical discussion.

Practical Examples in the Book:

1. AI for Lesson Planning

- The book demonstrates how teachers can use AI tools like [ChatGPT](#) and [Curipod](#) to generate lesson plans, quizzes, and assignments in minutes.

2. AI for Student Engagement

- It provides examples of using AI-powered tools like [Kahoot!](#) and [Socrative](#) for interactive quizzes and student engagement.
- Explains how AI chatbots can be used as virtual tutors for personalized learning experiences.

Book Recommendations

3. AI in Assessment and Feedback

- Shows how AI can **automate grading** and provide **instant feedback** to students using tools like **Grammarly**, **Quillionz**, and **Google's AI-powered assessment tools**.
- Discusses **AI-driven formative assessments** that adapt to student performance.

4. AI for Special Education and Differentiated Learning

- Covers how AI can support students with **learning disabilities** by using tools like **Microsoft's Immersive Reader** and **Speech-to-Text AI tools**.
- Demonstrates how AI can create customized learning paths based on student progress.

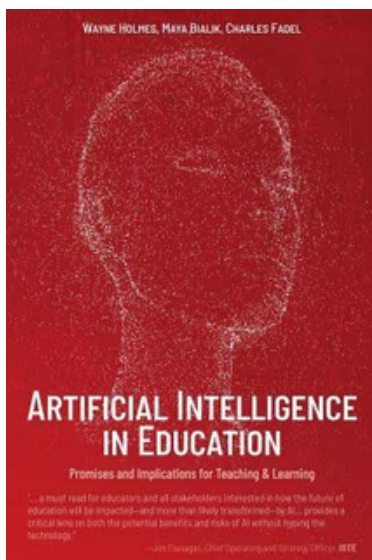
5. AI for Administrative Tasks

- Shows how teachers can **save time on emails, reports, and parent communication** by using AI-powered automation tools like **Otter.ai** for transcription and **AI-generated email responders**.

(Summary obtained from Internet)

“Artificial Intelligence in Education”

by Wayne Holmes et al

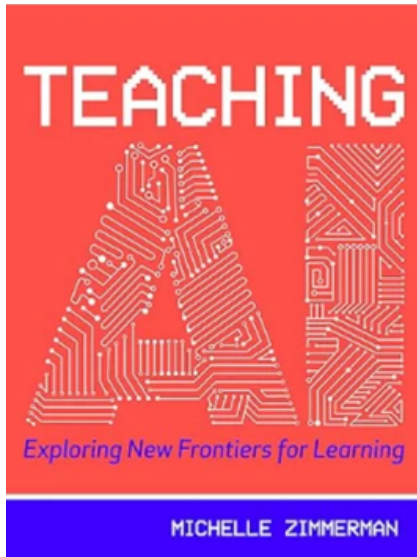


The authors explore how AI is used to personalize learning, automate grading, and enhance student engagement. The book discusses ethical considerations and the future of AI in classrooms.

Book Recommendations

“Teaching AI: Exploring New Frontiers for Learning”

by Michelle Zimmerman



The author focuses on how AI can be integrated into teaching and learning and provides practical examples of AI tools in classrooms

“Machine Learning for Educators”

by Chris Piech

The author explains the AI concepts with a focus on education and demonstrates how teachers can use AI to improve student outcomes.

Apart from these few above there are dozens of books for all levels of readers on this most contemporary subject. I would recommend looking through those available, on any search platform, many of which are also available as ebooks!

Dr. P Sachdev

“Our INTELLIGENCE is what makes us human, and AI is merely and extension of that QUALITY.”..... Anon

Artificial Intelligence

1. https://unite.un.org/sites/unite.un.org/files/unite_paper_-_ethical_ai_at_the_un.pdf

The document 'A Framework for Ethical AI at the United Nations' prepared by the UN focuses on three areas

- a. PROBLEMS WITH AI
- b. DEFINING ETHICAL AI
- c. IMPLEMENTING ETHICAL AI

"Ensuring that the AI we develop and is used in the future so as to meet ethical standards, requires a policy, standards, methodologies, and tools. But most importantly it requires awareness and education. The implementation of ethical AI principles will only succeed if their spirit is understood and adopted by all that interact with AI systems."

2. <https://online.liverpool.ac.uk/why-artificial-intelligence-is-so-important-in-todays-world/>

Something each one of us needs to understand and work around is the growing omnipresence of artificial intelligence in our daily lives. One needs to understand the way it can impact us to continue to be 'with it' in these times!

3. <https://www.techradar.com/computing/artificial-intelligence/why-is-ai-in-everything-these-days-what-you-need-to-know-about-the-worlds-favorite-buzzword>

What actually is AI?

Like many tech terms, AI (artificial intelligence) is often used loosely – sometimes to describe cutting-edge breakthroughs, and sometimes just to make a product sound more advanced.

But AI isn't a single technology. It's best to think of it as an umbrella term for a range of systems that allow machines to process information, recognize patterns, and make decisions. It can mimic aspects of human intelligence, but it doesn't actually "think" the way we do – at least not yet. Some of the key types of AI tech explained in the article include

Automation and rule-based (not really AI, but often marketed as AI):

Machine Learning (ML):

Deep learning:

Large Language Models (LLMs):

Natural Language Processing (NLP):

Computer vision:

Predictive AI:

Generative AI:

Robotics:

4. Kaya, Ü. Ü. (2024). What if ChatGPT Could...? Navigating the Ethical Frontiers of Generative AI in Academia. Asian Journal of Distance Education, 19(2), 145-156.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12656373>

What if Chat GPT Could?.....

Abstract: This article explores the multifaceted implications of integrating advanced generative AI technologies, specifically ChatGPT, into academic writing and research. It delves into the potential benefits and challenges that arise from the speculative advancements of ChatGPT, emphasizing the dual-edged nature of its capabilities. On one hand, ChatGPT promises to revolutionize academic practices by enhancing efficiency, bridging knowledge gaps, and providing innovative tools for scholarly exploration. On the other hand, it introduces significant ethical dilemmas and questions of authorship, accountability, and the integrity of academic

Artificial Intelligence

work. It proposes the Academic Integrity and Transparency in AI-assisted Research and Specification (ai TARAS) framework as a means to disclose AI assistance transparently.

[5. Artificial intelligence \(AI\) news, articles and features | New Scientist](#)

The New Scientist Guide to AI edited by Richard Webb

An Abstract

This document explores the past, present, and future of AI, highlighting its rapid integration into daily life and its potential for transformative impact. The guide addresses various aspects of AI, including its definition, learning mechanisms, and applications in fields like medicine, autonomous vehicles, and warfare. It also discusses the ethical, social, and economic challenges posed by AI, such as data privacy, discrimination, and job displacement. Contributions from experts like Regina Barzilay, Garry Kasparov, Peter Norvig, and Marcus du Sautoy provide insights into AI's capabilities and limitations. The guide emphasizes the importance of understanding AI to navigate its benefits and risks effectively.

According to the document, AI impacts society in several significant ways:

1. **Daily Life Integration:** AI is embedded in various aspects of daily life, influencing the information we see, the news we read, and the products we buy.
2. **Economic and Job Market:** AI has the potential to displace jobs, particularly those involving routine tasks, while also creating new job opportunities. It raises concerns about increasing inequality and the need for new regulatory frameworks.
3. **Healthcare:** AI can enhance medical diagnosis and treatment, offering more accurate and efficient care. However, it also raises issues of trust, accountability, and data privacy.
4. **Ethical Concerns:** AI is accused of spreading misinformation, reinforcing biases, and potentially undermining democracy. There are also concerns about AI's role in surveillance and privacy invasion.
5. **Legal and Regulatory Challenges:** The document discusses the need for regulations to ensure AI systems are accountable, transparent, and do not harm humans. This includes addressing biases in AI algorithms and ensuring fair and ethical use of AI technologies.
6. **Military and Security:** AI's role in warfare and security is highlighted, with concerns about autonomous weapons and the need for international regulations to prevent misuse.
7. **Future Implications:** The document explores the potential for AI to surpass human intelligence and the ethical and societal implications of such advancements.

Overall, AI's impact on society is profound, offering both opportunities and challenges that require careful consideration and regulation.

[6. AI Automation in Education -Transforming Teaching and Learning](#) – an easy to refer article by Pankaj Kumar providing a list of AI powered learning platforms with practical examples of each. <https://dataspaceinsights.com/ai-automation-education-transforming-teaching-learning/>

[7. Ethical Principles of Artificial Intelligence in Education \(AIED\)](#) by Melissa Guerra Jáuregui provides an overview of ethics in AI as well as the AI risk levels. It describes some of the ethical dilemmas and challenges of AI stressing the ethical principles of AIED for sustainable development. <https://observatory.tec.mx/edu-news/ethical-principles-of-artificial-intelligence-in-education-aied/>

Artificial Intelligence

Top 10 Generative AI for Work Tools - October 2024

FlexOS.work surveyed Generative AI for work platforms to reveal which gets used most. See for details about how we got to this list at flexos.work/ai-top-100.

	Name	Category	Up/Down
1	ChatGPT (incl. Dall-E)	GPT	0
2	Canva AI Suite	Image Generators & Editors	0
3	Quillbot	Writing & Editing	1
4	Google Gemini (ex Bard)	GPT	-1
5	Perplexity AI	Research	2
6	Suno	Audio Generator	-1
7	Claude	GPT	-1
8	GitHub Copilot	Programming & Coding	0
9	Poe	Social & Characters	0
10	Grammarly AI	Writing & Editing	0

For the full list and methodology, see: <https://www.flexos.work/ai-top-100>

Table: FlexOS • Source: FlexOS • Created with Datawrapper



Workshops

December has been a truly busy month for us at WEF Indian Section!

We were indeed fortunate to have with us Professor Dr David Turner conducting three workshops on “Artificial Intelligence” for different groups at the Navneetbhai Sabhagrah, Gujarat Research Society, Khar, Mumbai. All three days’ sessions were sponsored by Gujarat Research Society and RUSA.

A report of the three days sessions below.

Day 1/ December 20, 2024

Teaching Through AI/Learning Through AI

The first day’s session was aimed at introducing student teachers to the potential and the dangers of teaching and learning with AI and how to tap the potential and increase their repertoire of skills. . It was attended by 50 senior teacher trainees of the H J College of Education.



Prof. Dr. David Turner discussed the various aspects related to AI and highlighted

how the neural network attacks the problems in different and original ways each time. The session was interactive, with thought-provoking ideas proposed to engage their understanding and connect their experiences about the AI tools like ChatGPT and its usage by the teachers and students in a right way. He stressed that ChatGPT cannot be expected to produce something that is novel and out of ordinary. He spoke about issues that have to be dealt with when using these tools, like the reliability, ethics, misunderstandings, the human biases and the impact that may lead to different perceptions and interpretations. The Workshop highlighted how teaching and learning transforms itself through AI. It emphasized the role of teacher and the students in using AI tools for their benefit in the entire process by fostering engaging classroom environments and encouraging active exploration and participation.

Day 2 / December 21, 2024

Artificial Intelligence: What it Can and Cannot do for Teachers

This session was organised for members of the World education fellowship, Indian Section and was attended by 49 Principals, Teachers and Supervisors from various schools in Mumbai as well as interested others from amongst the members.

Professor Turner introduced the participants to the many things that Artificial Intelligence has been able to accomplish in the field of Education and in administration --- how the introduction of AI has eased the accomplishment of so many routine and tedious aspects of schools’ administration. He also gave several incidents where there were glitches due to over reliance on AI. He also gave several incidents where there were glitches due to over reliance on AI.

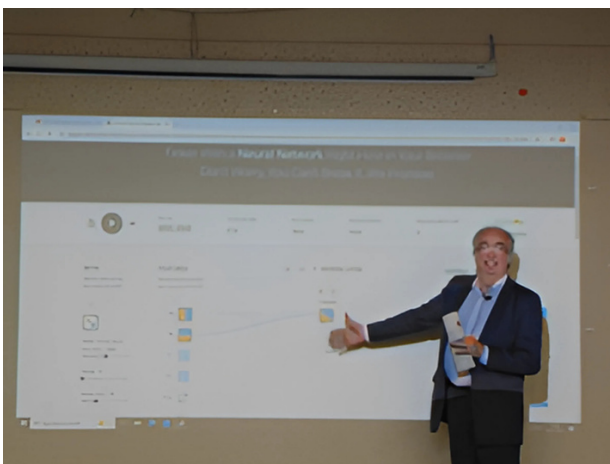
He introduced the participants to some AI operated tools such as Duolingo, the strategies it uses for personalising the learning curve and how well it is doing in spreading an interest in learning of languages. The audience got an opportunity to listen to the creator of Duolingo and some idea of how it was developed. Another example of how maths could be taught visually was demonstrated.

Professor Turner compared the technology of AI to that of social media. It has the same dangers as does social media. Psychologists have studied how the mind works when faced with a message and when is it that we 'forward' or 'like' messages. He explained what happens when we like!! He recommended the use of Misinformation Susceptibility tests and tools to check hoax messages. Two games were suggested be played with students – "GO VIRAL" and "HARMONY SQUARE" to help students understand how misinformation spreads so as not to fall

His talk did indicate that no matter how much AI is being prepared to take up human tasks – in the end it is the human mind that is making that possible.

He then spoke of the limitations of AI – the risks of an over reliance on AI. Two TED talks on the important issues formed a part of the presentation.

Our aim should always be better interaction between machine and man to produce better results.



Day 3 / December 23, 2024

Boosting Classroom Motivation: Role of Artificial Intelligence

The third day's session was organized for school teachers from Mumbai schools and it was attended by 48 participants. Professor Turner, introduced the session with the role AI is playing in classrooms today and how it is affecting both teachers and students. He presented a video on 'motivation breakthrough' about motivating different age groups and how to deal with adolescents who have their own special approach to things.



It spoke of Maslow's hierarchy of needs and how psychologists' approach to it has changed over the years. One problem that affects teachers is that we assume that what motivates us will also motivate our students. This of course may be true for a few children but definitely not for the majority. We need to develop many different motivational strategies, depending on the student in question. This is a major challenge for teachers. In addition, easy access to information and students' reliance on AI tools such as ChatGPT is something every teacher has to deal with.



Teachers' interactions and discussions focused on how to direct students to an ethical use of the great opportunity that AI provides - sifted information - to enhance their projects and productions. He suggested the use of the "HARMONY SQUARE" game to help students understand the dangers of believing everything they see in the internet and using discretion and critical evaluation at every stage.

The tool Kahoot was introduced and teachers experienced how to get feedback from students on different issues so that they can then be used for discussion. He suggested as well using strategies such as flipped learning where the time in class be used for critical evaluation rather than mere transmission of information. These are more likely to keep students engaged and lead to deeper thinking and a critical approach when dealing with information received.

*Meetings***WEF Japan / WEF India**

It was in November 2024 that a long awaited meeting took place between the presidents and other members of the WEF Japan and the president of WEF Indian Section in Tokyo, Japan. Both these sections have been very active in the WEF community and it was a good chance to exchange notes on what each of the sections were doing. There are plans for exchange and sharing programs of students and researchers and members are working out the logistics of the proposal.

**WEF Guiding Committee Meeting**

A meeting of the guiding committee of the World Education fellowship was held on February 8, 2025 at barnet, United Kingdom. This was attended by The Incoming Secretary, Dr James Ogunlye, The Treasurer Dr David Turner, Secretary WEF Indian Section Dr Priti Sachdev and Ms Annie Morley-Sinn

The meeting started with a tribute to the Memory of Ms Lupita Turner who passed away in January 2024, after several months of fight against cancer. As the secretary of WEF International she had been the backbone of the World Education Fellowship for the last about two decades.

The meeting focused on ways of going ahead with reenergizing WEF worldwide /more visibility and increasing membership / participation.

Some directions suggested was reactivation the website at which Indian Section will be taking the lead, Bringing out regular issues of the "New Era in Education".

James mentioned that a number of new countries, especially in Africa, are interested in being a part of WEF and this will become easier once we have the website going. A "Call for papers" has

been prepared and we look forward to more from researchers and research students so that we may have enough inputs for the suggested April Issue.

James informed that the next KIE/WEF conference is scheduled to be held in Lisbon – 22-24 July 2025 at which the next WEF Centenary lecture will be delivered. There is still time to register and join this conference.

Opportunities

1. Call for Papers

Call for Papers New Era in Education

The New Era in Education invites original papers for publication in the April, 2025 issue. We particularly wish to encourage early career researchers to submit work. Our editorial board is willing to provide additional support and advice to those who have not previously published, and who are looking to publish research results, thought pieces, review articles, or book reviews.

Submissions for April, 2025 should be sent to the editor before **15 March, 2025**.

Later submissions will automatically be considered for later issues of the journal.

About the New Era in Education

The New Era in Education is an on-line, open access journal that does not charge authors any fee for publication. Founded in 1919, immediately after the First World War, the journal aimed to provide a forum for those who wished to promote ideas connected with the all-round, emotional, spiritual, physical and artistic education of the individual, as well as for their intellectual development.

The editorial line has always favoured measures to empower learners in managing their own learning, although no specific doctrine or dogma has ever been promoted.

We aim to give the quickest decision on possible publication compatible with peer review processes. The journal publishes three issues a year, in April, August and December.

The New Era in Education is the journal of the World Education Fellowship. Submissions should be sent by email to the Editor Prof James Ogunleye: neweraeditor@ijkie.org cc: his personal email address: oj08@hotmail.com

2. KIE/WEF Conference>> <https://kiecon.org/>

Conference Theme: Role of Creativity in Innovation & Entrepreneurship
Annual KIE Conference & Networking Events for Academics, Researchers & Practitioners, 22-24
July 2025 | Lisbon, Portugal

Message from the Conference Chair:

'A global conference that crosses disciplines like no other'



Knowledge, Innovation and Enterprise Conference came out of a larger conference on innovation and entrepreneurship that has been going on for more than a quarter of a century. The KIE Conference was born out of a desire to emphasise the criticality of knowledge and creativity in innovation. The KIE Conference is a member of the World Education Fellowship, the world's oldest international educational science learned society, has held conferences in different location around the globe in the last decade.

So, what makes the KIE Conference different? There has been a number of annual international conferences on innovation, entrepreneurship (not enterprise) and knowledge transfer in recent years, but none has really attempted to provide a common, fertile global platform for practitioners and subject experts in the fields to cross-fertilise ideas and provide insights into emerging issues and challenges. The KIE Conference fills this gap. Add this to the KIE conference innovations - the eight in-filled events,

- E. Paul Torrance International Roundtable on Creative Thinking,
- Reisman Diagnostic Creativity Assessment Special Interest Group (RDCA SIG),
- The World Education Fellowship Annual Centenary Lecture,
- Global Comparative & International Education Forum Roundtable,
- Kaufman Family Research Symposium,
- Research Student Workshop & Clinic,
- PUSH For Success Workshop, and
- Big Data Analytics & E-Business Symposium (the result is a truly global cross disciplines conference).

As I look forward to meeting up in Lisbon on 22 July 2025, I hope your contribution at the conference will help our global economies to strengthen the links in the knowledge, creativity, innovation and enterprise chain.

James Ogunleye, PhD, FRSA

Chairman 2025 KIE Conference

Email conference team: [kieteam\[@\]kiecon.org](mailto:kieteam[@]kiecon.org)

[Registration - KIE Conference](#)

3. Exciting Internship Opportunities – Join the Get Set Learn Team, An Arvind Mafatlal Group Company!

www.getsetlearn.in

Looking to gain valuable industry experience and kickstart your career? We are hiring enthusiastic and driven interns to be a part of our growing team!

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- Educational Content Writer
- STEM/ Robotics Trainer

Why Join Us?

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Congratulations **Dr Anita Swami** for taking over as the Executive Director of the Gujarat Research Society!



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Congratulations **Dr Ramesh Sharma** on the latest issue of your new online journal "**International Journal of Changes in Education Volume2 Issue1**". This issue carries articles on early childhood education , Design Education and Cognitive Learning Process as well as on issues related to Emotional Competence. [Click here](#) to access the journal.



With a heavy heart we bid goodbye to our dear **Mrs Damayanti Bhattacharya** who retires from her post of Principal, JML School at the end of this academic term. She joined the school mid-lockdown phase with its unique challenges. During her tenure she brought new life and excitement to the activities and purpose of the school and she will be dearly missed.

We also extend a warm welcome to the Incoming Principal **Mrs Shilpa Gandhi**. She takes over from Mrs Bhattacharya. She has served this school for the last so many years!



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