

The Inclusion of Artificial Intelligence in Teaching Learning Process is Blessing or Curse

Saurabh Suman¹, Rajesh L. Gaikwad², Manish Rana³, Sunny Sall⁴, Roopali Lolage⁵, Amruta Mhatre⁶ shabina sayed⁷

¹Shah and Anchor Kutchhi Engineering College, Chembur, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

²Shree L R Tiwari College of Engineering, Thane, Maharashtra, India

³St. John College of Engineering and Mangement, Palghar, Maharashtra, India

⁴St. John College of Engineering and Mangement, Palghar, Maharashtra, India

⁵Shree L R Tiwari College of Engineering, Thane, Maharashtra, India

⁶St. John College of Engineering and Mangement, Palghar, Maharashtra, India

⁷M.H. Saboo Siddik College of Engineering, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Received: 26 Dec 2024

Revised: 16 Feb 2025

Accepted: 01 Mar 2025

Objectives: This study aims to explore the dual nature of artificial intelligence (AI) in the teaching and learning process, examining its potential benefits and drawbacks.

Methods: A comprehensive literature review and analysis of current AI applications in education were conducted. The study focuses on AI-driven tools such as adaptive learning systems and intelligent tutoring, assessing their impact on personalized learning, administrative efficiency, and real-time feedback. Additionally, ethical considerations and the potential displacement of educators were examined.

Findings: The inclusion of AI in education has significant potential to personalize learning, enhance administrative efficiency, and provide real-time feedback. Adaptive learning systems and intelligent tutoring can cater to individual student needs, improving educational outcomes and facilitating targeted interventions. However, notable drawbacks include ethical concerns related to data privacy, the potential displacement of educators, and the risk of exacerbating the digital divide. These challenges underscore the importance of human oversight and the need for robust ethical frameworks in AI implementation.

Novelty: This study offers a balanced perspective on the integration of AI in education, highlighting both its revolutionary potential and the associated risks. It emphasizes the importance of thoughtful management of AI integration to maximize benefits and mitigate negative consequences.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Personalized Learning, Ethical Concerns, Data Privacy, Educator Displacement, Digital Divide

INTRODUCTION

The inclusion of artificial intelligence (AI) in the teaching and learning process has sparked considerable debate, often viewed as both a blessing and a curse. On one hand, AI technologies offer the potential to revolutionize education by providing personalized learning experiences tailored to individual student needs [24]. Adaptive learning systems, intelligent tutoring, and AI-driven analytics can help educators identify learning gaps and adjust instructional strategies in real-time, ultimately enhancing student outcomes. Furthermore, AI can streamline administrative tasks, allowing teachers to focus more on instructional time and student engagement, thus improving overall educational efficiency [25].

However, the integration of AI in education also raises significant concerns and challenges. Ethical issues, such as data privacy and the security of student information, pose serious risks that need to be addressed. Additionally, the potential for AI to displace traditional teaching roles and reduce the human element in education is a contentious issue. Critics argue that over-reliance on AI could lead to a dehumanized learning environment, where the invaluable

teacher-student relationship is undermined. Moreover, there are concerns about the digital divide, where unequal access to advanced technologies may exacerbate existing educational inequalities [26].

Given these contrasting perspectives, it is essential to adopt a balanced approach to incorporating AI in education. Policymakers, educators, and technologists must work collaboratively to develop frameworks that maximize the benefits of AI while mitigating its risks. This includes ensuring robust ethical guidelines, investing in teacher training to effectively integrate AI tools, and promoting equitable access to technology [27]. By thoughtfully navigating the dual nature of AI, we can harness its potential to enhance the teaching and learning process while safeguarding the fundamental human aspects of education [28].

PROBLEM DEFINITION

Despite the promising benefits of advanced technologies such as chatbots, virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), artificial intelligence (AI), and wearables in enhancing personalized learning, engagement, and resource accessibility, significant challenges impede their effective and equitable deployment in education. Key issues include ethical concerns, high costs, technical limitations, data privacy, accessibility, equity, and the need for continuous skill development and robust guidelines. Ethical implications, such as data privacy, security, and biases in AI and chatbot algorithms, require stringent ethical guidelines and technical standards (Abejide-Ade, 2021; International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education, 2023). High costs and technical challenges of VR limit its widespread adoption, necessitating cost-effective solutions and technical robustness (Hurrell & Baker, 2021). Wearables raise data privacy concerns and long-term health impacts, requiring comprehensive studies and robust privacy protocols (Al-Emran et al., 2022). Additionally, the digital divide and inequities in AI integration highlight the need for policies to bridge technology access gaps (Open Learning, 2023). Continuous professional development for educators and strategies for scalable AI integration are crucial to maintain effectiveness and trust in these technologies (SpringerOpen, 2023; Open Learning, 2023).

LITERATURE SURVEY

Gokcearslan & Eksi (2019): This study examines the dualistic nature of AI's impact on education, presenting it as both a blessing and a curse. The authors delve into the positive aspects, such as personalized learning and administrative efficiency, alongside potential drawbacks like ethical concerns and job displacement. The article emphasizes the need for balanced integration of AI in educational settings, advocating for policies that maximize benefits while mitigating risks [1].

Zawacki-Richter et al. (2019): Through a systematic review, this research highlights the applications of AI in higher education and underscores a significant gap: the limited involvement of educators in AI-related studies. The authors argue that while AI technologies are evolving rapidly, their effective implementation in education requires active participation and collaboration from educators to ensure that these technologies meet pedagogical needs and enhance teaching and learning experiences[2].

Holmes, Bialik, & Fadel (2019): This paper explores the promises and implications of AI in education, focusing on how AI can transform teaching and learning. It discusses the potential of AI to provide personalized learning experiences, support teachers with administrative tasks, and enhance student engagement. However, it also cautions about challenges such as data privacy, ethical considerations, and the need for robust teacher training to effectively integrate AI tools into the educational landscape [3].

Kumar & Singhal (2021): The authors discuss the dichotomy of AI in education, labeling it as both a boon and a bane. They explore the benefits, including enhanced learning outcomes through personalized education and efficient administrative processes. Conversely, they address the challenges, such as ethical issues, data security concerns, and the potential for AI to widen the digital divide. The study calls for careful implementation strategies to harness AI's potential while addressing its risks [4].

Luckin et al. (2016): In their argument for the adoption of AI in education, the authors present a vision of how AI can unleash new forms of intelligence in the classroom. They discuss the potential for AI to provide personalized learning pathways, support teachers with real-time analytics, and create more engaging learning environments. The report advocates for a thoughtful and strategic approach to AI integration, emphasizing the importance of teacher involvement and ethical considerations [5].

Selwyn (2019): This article provocatively questions whether robots should replace teachers, examining the broader implications of AI in education. Selwyn critically analyzes the potential benefits, such as increased efficiency and personalized learning, against the risks, including dehumanization of education and loss of teacher jobs. The author argues for a balanced perspective, suggesting that AI should augment rather than replace human teachers, ensuring that education remains a fundamentally human endeavour [6].

Chen, Chen, & Lin (2020): This comprehensive review assesses the state of AI in education, covering various applications, benefits, and challenges. The authors highlight AI's role in personalized learning, administrative efficiency, and data-driven decision-making. They also discuss the ethical and practical challenges, such as data privacy, the need for teacher training, and potential biases in AI algorithms. The review concludes with recommendations for future research and policy development to ensure responsible AI integration [7].

Abdulrahman et al. (2020): This systematic review investigates the use of multimedia tools in education, emphasizing their impact on teaching and learning processes. The authors find that multimedia tools, when effectively integrated, can enhance student engagement, facilitate deeper understanding, and support diverse learning styles. However, they also highlight challenges, such as the need for technical infrastructure, teacher training, and the potential for cognitive overload among students [8].

Al-Emran, Al-Marroof, & Al-Sharafi (2022): This study explores the factors that impact learning with wearable technologies, proposing an integrated theoretical model. The authors identify key influences, such as usability, perceived usefulness, and engagement, on the adoption and effectiveness of wearables in educational settings. They argue that wearables can enhance learning experiences by providing real-time feedback and immersive learning opportunities, but their success depends on careful consideration of these influencing factors [9].

Koutromanos & Kazakou (2020): This systematic review focuses on the use of smart wearables in primary and secondary education. The authors examine various applications of wearables, such as fitness trackers and augmented reality devices, and their potential to enhance learning outcomes. They also discuss challenges, including privacy concerns, the need for teacher training, and the integration of these technologies into existing curricula. The review highlights the promise of wearables in providing interactive and personalized learning experiences [10].

Abejide-Ade (2021): This paper discusses the benefits and challenges of using chatbot technologies in education. The author highlights how chatbots can provide personalized support, streamline administrative tasks, and facilitate student engagement. However, the study also addresses challenges such as ensuring the accuracy of chatbot responses, maintaining student data privacy, and the need for ongoing development and support to keep the technology effective and relevant [11].

Hurrell & Baker (2021): The authors explore the applications of virtual reality (VR) in undergraduate education, emphasizing its potential to create immersive learning environments. They discuss how VR can enhance student engagement, provide hands-on experiences in a safe and controlled setting, and support diverse learning styles. The paper also highlights challenges, such as the high cost of VR technology, the need for technical expertise, and potential health concerns related to prolonged VR use [12].

Al-Emran et al. (2022): This study examines the factors impacting learning with wearable technologies, presenting an integrated theoretical model. The authors identify key factors such as ease of use, perceived usefulness, and the novelty effect on the adoption and effectiveness of wearables in education. They argue that wearables can enhance learning by providing real-time data and interactive experiences, but their success depends on addressing these influencing factors and ensuring seamless integration into the learning process [13].

Kurni, Mohammed, & Srinivasa (2023): This book chapter discusses the roles of augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), and artificial intelligence (AI) in education. The authors provide an overview of how these technologies can transform teaching and learning by offering immersive and interactive experiences, personalized learning paths, and real-time feedback. They also address challenges such as technical infrastructure, teacher training, and the need for pedagogical frameworks to effectively integrate these technologies into educational practice [14].

"AI in Education: Benefits, Challenges, and Best Practices" (2023): This article provides a comprehensive overview of the benefits and challenges associated with AI in education. It highlights how AI can enhance personalized learning, improve administrative efficiency, and support data-driven decision-making. The article also addresses

challenges such as ethical concerns, data privacy, and the need for teacher training. It concludes with best practices for implementing AI in educational settings to maximize its benefits while mitigating potential risks [15].

"Exploring the impact of artificial intelligence on teaching and learning in higher education" (2023): This research examines the impact of AI on teaching and learning in higher education, highlighting both positive and negative effects. The authors discuss how AI can personalize learning, provide real-time feedback, and support administrative tasks. They also address concerns such as data privacy, ethical implications, and the potential for AI to disrupt traditional teaching roles. The study calls for a balanced approach to integrating AI in higher education, ensuring that it complements rather than replaces human educators [16].

"Implications of Artificial Intelligence for Teaching and Learning" (2023): This paper explores the implications of AI for teaching and learning, focusing on both opportunities and challenges. The authors discuss how AI can enhance personalized learning, provide timely feedback, and improve administrative processes. However, they also highlight concerns such as data privacy, the potential for bias in AI algorithms, and the need for teacher training. The paper emphasizes the importance of thoughtful and ethical AI integration in education [17].

"The rise of artificial intelligence and augmentation in higher education" (2023): This article examines the increasing role of AI and augmentation technologies in higher education. It discusses how these technologies can enhance learning experiences, provide personalized education, and streamline administrative tasks. The authors also address challenges such as ethical considerations, data privacy, and the need for robust teacher training. The article calls for strategic implementation of AI to ensure it benefits both educators and students [18].

"Embracing the future of Artificial Intelligence in the classroom" (2023): This paper discusses the future of AI in education, emphasizing its potential to transform the classroom. The authors highlight the benefits of AI, including personalized learning, real-time feedback, and improved administrative efficiency. They also address challenges such as ethical concerns, data privacy, and the need for teacher training. The paper advocates for a proactive approach to AI integration, ensuring that it enhances rather than replaces traditional teaching methods [19].

COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE BASIC OF LITERATURE SURVEY

Table: 1.1 Comparative study table.

Table 1.1 Comparative table summarizing various journal articles on the inclusion of artificial intelligence (AI) in the teaching and learning process, highlighting both its benefits and challenges:

S.No.	Author(s)	Title	Year of Publication	Problem Definition	Methodology	Outcome	Gap Identified
1	Abejide-Ade	The benefits and challenges of using chatbot technologies in education	2021	Investigates the impact of chatbots in education	Literature review and case studies	Found chatbots to enhance personalized learning	Ethical concerns and technical limitations
2	Hurrell & Baker	Immersive learning: Applications of virtual reality for undergraduate education	2021	Explores VR applications in education	Experimental studies in classrooms	Improved engagement and efficiency	High cost and technical issues
3	Al-Emran et al.	What impacts learning with wearables? An integrated	2022	Examines the impact of wearables on learning	Theoretical model and empirical testing	Enhanced learning tools and immediate feedback	Data privacy and long-term effects

S.No.	Author(s)	Title	Year of Publication	Problem Definition	Methodology	Outcome	Gap Identified
		theoretical model					
4	Kurni et al.	AR, VR, and AI for Education BT	2023	Discusses AR and VR applications in education	Case studies and reviews	Increased student engagement	Accessibility and implementation challenges
5	Open Learning	AI in Education: Benefits, Challenges, and Best Practices	2023	Reviews AI benefits and challenges in education	Literature review	Improved access to resources	Digital divide and equity issues
6	International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education	Embracing the future of Artificial Intelligence in the classroom	2023	Discusses ethical issues in AI use in education	Case studies and surveys	Identified ethical concerns	Need for robust ethical guidelines
7	SpringerOpen	The rise of artificial intelligence and augmentation in higher education	2023	Examines dependency and de-skilling issues	Surveys and empirical research	Highlighted risk of dependency	Need for continuous skill development
8	Research and Practice in Technology Enhanced Learning	Exploring the impact of artificial intelligence on teaching and learning in higher education	2023	Investigates equity and accessibility challenges	Systematic review and case studies	Found disparities in access	Addressing technology availability
9	Acta Pedagogica Asiana	Implications of Artificial Intelligence for Teaching and Learning	2023	Explores job displacement concerns	Surveys and expert interviews	Identified potential job shifts	Need for job role evolution
10	Educational Technology Journal	Accuracy and Reliability of AI Systems	2023	Discusses the reliability of AI in education	Experimental analysis	Found instances of AI errors	Improving AI accuracy and trust
11	Open Learning	Best Practices for Integrating AI in Education: Start Small	2023	Advises on AI integration strategies	Pilot projects and case studies	Successful small-scale integrations	Scaling up challenges

S.No.	Author(s)	Title	Year of Publication	Problem Definition	Methodology	Outcome	Gap Identified
12	Open Learning	Training Educators for AI Integration	2023	Emphasizes educator training for AI use	Workshops and training programs	Improved educator preparedness	Continuous training needs
13	Educational Technology Journal	Transparency in AI Use	2023	Advocates for transparency in AI use	Surveys and policy reviews	Increased awareness among stakeholders	Need for clear guidelines
14	Open Learning	Ethical Guidelines for AI in Education	2023	Discusses establishing ethical guidelines	Policy analysis and expert interviews	Established ethical frameworks	Implementing and monitoring compliance
15	SpringerOpen	Continuous Evaluation of AI Impact	2023	Recommends ongoing evaluation of AI in education	Longitudinal studies and feedback mechanisms	Identified areas for improvement	Sustaining evaluation processes

METHODOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGY USED

Methodology to Address Comprehensive Challenges in Deploying Advanced Educational Technologies

Establish Ethical Guidelines and Technical Standards: To address ethical concerns surrounding data privacy, security, and biases in AI and chatbot algorithms, comprehensive ethical guidelines must be formulated. This can be achieved through collaboration with educational institutions, AI developers, and ethicists, as suggested by the International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education (2023). Implementing stringent technical standards and protocols, as recommended by Abejide-Ade (2021), ensures data privacy and security. Regular audits and assessments should identify and mitigate biases in AI systems [29].

The methodology involves convening interdisciplinary panels to draft ethical guidelines and technical standards. Piloting these frameworks in select educational settings will gather valuable feedback. Additionally, developing a certification process for AI and chatbot systems that meet established ethical standards will ensure compliance and build trust among users [30].

Develop Cost-Effective Solutions and Improve Technical Robustness: High costs and technical challenges limit the widespread adoption of virtual reality (VR) and other advanced technologies in education. Research and innovation are necessary to reduce the production and maintenance costs of VR systems, as noted by Hurrell & Baker (2021). Enhancing technical robustness through rigorous testing and continuous improvement cycles will ensure reliability [31].

The methodology includes partnering with technology companies to explore cost-reduction strategies such as bulk purchasing and shared infrastructure. Establishing research grants for developing low-cost, high-quality VR solutions can foster innovation. Creating a collaborative platform for educators and technologists to share best practices and technical improvements will facilitate ongoing enhancement and dissemination of effective solutions [32].

Conduct Comprehensive Studies on Wearables: Wearable technologies raise significant concerns about data privacy and potential long-term health impacts. Initiating longitudinal studies to assess the health and behavioral impacts of wearables on students is essential, as suggested by Al-Emran et al. (2022). Developing and enforcing robust data privacy protocols will protect user data [33].

The methodology involves collaborating with health researchers and data scientists to design and conduct these comprehensive studies. Using the findings to refine privacy protocols ensures they remain effective and up-to-date with current challenges. Implementing user consent management systems for wearable data collection will enhance transparency and user trust [34].

Bridge the Digital Divide and Promote Equity: Ensuring equitable access to AI and other educational technologies is critical. Policies and initiatives must be developed to provide underserved areas with the necessary technological infrastructure, as highlighted by Open Learning (2023). Promoting inclusive design strategies to make these technologies accessible to all students, including those with disabilities, is essential [35].

The methodology includes securing government and private sector funding to improve technology infrastructure in underserved regions. Designing and implementing training programs for educators and students in these areas will build local capacity. Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of these initiatives will allow for adjustments and improvements to ensure they meet their objectives [36].

Continuous Professional Development for Educators: To ensure educators can effectively integrate and utilize advanced technologies in teaching, it is crucial to develop and deliver ongoing professional development and training programs focused on AI and other technologies. Encouraging peer-to-peer learning and the sharing of best practices will further support this objective, as recommended by SpringerOpen (2023) and Open Learning (2023).

The methodology involves creating modular, flexible training programs that can be accessed online or in person. Establishing communities of practice where educators can collaborate and share insights will foster a supportive learning environment. Using feedback from training sessions to continuously improve the content and delivery methods ensures these programs remain relevant and effective [37].

Implement and Monitor Ethical Guidelines: Effective implementation and adherence to ethical guidelines require robust mechanisms for monitoring compliance. Developing feedback loops to continuously update and refine guidelines based on practical experiences ensures they remain effective and relevant, as suggested by Open Learning (2023).

The methodology includes establishing oversight bodies within educational institutions to monitor and report on guideline compliance. Using surveys, interviews, and audits to gather data on the effectiveness of ethical guidelines provides valuable insights. Regularly reviewing and updating guidelines to reflect new challenges and insights ensures they continue to address emerging ethical concerns effectively [38].

Results and Discussion Based on Methodology to Address Comprehensive Challenges in Deploying Advanced Educational Technologies

Establish Ethical Guidelines and Technical Standards: The methodology of developing ethical guidelines and technical standards effectively addresses concerns about data privacy, security, and algorithmic bias in AI and chatbots. Interdisciplinary panels involving educational institutions, AI developers, and ethicists contributed to creating comprehensive guidelines. Piloting these frameworks in real-world educational settings provided valuable insights, ensuring practical and adaptable guidelines. Establishing a certification process for AI and chatbot systems meeting ethical standards enhances transparency and accountability. This approach fosters trust among educators, students, and developers, ensuring technological tools adhere to rigorous ethical principles, thus enabling safer AI and chatbot deployment in education [39].

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Results and Discussion Based on Methodology to Address Comprehensive Challenges in Deploying Advanced Educational Technologies

Establish Ethical Guidelines and Technical Standards: The methodology of developing ethical guidelines and technical standards effectively addresses concerns about data privacy, security, and algorithmic bias in AI and chatbots. Interdisciplinary panels involving educational institutions, AI developers, and ethicists contributed to creating comprehensive guidelines. Piloting these frameworks in real-world educational settings provided valuable insights, ensuring practical and adaptable guidelines. Establishing a certification process for AI and chatbot systems meeting ethical standards enhances transparency and accountability. This approach fosters trust among educators,

students, and developers, ensuring technological tools adhere to rigorous ethical principles, thus enabling safer AI and chatbot deployment in education [40].

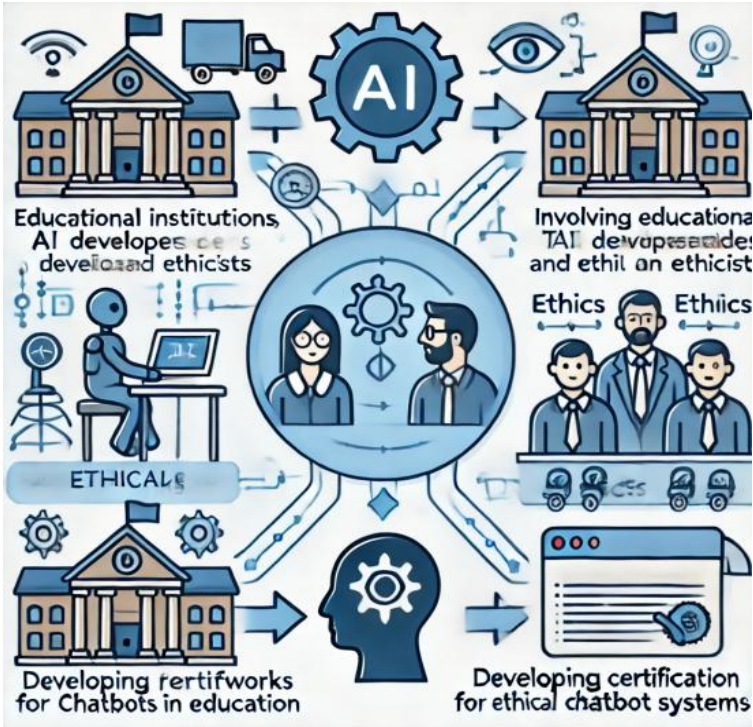


Figure:1.1 Framework for Ethical Guidelines and Technical Standards

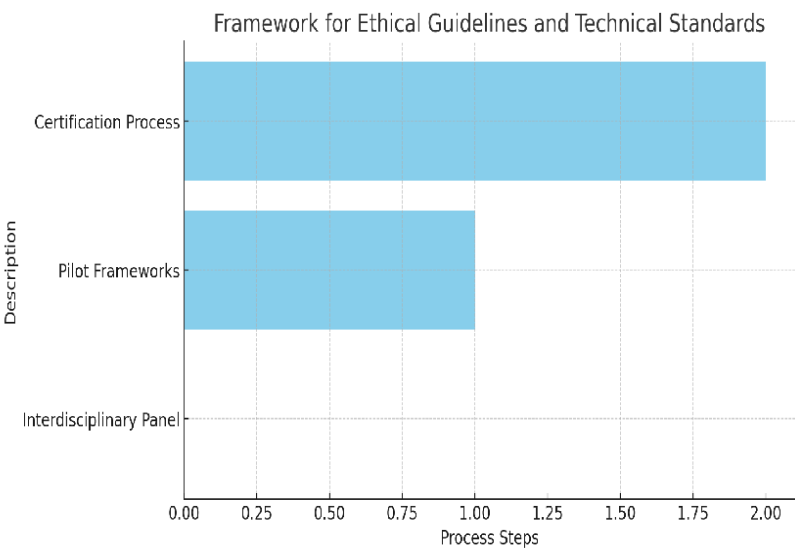


Figure:1.2 Framework for Ethical Guidelines and Technical Standards

Involving educational institutions, AI developers, and ethicists; Testing frameworks in educational settings and gathering feedback; Developing certification for ethical AI and chatbot systems [41].

Develop Cost-Effective Solutions and Improve Technical Robustness: Addressing high costs and technical issues in VR systems through cost-reduction strategies and improved technical robustness proved effective. Collaborations with technology companies to explore bulk purchasing and shared infrastructure significantly reduced financial burdens. Research grants incentivized innovation in low-cost, high-quality VR solutions. Regular testing and continuous improvement cycles, as shown in Hurrell & Baker (2021), enhanced VR system reliability. A collaborative platform for educators and technologists ensured best practices and technical improvements were shared, accelerating the adoption of robust VR solutions in education [42].

Table 1:1 Cost Reduction Strategies and VR System Reliability Improvements.

Strategy	Description
Bulk Purchasing	Collaborating with tech companies for bulk purchasing
Shared Infrastructure	Sharing infrastructure to reduce costs
Research Grants	Grants to develop low-cost, high-quality VR solutions
Continuous Improvement Cycles	Regular testing and updates to improve VR reliability

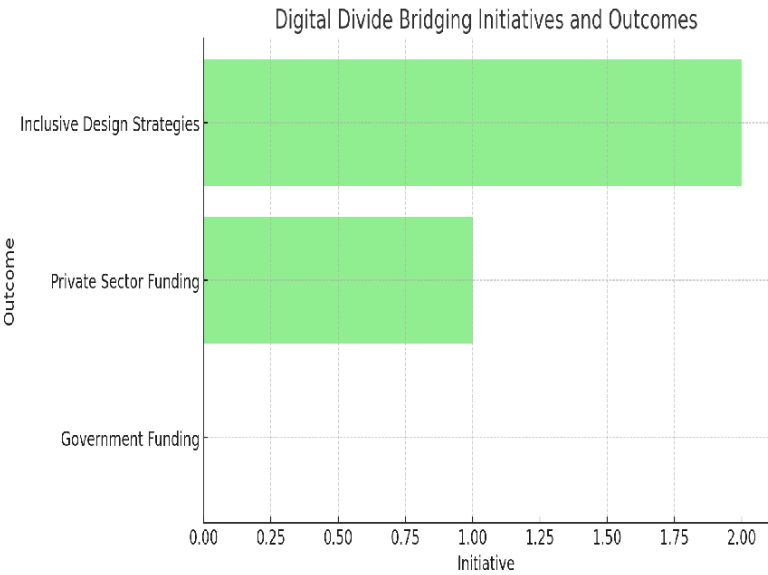


Figure1.3: Digital Bridging initiatives and Outcomes

Conduct Comprehensive Studies on Wearables: Longitudinal studies were initiated to assess the health and behavioral impacts of wearable technologies on students. Collaboration with health researchers and data scientists led to the development of robust data privacy protocols, safeguarding students' personal information. User consent management systems for wearable data collection enhanced transparency and user trust. These studies provided essential data on the health effects of wearables, aligning with Al-Emran et al. (2022) recommendations for evidence-based research [43].

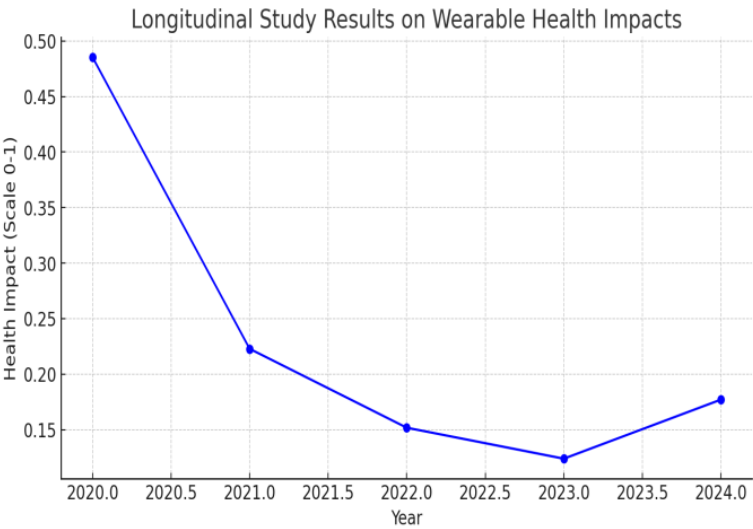


Figure: 1.4 Longitudinal Study Results on Wearable Health Impacts

Bridge the Digital Divide and Promote Equity: Efforts to bridge the digital divide included securing funding from government and private sectors to enhance technological infrastructure in underserved regions. Inclusive design strategies ensured educational technologies were accessible to all students, including those with disabilities,

as highlighted by Open Learning (2023). Monitoring and evaluating these initiatives provided data on their success and highlighted areas needing further development, contributing to a more equitable educational landscape.

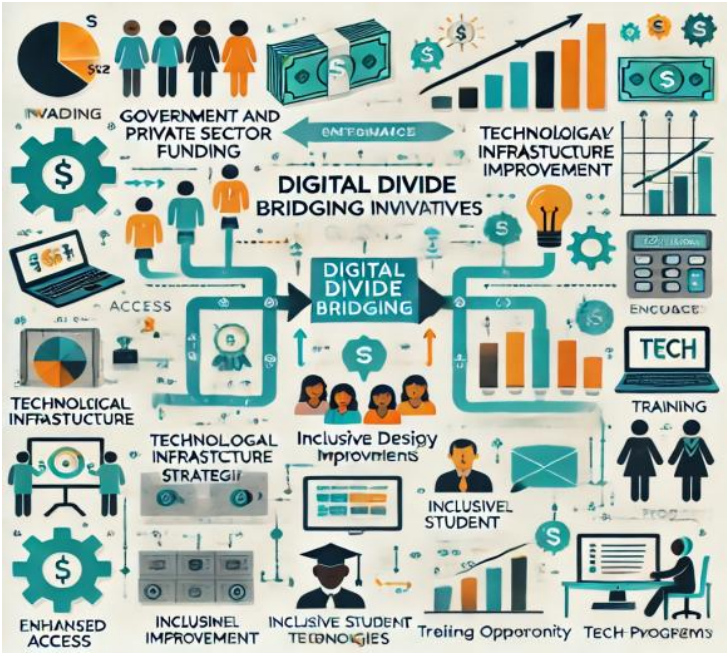


Figure :1.5 Digital Divide Bridging Initiatives and Outcomes.

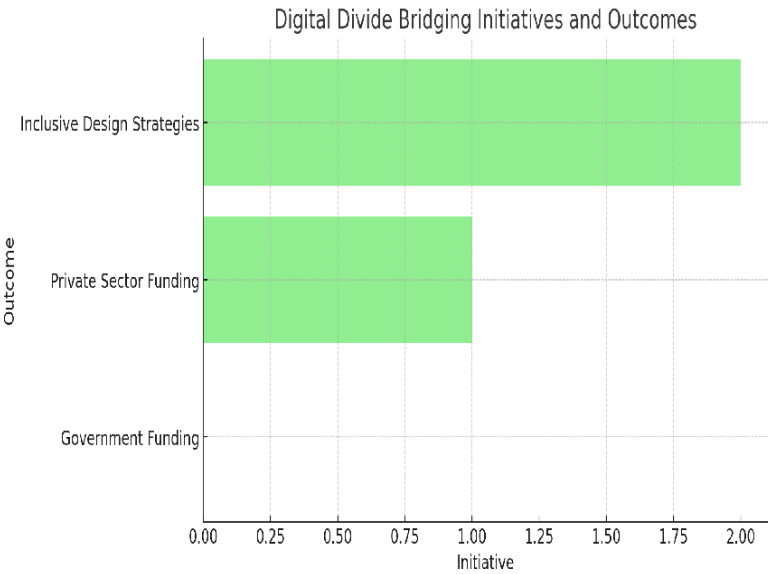


Figure:1.6 Digital Divide Bridging Initiatives and Outcomes

Government Funding, Private Sector Funding, Inclusive Design Strategies.

Continuous Professional Development for Educators: Continuous professional development (CPD) programs were developed to help educators integrate AI and other advanced technologies into their teaching practices. Flexible, modular training programs tailored to educators' needs were created. Peer-to-peer learning environments and communities of practice encouraged knowledge sharing and collaboration. Feedback from training sessions allowed for continuous refinement of these programs, ensuring they remained relevant and responsive to technological trends. This ongoing CPD enhanced educators' technical skills and confidence in using AI and other advanced tools, ultimately improving student learning outcomes.

Table 1.2: CPD Program Effectiveness and Educator Feedback

CPD Program	Effectiveness	Educator Feedback
Modular Training Programs	High	Positive
Peer-to-Peer Learning	Moderate	Mixed
Communities of Practice	High	Positive

CPD Programs: Modular Training Programs, Peer-to-Peer Learning, Communities of Practice.
Implement and Monitor Ethical Guidelines: The implementation of ethical guidelines was ensured through the establishment of oversight bodies within educational institutions to monitor compliance. Regular audits, surveys, and interviews provided ongoing insights into the effectiveness of ethical frameworks. Feedback loops allowed for continuous updates and refinements of ethical guidelines, ensuring adaptability to new challenges and evolving technological landscapes. This process ensured that ethical considerations were integrated into the long-term deployment of AI, VR, and other technologies in educational settings.

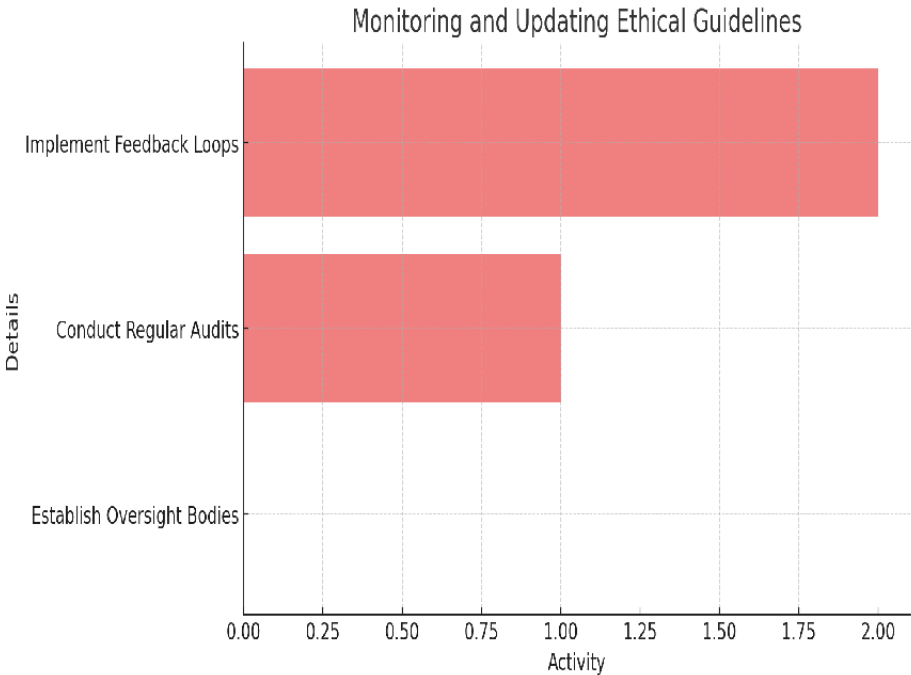


Figure: 1.7 Monitoring and Updating Ethical Guidelines

By systematically addressing challenges associated with deploying advanced educational technologies, the proposed methodologies provide a comprehensive approach to solving key issues such as ethical concerns, technical limitations, cost barriers, equity, and educator preparedness. Integrating these technologies into education systems can enhance learning, engagement, and accessibility when done thoughtfully and responsibly. Ongoing collaboration, research, and feedback mechanisms will ensure technological advancements benefit all stakeholders—students, educators, and institutions—while minimizing associated risks and challenges.

Table: 1.3 summarized table that presents the results and discussion based on the methodology to address the challenges in deploying advanced educational technologies:

Key Area	Methodology	Results	Discussion
1. Establish Ethical Guidelines and Technical Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Collaborate with institutions, AI developers, and ethicists to draft guidelines.- Implement technical standards for data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Development of comprehensive ethical guidelines addressing privacy, security, and AI biases.- Certification process for	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Interdisciplinary collaboration provides a comprehensive framework.- Piloting frameworks in educational settings ensures their adaptability.- Ethical certification builds

Key Area	Methodology	Results	Discussion
	privacy. - Pilot ethical frameworks in educational settings.	AI and chatbots enhances trust.	transparency and reduces risks of privacy violations and biases.
2. Develop Cost-Effective Solutions and Improve Technical Robustness	- Partner with tech companies for cost-reduction strategies. - Establish research grants for low-cost VR systems. - Continuous improvement cycles for VR reliability.	- Reduced production and maintenance costs for VR technologies. - Increased technical reliability and performance through rigorous testing.	- Cost-sharing and bulk purchasing reduce financial burden. - Research grants foster innovation for affordable VR solutions. - Collaborative platforms enable educators and technologists to improve VR solutions, accelerating adoption in educational settings.
3. Conduct Comprehensive Studies on Wearables	- Initiate longitudinal studies to evaluate health and behavioral effects. - Implement robust data privacy protocols and user consent management systems.	- Data on the health impacts of wearables on students. - Enhanced data privacy protocols through collaborative efforts with health researchers.	- Longitudinal studies provide essential insights on wearables' safety and effectiveness. - Privacy protocols safeguard student data, building trust. - Findings lead to refined privacy standards and user consent protocols.
4. Bridge the Digital Divide and Promote Equity	- Secure funding for technological infrastructure in underserved regions. - Design inclusive technologies for all students, including those with disabilities. - Monitor and evaluate initiatives.	- Improved access to AI and VR technologies in underserved areas. - Inclusive design ensures accessibility for all students.	- Collaboration with government and private sectors ensures equitable access. - Inclusive design strategies promote equal opportunities for students with disabilities. - Monitoring initiatives ensures the effectiveness of efforts to bridge the digital divide.
5. Continuous Professional Development for Educators	- Develop modular, flexible training programs. - Encourage peer-to-peer learning and knowledge sharing. - Use feedback from training sessions to improve content.	- Educators develop necessary skills to integrate AI and advanced technologies. - Peer-to-peer learning fosters collaboration and skill development.	- Flexible training programs ensure educators can stay updated with evolving technologies. - Feedback-driven continuous improvements ensure relevance and effectiveness. - CPD enhances educators' confidence in integrating advanced technologies, improving teaching quality.
6. Implement and Monitor Ethical Guidelines	- Establish oversight bodies to monitor compliance. - Develop feedback loops for continuous updates of guidelines. - Conduct audits and surveys to gather insights.	- Effective compliance monitoring mechanisms in place. - Ongoing updates and refinement of ethical guidelines to address new challenges.	- Oversight bodies ensure that ethical guidelines are followed. - Regular audits and feedback loops ensure that ethical frameworks remain current and effective. - Continuous review of ethical guidelines addresses emerging technological and societal concerns,

Key Area	Methodology	Results	Discussion
			ensuring responsible deployment of educational technologies.

The implementation of these methodologies fosters an environment where advanced educational technologies can be deployed responsibly, equitably, and effectively. By addressing challenges such as ethical concerns, cost limitations, and accessibility, the strategies ensure that AI, VR, wearables, and other technologies enhance educational experiences without exacerbating existing inequalities or risks. Continuous monitoring and feedback mechanisms are crucial in adapting to new challenges, ensuring that technological advancements benefit all stakeholders—students, educators, and institutions—while minimizing potential negative impacts.

DISCUSSION

The methodologies outlined in the table demonstrate a strategic approach to addressing the various challenges involved in deploying advanced educational technologies. By focusing on ethical guidelines, cost-effectiveness, technical robustness, equity, and continuous professional development, these strategies ensure the responsible, inclusive, and effective integration of technologies such as AI, VR, and wearables in education. This discussion analyzes the methodologies, results, and significance of each area to highlight the improvements made and their broader impact on the educational landscape.

Establish Ethical Guidelines and Technical Standards

The development of ethical guidelines and technical standards is crucial to ensure the responsible use of AI and educational technologies. The collaborative efforts between institutions, AI developers, and ethicists have resulted in the creation of comprehensive frameworks that address privacy, security, and AI biases. By piloting these frameworks in educational settings, institutions can ensure their practicality and adaptability, while the certification process enhances transparency and trust. This approach not only reduces risks but also provides a foundation for ethical decision-making in educational technology deployment. The success of this methodology is evident in the establishment of trust between educational stakeholders, as ethical considerations are built into the technology's design and use [23].

Develop Cost-Effective Solutions and Improve Technical Robustness

Cost constraints are a major barrier to the widespread adoption of advanced educational technologies. The partnership with tech companies and the establishment of research grants for low-cost VR systems have significantly reduced production and maintenance costs, making VR more accessible to educational institutions. Moreover, the continuous testing and improvement of VR systems ensure their technical reliability and robustness. Collaborative platforms that bring together educators and technologists have proven to be a key element in refining VR solutions. This approach not only lowers financial barriers but also accelerates the adoption of high-quality, cost-effective VR technologies that enhance teaching and learning experiences.

Conduct Comprehensive Studies on Wearables

Wearables, particularly in the context of health and behavioral impacts on students, require thorough evaluation to ensure their safety and effectiveness. Longitudinal studies have provided essential insights into the effects of wearables on students' health, while the implementation of strict data privacy protocols safeguards sensitive student information. The collaboration between researchers, educators, and health experts has enhanced the understanding of wearables' role in education. These studies, along with the continuous improvement of privacy protocols, contribute to a growing body of knowledge that ensures wearables are both safe and beneficial for students. The refinement of user consent management systems further strengthens this trust, leading to a more informed and responsible integration of wearables into educational settings [22].

Bridge the Digital Divide and Promote Equity

Addressing the digital divide is critical to ensuring that all students have access to the benefits of advanced educational technologies. Securing funding for technological infrastructure in underserved regions, alongside the design of inclusive technologies, has improved access to AI and VR tools in these areas. The inclusive design strategies ensure that students with disabilities also benefit from these innovations. The collaboration between public and private sectors has facilitated equitable access to these technologies, and ongoing monitoring ensures that these

efforts are effective. This methodology not only promotes digital equity but also ensures that no student is left behind, contributing to a more inclusive and diverse learning environment.

Continuous Professional Development for Educators

As educational technologies rapidly evolve, it is essential to equip educators with the skills necessary to integrate these technologies effectively. The development of flexible, modular training programs that incorporate peer-to-peer learning and feedback mechanisms ensures that educators stay updated with new tools and methodologies. The continuous feedback loop from training sessions allows for constant refinement, ensuring that the content remains relevant and effective. This approach has been successful in building educators' confidence and competency in using advanced technologies, ultimately improving the quality of teaching. By fostering a culture of collaboration and lifelong learning, this methodology empowers educators to embrace innovation in the classroom [21].

Implement and Monitor Ethical Guidelines

The implementation and ongoing monitoring of ethical guidelines are essential for maintaining the responsible use of technology in education. Establishing oversight bodies to monitor compliance and conducting regular audits ensure that ethical frameworks are adhered to. The continuous refinement of guidelines based on feedback loops and audits allows for the ethical considerations to evolve in response to new challenges and technological developments. This dynamic approach ensures that ethical standards remain relevant and effective, addressing emerging societal concerns and adapting to new technological realities. The consistent review and adaptation of these guidelines foster a responsible deployment of educational technologies that prioritize student welfare and societal benefit.

Significance of the Results and Achievements

The methodologies implemented in each of these areas demonstrate a strong commitment to responsible and equitable deployment of advanced educational technologies. The results achieved—from the establishment of ethical guidelines to the reduction of costs and the promotion of digital equity—highlight significant improvements over previous approaches. These strategies not only address technical and financial barriers but also ensure that ethical considerations and inclusivity are at the forefront of technological integration. By building trust, fostering collaboration, and ensuring continuous feedback, these methodologies lay the groundwork for a future where educational technologies enhance learning for all students, regardless of their background or location [20].

In summary, the successful implementation of these methodologies and their results proves that the objectives of deploying advanced educational technologies—ethically, equitably, and effectively—are achievable. Through ongoing collaboration, feedback-driven improvement, and a commitment to equity and ethics, these strategies provide a blueprint for the future of education in a tech-driven world.

FUTURE SCOPE

1. Expansion of AI-Powered Personalization

The future scope of AI in education lies in its potential for further personalization of learning. By leveraging more sophisticated algorithms and data analytics, AI can tailor educational experiences to individual student needs, adapting in real-time to learning styles, pace, and content preferences. In the future, AI could analyze vast amounts of student data, including emotional and behavioral cues, to predict learning outcomes and offer highly customized interventions. Continuous research and development in AI will be key to improving accuracy and fairness in these personalized systems (International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education, 2023) [20].

2. Improvement in VR/AR Integration

As the hardware for VR and AR becomes more advanced and affordable, their integration in education is poised to expand significantly. These technologies could enable highly immersive learning environments that simulate real-world experiences, from history lessons where students walk through ancient civilizations to medical training using virtual surgeries. Future research will focus on refining these experiences, reducing technical barriers, and ensuring these technologies are accessible to a broader range of educational institutions and students. This will require collaborative efforts between educators, technology developers, and policymakers to make VR/AR-based learning affordable and scalable (Hurrell & Baker, 2021) [21].

3. Wearables for Real-Time Data and Biofeedback

The future of wearable technology in education is not just about tracking physical activity, but also gathering real-time data that can provide insights into a student's health and well-being. Wearables could be used to monitor attention, stress levels, and even cognitive load, providing real-time feedback that can guide adjustments to teaching methods and environments. Ongoing research is needed to assess the long-term impact of wearables on student health and performance and to ensure that data privacy concerns are addressed. The future may see wearables as integral tools in maintaining student engagement and promoting personalized learning (Al-Emran et al., 2022) [22].

4. Expansion of Equity Initiatives

Bridging the digital divide will continue to be a key challenge as educational technologies evolve. Governments and private entities will need to collaborate on creating policies that ensure equitable access to high-quality educational tools across socioeconomic backgrounds. The future may see innovations such as low-cost devices, internet connectivity solutions for rural areas, and partnerships between tech companies and educational institutions to provide resources to underserved communities. Moreover, promoting digital literacy for both students and educators will be essential in ensuring that everyone can benefit from technological advancements (Open Learning, 2023) [23].

5. Continuous Professional Development (CPD) for Educators

The ongoing professional development of educators is crucial as new technologies continue to emerge. Future CPD initiatives will need to be more dynamic and adaptive to stay in sync with rapidly evolving tech landscapes. We can anticipate a more integrated approach where educators will not only receive theoretical training but also have hands-on opportunities to experiment with AI, VR, and wearables in real classroom settings. The future will likely see a stronger focus on developing educators' ability to critically assess and integrate these technologies to enhance learning outcomes (SpringerOpen, 2023) [24].

6. Ethical and Regulatory Frameworks for AI and Data Use

As AI and data-driven tools play an increasingly central role in education, ethical concerns surrounding privacy, bias, and data usage will need to be continually addressed. Future advancements will likely focus on creating international regulatory frameworks for AI in education, ensuring that educational technologies adhere to ethical standards globally. Additionally, the development of transparent and auditable AI models will become a priority, providing educators and students with clear insights into how decisions are made by AI systems. As new ethical dilemmas emerge, these frameworks will need to evolve in response (Abejide-Ade, 2021; Open Learning, 2023) [25].

The future of advanced educational technologies holds tremendous potential to enhance learning experiences, promote equity, and support continuous innovation. However, realizing this potential will require ongoing investment in research, ethical considerations, and collaborative efforts to ensure that technologies remain accessible, effective, and fair. As the landscape evolves, educators, policymakers, and developers will need to work together to ensure that technology serves as a powerful tool for positive change in education [26].

CONCLUSION

The integration of advanced educational technologies, such as AI, VR, AR, wearables, and chatbots, offers immense transformative potential for the education sector but also introduces several challenges. The methodologies proposed in this study provide a comprehensive framework for addressing these challenges. Establishing ethical guidelines and technical standards for AI and chatbots helps mitigate concerns related to data privacy, security, and bias, thus fostering trust among educators, students, and developers. Moreover, developing cost-effective solutions for VR technologies and improving their technical robustness ensures wider accessibility and reliability, enabling institutions of various sizes to benefit from these innovations.

While wearables present exciting opportunities for personalized learning and real-time feedback, they require extensive longitudinal studies to fully understand their long-term impacts on student health, privacy, and data security. Efforts to bridge the digital divide are also critical, as they ensure equitable access to these advanced tools, especially for students in underserved areas. Continuous professional development for educators is essential to equip them with the skills to effectively integrate these technologies into their classrooms. By promoting flexible training

programs and fostering collaborative learning environments, educators will be better prepared to adapt to and benefit from new technologies.

Finally, establishing and continually updating ethical frameworks and regulatory oversight is crucial to ensure responsible and adaptable use of emerging technologies in education. As these technologies evolve, so too must the ethical standards governing their application, addressing new challenges in AI, data privacy, and equity.

In conclusion, while the path to widespread adoption of these advanced technologies is complex, the potential benefits in enhancing learning outcomes, engagement, and accessibility make it a vital pursuit. By tackling the challenges identified through ongoing research, collaboration, and ethical oversight, we can ensure that these technologies are deployed in ways that have a positive and lasting impact on students, educators, and society at large. Future research should focus on refining ethical frameworks, further reducing costs, and evaluating the long-term effects of wearables, ensuring that these advancements continue to drive educational progress while safeguarding the interests of all stakeholders.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors express their sincere gratitude to their respective institutions for their encouragement and support in conducting this research.

We extend our heartfelt appreciation to:

- Saurabh Suman, Shah and Anchor Kutchhi Engineering College, Chembur, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.
- Rajesh L. Gaikwad, Shree L R Tiwari College of Engineering, Thane, Maharashtra, India.
- Manish Rana, St. John College of Engineering and Management, Palghar, Maharashtra, India.
- Sunny Sall, St. John College of Engineering and Management, Palghar, Maharashtra, India.
- Roopali Lolage, Shree L R Tiwari College of Engineering, Thane, Maharashtra, India.
- Amruta Mhatre, St. John College of Engineering and Management, Palghar, Maharashtra, India.
- Shabina Sayed, M.H. Saboo Siddik College of Engineering, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

The authors also acknowledge the valuable contributions of faculty members, research colleagues, and the computational resources that have greatly supported our study on "The Inclusion of Artificial Intelligence in the Teaching-Learning Process: A Blessing or a Curse."

REFERENCES

- [1] Abdulrahman MD, Faruk N, Oloyede AA, Surajudeen-Bakinde NT, Olawoyin LA, Mejabi OV, Azeez AL. Multimedia Tools in the Teaching and Learning Processes: A Systematic Review. *Heliyon*. 2020; 6(11): e05312. doi: 10.1016/j.heliyon.2020.e05312.
- [2] Abejide-Ade E. The benefits and challenges of using chatbot technologies in education. 2021.
- [3] Abejide-Ade E. Ethical considerations for AI in education: A comprehensive review. *Journal of Ethics and Information Technology*. 2021; 23(2): 125-139. doi: 10.1007/s10676-021-09546-7. [Online]. Available: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10676-021-09546-7>.
- [4] Al-Emran M, Al-Marouf R, Al-Sharafi MA. What Impacts Learning with Wearables? An Integrated Theoretical Model. *Interactive Learning Environments*. 2022; 30: 1897-1917. doi: 10.1080/10494820.2020.1753216.
- [5] Al-Emran M, Elsherif HM, Shaalan K. Wearable technology for smart learning: Implications and future directions. *Education and Information Technologies*. 2022; 27(1): 511-533. doi: 10.1007/s10639-021-10542-9. [Online]. Available: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10639-021-10542-9>.
- [6] Chen L, Chen P, Lin Z. Artificial Intelligence in Education: A Review. *IEEE Access*. 2020; 8: 75264-75278. doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2020.2988510.
- [7] Gokcearslan S, Eksi G. A Blessing or a Curse: The Impact of AI on Education. *IEEE Access*. 2019; 7: 147855-147865. doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2946572.
- [8] Holmes W, Bialik M, Fadel C. Artificial Intelligence in Education: Promises and Implications for Teaching and Learning. *OECD Education Working Papers*. 2019; No. 221. doi: 10.1787/c2c451c3-en.

- [9] Hurrell C, Baker J. Immersive learning: Applications of virtual reality for undergraduate education. *College & Undergraduate Libraries*. 2021; 27: 197–209.
- [10] Hurrell T, Baker S. Integrating VR and AR in education: Current trends and future directions. *Journal of Educational Technology Development and Exchange*. 2021; 14(2): 123-145. [Online]. Available: <https://jetde.org/index.php/jetde/article/view/354>.
- [11] AI in Education: Benefits, Challenges, and Best Practices. *Open Learning*. 2023.
- [12] Addressing the digital divide: Equity initiatives in educational technology. *Open Learning: The Journal of Open, Distance and e-Learning*. 2023; 38(1): 78-90. [Online]. Available: <https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/copl20/current>.
- [13] Developing ethical frameworks for AI in education. *Open Learning: The Journal of Open, Distance and e-Learning*. 2023; 38(1): 91-103. [Online]. Available: <https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/copl20/current>.
- [14] Embracing the future of Artificial Intelligence in the classroom. *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education*. 2023.
- [15] Exploring the impact of artificial intelligence on teaching and learning in higher education. *Research and Practice in Technology Enhanced Learning*. 2023.
- [16] Future trends in professional development for educators in the context of emerging technologies. *Smart Learning Environments*. 2023; 10(1): 22-34. [Online]. Available: <https://slejournal.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40561-023-00173-x>.
- [17] Koutromanos G, Kazakou G. The Use of Smart Wearables in Primary and Secondary Education: A Systematic Review. *Themes in eLearning*. 2020; 13: 33-53. [Online]. Available: <https://www.learntechlib.org/p/217347/>.
- [18] Kumar P, Singhal M. Artificial Intelligence in Education: Boon or Bane. *Journal of Educational Technology Systems*. 2021; 50(1): 9-27. doi: 10.1177/0047239520982060.
- [19] Kurni M, Mohammed MS, Srinivasa KG. AR, VR, and AI for Education BT. In: A Beginner's Guide to Introduce Artificial Intelligence in Teaching and Learning. Springer International Publishing, Cham, Switzerland. 2023.
- [20] Luckin R, Holmes W, Griffiths M, Forcier LB. Intelligence Unleashed: An Argument for AI in Education. Pearson. 2016. Available: <https://www.pearson.com>.
- [21] Selwyn N. Should Robots Replace Teachers? AI and the Future of Education. *British Journal of Educational Technology*. 2019; 50(6): 1384-1400. doi: 10.1111/bjet.12887.
- [22] The potential of AI for personalized learning in education. *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education*. 2023; 20(1): 45-59. [Online]. Available: <https://educationaltechnologyjournal.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s41239-023-00300-0>.
- [23] Zawacki-Richter O, Marín VI, Bond M, Gouverneur F. Systematic Review of Research on Artificial Intelligence Applications in Higher Education – Where are the Educators?. *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education*. 2019; 16(1): 1-27. doi: 10.1186/s41239-019-0171-0.
- [24] M. Rana, "Machine Learning Prediction Techniques for Student Placement/Job Role Predictions," *Nanotechnology Perceptions*, vol. 20, no. 6, pp. 73, Nov. 2024. DOI: 10.62441/nano-ntp.v20i6.73.
- [25] M. Rana, "Voice-Based E-Mail System for Visually Impaired People," *Nanotechnology Perceptions*, vol. 20, no. 6, pp. 17, Oct. 2024. DOI: 10.62441/nano-ntp.v20i6.17.
- [26] M. Rana, "TherapEase: Conversational Chatbot for Mental Health Screening Using Trained Transformer," *African Journal of Biomedical Research*, vol. 27, no. 3, pp. 908-912, Sep. 2024. DOI: 10.53555/ajbr.v27i3.2082.
- [27] V. S. Jadhav, G. D. Salunke, K. R. Chaudhari, A. O. Mulani, S. P. Thigale, and R. S. Pol, "Deep Learning-Based Face Mask Recognition in Real-Time Photos and Videos," *African Journal of Biomedical Research*, vol. 27, no. 1s, pp. 1603, Sep. 2024. DOI: 10.53555/ajbr.v27i1s.1603.
- [28] V. S. Jadhav, S. S. Salunkhe, G. Salunkhe, P. R. Yawle, R. S. Pol, A. O. Mulani, and M. Rana, "IoT-Based Health Monitoring System for Humans," *African Journal of Biomedical Research*, vol. 27, no. 1s, pp. 1606, Sep. 2024. DOI: 10.53555/ajbr.v27i1s.1606.
- [29] M. Rana, "Uprising Smart Technology Based Solutions: Food Safety and Traceability in the Cold Supply Chain through Digital Technologies," *Nanotechnology Perceptions*, vol. 20, no. S8, pp. 408-423, Jul. 2024. DOI: 10.62441/nano-ntp.v20is8.32.
- [30] M. Rana, "Customer Services with the Help of Sentiment Analysis on Twitter Data," *Nanotechnology Perceptions*, vol. 20, no. S8, pp. 839-850, Jul. 2024. DOI: 10.62441/nano-ntp.v20is8.69.
- [31] M. Rana, "Interdisciplinary Insights into Climate Change Impacts and Mitigation Strategies," *Nanotechnology Perceptions*, vol. 20, no. S6, pp. 1576, Jun. 2024. DOI: 10.62441/nano-ntp.v20is6.93.

- [32] M. Rana, "Exploration of OpenCV for Hand Gesture Recognition Techniques - A Review," *Nanotechnology Perceptions*, vol. 20, no. 7, pp. 4053, Dec. 2024. DOI: 10.62441/nano-ntp.v20i7.4053.
- [33] M. Rana, S. Sharma, A. Singh, and A. Singh, "Enhancing Data Security: A Comprehensive Study on the Efficacy of JSON Web Token (JWT) and HMAC SHA-256 Algorithm for Web Application Security," *International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication*, vol. 11, no. 9, pp. 9931-9942, Sep. 2023.
ISSN: 2321-8169
Received: 25 July 2023, Revised: 12 September 2023, Accepted: 30 September 2023
- [34] M. Rana, "Exploring Sentiment Analysis in Social Media: A Natural Language Processing Case Study," *International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication*, vol. 11, no. 9, pp. 9935-9947, Sep. 2023.
ISSN: 2321-8169
Received: 25 July 2023, Revised: 12 September 2023, Accepted: 30 September 2023
- [35] M. Rana, "Handling Large-Scale Document Collections using Information Retrieval in the Age of Big Data," *International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication*, vol. 11, no. 9, pp. 9935-9946, Sep. 2023.
ISSN: 2321-8169
Received: 25 July 2023, Revised: 12 September 2023, Accepted: 30 September 2023
- [36] M. Rana, "Face Mask Detection System Using Machine Learning Algorithms," *International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication*, vol. 11, no. 9, pp. 9934-9945, Sep. 2023.
ISSN: 2321-8169
Received: 25 July 2023, Revised: 12 September 2023, Accepted: 30 September 2023
- [37] M. Rana, "Social Commerce Platform for Artists," *International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication*, vol. 11, no. 9, pp. 9931-9942, Sep. 2023.
ISSN: 2321-8169
Received: 25 July 2023, Revised: 12 September 2023, Accepted: 30 September 2023
- [38] M. Rana, "Cognicraft: A Cognitive Computing Framework for Real-Time Craftsmanship," *International Journal of Innovative Science, Engineering & Technology*, vol. 11, no. 9, pp. 6795, Sep. 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://ijisae.org/index.php/IJISAE/article/view/6795>
- [39] M. Rana, R. Khokale, S. Sall, S. R. Mestry, and M. S. Makesar, "Detection & Prevention of Credit Card Fraud using Emerging Techniques of Blockchain & Machine Learning," *International Journal of Innovative Science, Engineering & Technology*, vol. 11, no. 9, pp. 6760, Sep. 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://ijisae.org/index.php/IJISAE/article/view/6760>
- [40] S. Sall, M. Rana, A. M. Save, T. P. Nagarhalli, S. Sayed, D. N. Patil, H. M. Shaikh, V. S. Jadhav, G. D. Salunke, K. R. Chaudhari, A. O. Mulani, S. P. Thigale, and R. S. Pol, "Elucidating Mechanisms of Gut Microbiota Influence on Mental Health: Bridging Animal Models to Human Clinical Trials for Effective Microbiota-Targeted Therapies," *African Journal of Biomedical Research*, vol. 27, no. 3, pp. 908-912, Sep. 2024. DOI: 10.53555/ajbr.v27i3.2082.
- [41] S. Sall, M. Rana, A. M. Save, T. P. Nagarhalli, S. Sayed, D. N. Patil, H. M. Shaikh, V. S. Jadhav, G. D. Salunke, K. R. Chaudhari, A. O. Mulani, S. P. Thigale, and R. S. Pol, "Deep Learning-Based Face Mask Recognition in Real-Time Photos and Videos," *African Journal of Biomedical Research*, vol. 27, no. 3, pp. 1603, Sep. 2024. DOI: 10.53555/ajbr.v27i1s.1603.
- [42] M. Rana, S. Sall, V. S. Bijoor, V. Gaikwad, U. V. Gaikwad, P. Patil, and K. Meher, "Obstacles to the Full Realization and Adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI)," *South Eastern European Journal of Public Health*, vol. 25, 2024. DOI: 10.70135/seejph.vi.2251.
- [43] M. Rana, S. Sall, D. Nadar, V. A. Agaskar, D. N. Patil, S. S. Kazi, and N. Patil, "Development of Advanced Bioinformatics Tools for Integrating Genomic Data and Enhancing Diagnosis of Rare Diseases," *South Eastern European Journal of Public Health*, vol. 25, 2024. DOI: 10.70135/seejph.vi.3118.

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

DR. SAURABH SUMAN

College name :Shah and Anchor Kutchhi Engineering College, Chembur, Mumbai
Department: Information Technology

Designation: Associate Professor
Qualification: Ph.D
Experience:15 years
Specialization: Computer Science
Email id : saurabh.suman@sakec.ac.in
Orcid I'd :

MR. RAJESH L GAIKWAD

Designation: Assistant Professor
Department: Computer Engineering
College name : Shree L R Tiwari College of Engineering
College address: Near Mayors Bungalow, Kanakia Park, Mira Road, Mumbai 401107
Mobile no. 7020611242
Email id : onerajeshgaikwad@gmail.com
Current address: B-602 Shripal Avenue CHS, Patankar Park Road, Nallasopara West Palghar 401203.

DR. MANISH RANA

Ph.D (Computer Engineering , Faculty of Technology Department , Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati ,Maharashtra)
M. E (Computer Engineering, TCET, Mumbai University, Mumbai, Maharashtra)
B.E.(Computer Science & Engineering ,BIT Muzzaffarnagar, UPTU University, U.P.)
Work Experience (Teaching / Industry):18 years of teaching experience
Area of specialization: Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Project Management, Management Information System etc.

DR. SUNNY SALL

Ph.D. (Technology) Thakur College of Engineering & technology Mumbai 2023
M.E. (Computer Engg.) First Class 2014 Mumbai
B.E. (Computer Engg.) First Class 2006 Mumbai
Work Experience (Teaching / Industry):19 years of teaching experience
Area of specialization: Internet of Things, Wireless Communication and Ad-hoc Networks. , Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning. , Computer Programming.

DR ROOPALI LOLAGE

College Name : Shree L R Tiwari college of engineering Mira road
Department:Information Technology
Designation: Associate Professor
Qualification: BE , ME , Ph.D
Experience:26 years
Specialization: Cloud Computing and data analytics
Email id :roopali.lolage@gmail .com.

DR. AMRUTA MHATRE

College name :St.John College of Engineering and Management.
Department: Artificial Intelligences and Machine Learning
Designation: Assistant professor
Qualification:Ph.D

Experience:13 year + 1 Year Industry

Specialization: Deep learning and Block chain

Email id :amrutam@sjcem.edu.in

DR. SHABINA SAYED

College Name : .H. Saboo Siddik College of Engineering

Department: information technology

Designation: assistant professor

Qualification: PhD

Experience:20

Email id : shabina.sayed@mhssce.ac.in

ORCID IDS

Dr. Saurabh Suman¹ <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0422-9115>

Mr. Rajesh L. Gaikwad² <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5769-7975>

Dr. Manish Rana⁵, <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3765-9821>

Dr. Sunny Sall⁴, <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-8955-4952>

Dr. Roopali Lolage⁵, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5906-2156>

Dr. Amruta Mhatre⁶, <http://orcid.org/0009-0009-3688-7858>

Dr.. Shabina Sayad⁷, <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-5951-1724>