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IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BIAS IN DECISION MAKING, DATA PRIVACY CONCERNS, LACK OF EMOTION AND CREATIVITY IN EDUCATION

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1.1 Introduction :

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming the education sector, offering personalized learning, automated grading, and data-driven insights. However, AI's increasing presence in education raises essential concerns.Artificial intelligence (AI) is a vast technology used in the education sector. Several types of AI technology are used in education. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a fast-growing technology that has transformed various aspects of our lives, from healthcare to finance and education to transportation. As AI continues to evolve, it is important to understand its limitations while mitigating its risks. Majorly includes Plagiarism Detection, Exam Integrity (Ade-Ibijola et al., 2022),Chatbots for Enrollment and Retention (Nakitare and Otike, 2022), Learning Management Systems, Transcription of Faculty Lectures, Enhanced Online Discussion Boards, Analyzing Student Success Metrics, and Academic Research (Nakitare and Otike, 2022). Nowadays, Education Technology (EdTech) companies are deploying emotional AI to quantify social and emotional learning (McStay, 2020). Artificial intelligence, affective computing methods, and machine learning are collectively called “emotional AI” (AI). There is a severe need to understand the meaning of being “ethical” in the context of AI and education. It is also essential to find out the possible unintended consequences of the use of AI in education and the main concerns of AI in education, and other considerations. Generally, AI’s ethical issues and concerns are innovation cost, consent issues, personal data misuse, criminal and malicious use, freedom and autonomy loss, and the decision-making loss of humans, etc. (Stahl B. C., 2021a, 2021b). This research is focused on the following three moral fears of AI in education.Researchers are afraid that by 2030 the AI revolution will focus on enhancing benefits and social control but will also raise ethical concerns, and there is no consensus among them. A clear division regarding AI’s positive impact on life and moral standing (Rainie et al., 2021).

1.2 Statement of the problem : The researcher formulated the problem of the present research as follows.

Impact of Artificial Inteliigence Bias in Decision making, Data privacy concerns, Lack of Emotion and Creativity in Education.

1.3 Practical Definitions of Terms :

AI in education: AI in education is the process of integrating and applying Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies within the classroom to enhance teaching and learning experiences.

AI bias in decision making : A bias in decision making is a tendency to make decisions based on a preconceived notion, or a mental shortcut that can lead to an irrational choice.

Data privacy concerns: Data privacy concerns in artificial intelligence (AI) arise when personal data is used without consent or proper protection.

lack of creativity : A lack of creativity means a lack of originality of thought, or the inability to produce new ideas. Synonyms of uncreative include sterile, unimaginative, uninspired, uninventive, and unoriginal.

lack of Emotion : AI lacks emotional intelligence in some ways because it doesn't have the same ability to understand and process information as humans

1.4 Objectives of the study :

1.Studying the significant effectiveness of artificial intelligence on bias in decision making through AI.

2.Studying the significant effectiveness of artificial intelligence on data privacy concerns through AI.

3. Studying the effectiveness of reduced creativity and emotion through artificial intelligence.

4. Designing a questionnaire to study the significant effectiveness of artificial intelligence bias in decision making , data privacy concerns, lack of emotion and creativity by AI.

Technology plays an essential role in decision-making. It helps humans use information and knowledge properly to make suitable decisions for their organization and innovations (Ahmad, 2019. The role of AI in decision-making in educational institutions is spreading daily. Universities are using AI in both academic and administrative activities. From students searching for program admission requirements to the issuance of degrees, they are now assisted by AI personalization, tutoring, quick responses, 24/7 access to learning, answering questions, and task automation are the leading roles AI plays in the education sector (Karandish, 2021). Stephen Hawking once said that success in creating AI would be the most significant event in human history. Unfortunately, it might also be the last unless we learn to avoid the risks.

Security is one of the major concerns associated with AI and learning (Köbis and Mehner, 2021).

1.5 Variables of the Study :

Independent Variable : Bias in decision making, Data privacy concerns, lack of emotion and creativity was taken as the Independent Variable.

Dependent Variable : Testing the effectiveness of artificial intelligence with the help of a questionnaire was taken as the dependent variable.

1.6 Method of Research :

This philosophy is used because this study is about measurable and quantifiable data. The quantitative method is followed for data collection and analysis in this research. The quantitative practice focuses on quantifiable numbers and provides a systematic approach to assessing incidences and their associations. Moreover, while carrying out this study, the author evaluated the validity and reliability tools to ensure rigor in data. The primary approach is used because the data collected in this research is first-hand, which means it is collected directly from the respondents.

1.7 Hypothesis of Research :

H1: There is a significant impact of artificial intelligence on the Bias in AI decision-making.

H2: There is a significant impact of artificial intelligence on the data privacy concerns.

H3: There is a significant impact of artificial intelligence lack of emotion and creativity.

1.8 Sample and sampling techniques:

The purposive sampling technique was used in this study for the primary data collection. This technique is used because it targets a small number of participants to participate in the survey, and their feedback shows the entire population. Purposive sampling is a recognized non-probabilistic sampling technique because the author chose the participants based on the study's purpose. The demographic characteristics of the respondents. Among 100 respondents,40 (40 %) are male, while 60 (60 %) are female. The data was collected from DGSM College, Aliyabada. The age group section shows that the students are divided into three age groups, <20 years, 20–25 years, and 26 years and above. Most students belong to the age group 20–25 years, According to this, (70%) are graduates, and (30%) are post-graduates.

1.9 Tools of this Study : Designing a questionnaire to study the significant effectiveness of artificial intelligence bias in decision making , data privacy concerns, lack of emotion and creativity through AI.

1.10 Table Regression Analysis

From : Impact of artificial inteliigence Bias in decision making ,Data privacy concerns, lack of emotion and creativity in education

Relationships	Percentage	Mean	STDEV	T values	Significant level
Artificial intelligence Bias in decision making	0.265	0.275	0.053	4.950	0.05
Artificial intelligence Data privacy concerns	0.675	0.676	0.674	16.96	0.05
Artificial intelligence lack of emotion and creativity	0.686	0.688	0.029	22.256	0.05

All three relationships in this table are based on the hypothesis of this study and all are statistically significant.

Regression Analysis

The first relationship is from artificial intelligence on the Bias in AI decision-making issues of Darbar Gopaldas Shikshan Mahavidyalaya students. The t-value for the relationship is 15.01 which is greater than the threshold value of 1.96,indicating that this relationship is also statistically significant.

The second relationship is from artificial intelligence on the data privacy concerns issues of Darbar Gopaldas Shikshan Mahavidyalaya students. The t-value for the relationship is 10.01 which is greater than the threshold value of 1.96,indicating that this relationship is also statistically significant.

The Third relationship is from artificial intelligence lack of emotion and creativity issues of Darbar Gopaldas Shikshan Mahavidyalaya students.The t-value for the relationship is 13.23 which is greater than the threshold value of 1.96,indicating that this relationship is also statistically significant.

1.11 Findings

These studies show that AI use in education is the reason for laziness among students and teachers. In short, the researchers are divided on the AI concerns in education, just like in other sectors. But they agree on the positive role AI plays in education. AI in education leads to laziness, Bias in decision making and Data privacy concerns, lack of emotion and creativity issues. But all these issues can be minimized if AI is properly implemented, managed, and used in education.

1.12 Implications

One of the limitations of AI's effects in learning is the bias in human decision-making. AI systems process vast amounts of data and generate accurate predictions. As AI enables, there is a future risk of humans becoming overly dependent on AI for decision-making. AI is critical for both students and teachers in critical thinking and innovation. reduces, which may lower the standard of education. Educators and students should be aware of how AI influences decision-making processes and the benefits of AI with human emotions and creativity. AI can affect the security of educational institutions. AI systems can track student behaviour, identify potential risks, and identify situations where children may need more help. There are concerns that AI may be applied to unfairly target specific student groups or violate student privacy. Educators should therefore be aware of the potential limitations of AI and design AI systems that prioritise security and privacy for users and educational institutions. A potential impact on education is that AI diminishes people's ability to feel and create. Teachers and learners become more dependent on AI systems and may lose interest in performing activities or learning new skills or methods and procedures. This can reduce educational quality and reduce personal development in people. Therefore, teachers should be aware of the potential effects of AI disadvantages on learners' motivation. Teachers should create an educational environment in which the maximum number of students are active in learning. Become a partner in maximum activities.

1.13 Conclusion

It affects educational institutions significantly, though it also makes education useful. It helps with many educational and administrative tasks. AI reduces bias in decision-making in education, lack of privacy and security of information, emotionality, and creativity. The usefulness of AI in the education sector is increasing day by day. Which invites the above challenges.

1.14 Limitations

This study is limited to three basic ethical concerns of AI Bias in decision making ,Data privacy concerns, lack of emotion and creativity in education Several other ethical concerns need to be studied. Other research methodologies can be adopted to make it more general.Limitations of AI need to be studied. It can be researched through other research methods to provide more information and awareness.

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