E-ISSN 2582-5429
SJIF Impact - 5.675

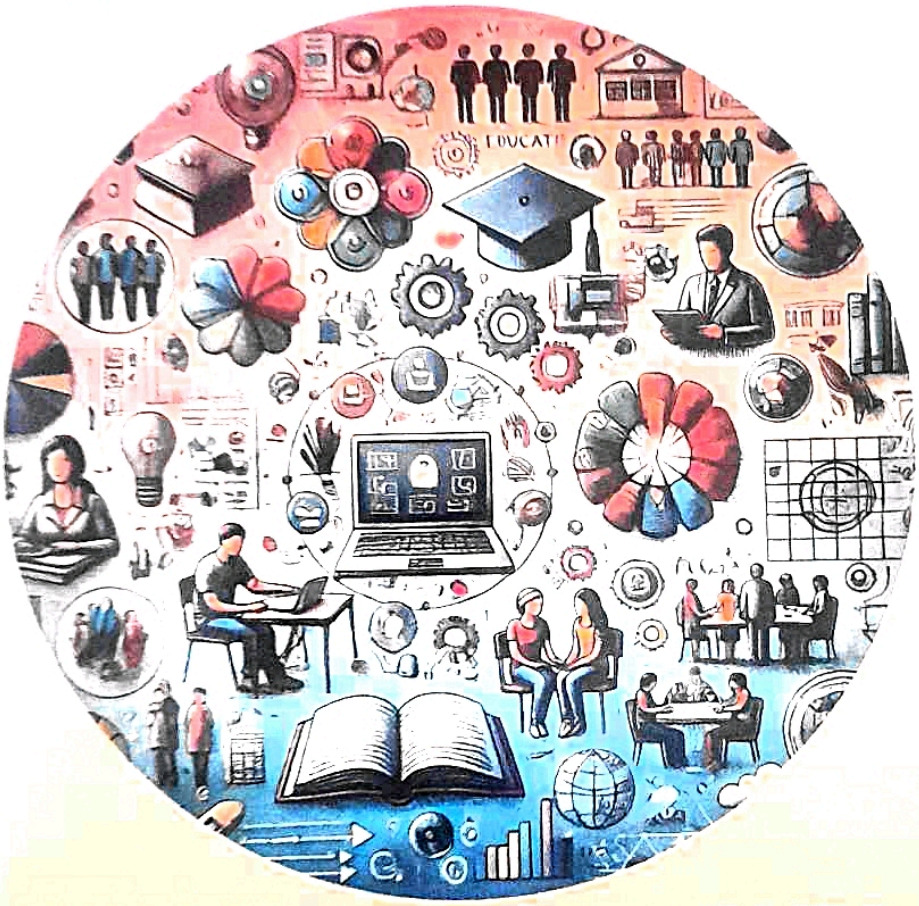
AKSHARA

MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL

Peer-Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal
October 2024 Special Issue 14 Volume III (A)

One Day International Multidisiplinary Conference On

Various Approaches & Current Issues In Education



Executive Editor
Dr. Narendra Mule

Chief Editor
Dr. Anita Wankhede
Acting Principal,
SES College of Education, Jalgaon

Associate Editor
Dr. Jayashri Patil
Suvarna Ahire
Dr. Pratibha Patil
Dr. Anita Jave
SES College of Education, Jalgaon

Chief Editor : Dr. Girish S. Koli

Akshara Publication

Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal
Single Blind Peer Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal
EISSN 2582-5429 / SJIF Impact- 5.67 / October 2024 / Special Issue 14 Volume III (A)

Sadguru Education Society's

College of Education, Jalgaon

organized in

One Day International Multidisiplinary Conference On

Various Approaches & Current Issues In Education

Executive Editor
Dr. Narendra Mule

Chief Editor
Dr. Anita Wankhede
Acting Principal,
SES College of Education, Jalgaon

Associate Editor

Dr. Jayashri Patil
Suverna Ahire

Dr. Pratibha Patil
Dr. Anita Jave

SES College of Education, Jalgaon

Akshara Publication
Plot. 42 Akshara Publication Gokuldham Residency
Prerna Nagar Wanjola Road Bhusawal Dist.Jalgaon [M. S.] India 425201

Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal
Single Blind Peer Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal
. EISSN 2582-5429 / SJIF Impact- 5.67 / October 2024 / Special Issue 14 Volume III (A)

Editorial Board

-: Chief & Executive Editor:-

Dr. Girish Shalik Koli
Dongar Kathora
Tal.Yawal, Dist. Jalgaon [M. S.] India Pin Code: 425301
Mobile No: 09421682612
Website:www.aimrj.com Email:aimrj18@gmail.com

-:Co-Editors :-

- **Dr. Sirojiddin Nurmatov,** *Associate Professor, Tashkent Institute of Oriental Studies, Tashkent City, Republic Of Uzbekistan*
- **Dr.Vivek Mani Tripathi**, Assistant Professor, *Faculty of Afro – Asian Languages and Cultures, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China*
- **Dr.Maxim Demchenko** *Associate Professor Moscow State Linguistic University, Institute of International Relationships, Moscow,Russia*
- **Dr.Mohammed Abdraboo Ahmed Hasan,** *Assistance Professor (English) The Republic of Yemen University of Abyan General manager of Educational affairs in University of Abyan ,Yemen.*
- **Dr. Wajira Gunasena,** *Lecturer, Dept of Languages, Cultural studies & Performing Arts University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Nugegoda, Sri Lank*
- **Shiv Kumar Singh ,** *Lecturer, Indian Faculty of Arts and Humanities, University of Lisbon Portugal.*
- **Dr. Vijay Eknath Sonje,** *Assistant Professor* (Hindi) D. N. College, Faizpur [M. S.]
- **Mr. Nilesh Samadhan Guruchal,** *Assistant Professor* (English)Smt. P. K. Kotecha Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bhusawal, Dist. Jalgaon [M. S.] India.
- **Dr. Shaikh Aafaq Anjum,** *Assistant Professor* (Urdu) Nutan Maratha College, Jalgaon. [M. S.] India.
- **Mr. Dipak Santosh Pawar,** *Assistant Professor* (Marathi)Dr. A.G.D. Bendale Mahila Mahavidyalya, Jalgaon [M. S.] India.

PEER REVIEW POLICY

AMRJ will send a copy of research work to the editorial board. The board will verify the same according to the rules of research methodology. Then plagiarism in the work will be checked. In case if the research methodology is not followed properly by the researcher, message will be given to the researcher and he/she will be asked to revise the work in a stipulated period.

After checking research methodology and plagiarism, the work will be sent to the Peer Review Committee.

SINGLE BLIND PEER REVIEW BY EXPERT PEER REVIEWERS

AMRJ adopts the Single Blind Peer Review Method. After checking research methodology and plagiarism, the work will be sent to the Peer Review Committee for review through email. AMRJ do not disclose the details of researcher to Peer Review Committee. The Peer Review Table will be displayed online according to the criteria decided by the Editorial Board. After the approval by Peer Review Committee, the research work will be published in the Issue. In case if any instructions received from Peer Review Committee, the same will be forwarded to the researcher and he/she will be asked to clear the matter. Editorial Board of AMRJ will be the final authority to decide whether a research work is to be published or not.

AMRJ Disclaimer:

For the purity and authenticity of any statement or view expressed in any article. The concerned writers (of that article) will be held responsible. At any cost member of Akshara's editorial Board will not be responsible for anyconsequences arising from the exercise of Information contained in it. AMRJ is an online research journal. It is printed only for the conavenience of reading and archiving its online content. ***(Applicable in Jalgaon jurisdiction)***

AMRJ

Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Single Blind Peer Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal

EISSN 2582-5429 / SJIF Impact- 5.67 / October 2024 / Special Issue 14 Volume III (A)

Index

Sr. No.	Title of the Papers	Name of The Authors	Page No.
1.	Ancient cultural recognition of transgender and characters in Hindu Mythology	**Prof. Ashish Ramchandra Gangurde**	**11**
2.	Teacher Role for Environmental Awareness and National Education Policy 2020	**Dr. Bhushan Vasantrao Kardile** **Dr. Kirti Dilip Chitte**	**16**
3	National Education Policy 2020 and Employment	**Dr. Kirti Dilip Chitte**	**19**
4	Murugan's Current Show Depicts the Indigence and Imbalance in society	**Hatode Rashtrapal Bapurao**	**23**
5	The Comparative Study of Lena Abraham in Alphabet Soup for Lovers and Mulund in The Better man A study of emotional vacuum in the Characters	**Dr. Jayant Ingale**	**26**
6	Quality Parameters of NEP-2020	**Dr. Usha Prashant Kshatriya**	**29**
7	An Ecocritical Perspective in Amitav Ghosh's Novel *In An Antique Land*	**Prof. Gopal M. Suryavanshi** **Dr. Bharat Sonar**	**33**
8	Innovation and Current Challenges of Doping in Sports	**Dr. Chand Khan Safdar Khan**	**36**
9	Online Learning: Challenges And New Strategies	**Prof. Shobha Dinesh Zhunjare** **Dr. Siddharth Ghatvisave**	**40**
10	Use of Artificial Intelligence in Education	**Mr. Balasaheb Panditrao Pawar** **DR. P. G. Sonawane**	**43**
11	National Education Policy – 2020: A Beginning of the New Era for Higher Education in India	**Mr. Rohit Ramkrushna Pawar**	**46**
12	The Use of Literary Devices in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's Half of a Yellow Sun and Purple Hibiscus	**Mr. Deepak Arjun Mali** **Dr.Umesh Gulabrao Patil**	**51**
13	NEP 2020 Merits and Demerits	**Dr. Jyoti M. Khandare**	**54**
14	*Bravely fought the Queen*: A study the issue of gays and the torture of female characters in the society	**Dr. Rajendra Raghunath Rajput**	**58**
15	E-Learning – Useful Technique for Effective Learning	**Dr. Amardeep P. Asolkar**	**63**
16	The Treatment of Multiculturalism in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's *'Americanah'*	**Dr. Umesh G. Patil** **Mr. Swapnil S. Gosavi**	**67**
17	Artificial intelligence in education	**Dr. Suman Tripathi**	**70**
18	The Objectification of Women in Rural Patriarchal Societies: A Study of Bhouri in the Film "*Bhouri*"	**Dr. Anjali K. Patil**	**73**
19	Modern Eductional Technology And It's Contribution In Teaching -Learning Process."	**Mr. Dipak A. Chaudhari.**	**76**
20	"Mental health among the police personnel from urban and rural area"	**Suvarna Rajendra Patil**	**79**
21	I.C.T. The Role of In Special Education	**Prof. Jadhav Yugandhara Kiran**	**82**

AMRJ

Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Single Blind Peer Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal

. EISSN 2582-5429 / SJIF Impact- 5.67 / October 2024 / Special Issue 14 Volume III (A)

Sr. No.	Title of the Papers	Name of The Authors	Page No.
22	Innovative Education for Global Citizenship: Promoting Critical Thinking, Creativity, Communication and Collaboration"	Yogita Ramesh Patil Dr. Poonam Bhimrao Waghmare	86
23	Sudha Murthy's Stories as a Reflection of Universal Human Values: A Literary Exploration	Ms. Suvarna S. More Prof. Dr Varsha S. Patil	90
24	National Education Policy (NEP 2020) Structure, Advantages and Disadvantages	Prof. Shaikh Sajid Shaikh Ajij Pinjari.	92
25	NEP 2020	Shilpa Patil Dr. Nilima D. Ambadkar	96
26	Online Language Teaching and Learning: A Critical Study	Mr. Sanjay Ganpatrao Kulkarni	100
27	NEP – 2020 Merits and Demerits	Shila Masram Dr. Nilima D. Ambadkar	104
28	Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam : Returning to Our Roots Theme – Cultivating Global Citizen Skills	Dr.Ashlesha Kulkarni	108
29	An exploration of contemporary relevance of William Wordsworth's select poems	Dr. Rvindra Shivaji Mali	110
30	Challenges Faced by Training and Placement Officers in Rural Areas	Mrs. Archana Manoj Jade	114
31	Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Education	Prajakta Gedam Dr. Nilima D. Ambadkar	120
32	NEP 2020 Merits & Demerits	Prof. Rajendra Uttamrao Doke	123
33	Use Of Artificial Intelligence In Education	Asst. Prof. Sarita Somnath Raut	128
34	Holistic Development: A Comprehensive Approach to Education and Well-being	Dr. Irfan Iqbal Shaikh	134
35	A Review of NEP 2020	Bina Surykant Pathak	137
36	Study Habits and Learning Strategies of Visually Impaired Students	Dr. Ishwar Narayan Songare	139
37	A Study of 50 hours of continuous professional development for Teachers, Head Teachers and Teacher Educators based on National Education Policy 2020.	Dr. Prachi Rahul Chaudhary.	141
38	Development of Quick Response (QR) Code Based Mind Mapping Learning Program for History and Study its Effectiveness on the Academic Performance of Higher Primary Level Students	Miss.Ankita S. Wankhade	144
39	The Transformative Power of Education in Modern India	Miss. Ashvini Ashok Kate	149
40	New Technology For Advanced Education	Priti Shingare	152

AMRJ
Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal
Single Blind Peer Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal
. EISSN 2582-5429 / SJIF Impact- 5.67 / October 2024 / Special Issue 14 Volume III (A)

33

Use Of Artificial Intelligence In Education

Asst. Prof. Sarita Somnath Raut
Pravra Medical Trust
Arts commerce and science college shevgaon

Abstract

Artificial intelligence (A.I.) is a multidisciplinary field aimed at automating tasks that currently need human intelligence. Despite its lack of general familiarity, artificial intelligence (AI) is a technology that is revolutionizing every aspect of life. This article aims to educate laypeople about AI and encourage them to utilize it as a tool in many disciplines to rethink how we combine data, analyze it, and make choices. We quickly covered what artificial intelligence (AI) is, how it works, and how it may be applied in our daily lives in this article.

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) is defined as the ability of an artificial entity to solve complicated problems using its own intelligence. Computer science and physiology are combined in Artificial Intelligence. In layman's terms, intelligence is the computational component of one's capacity to attain goals in the real world. Intelligence is defined as the capacity to think, envision, memorize, and comprehend, see patterns, make decisions, adapt to change, and learn from experience. Artificial intelligence is focused with making computers behave more human-like and in a fraction of the time it takes a person to do it. As a result, it is known as Artificial Intelligence. Artificial intelligence is also concerned with pushing the boundaries of practical computer science in the direction of systems that are adaptable, flexible, and capable of forming their own analyses and solution techniques by applying general knowledge to specific situations.

II. OVERVIEW OF AI

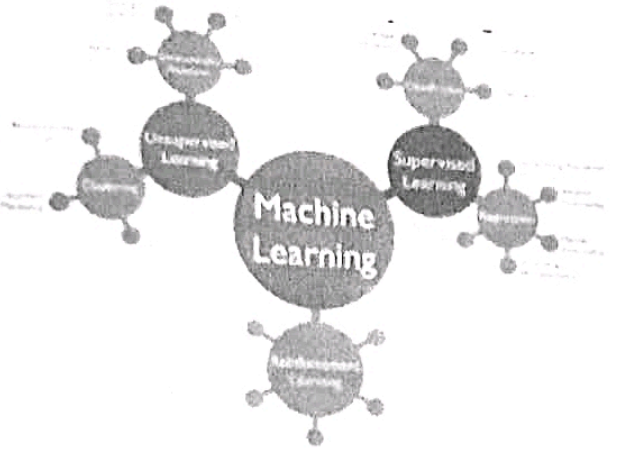
Machine or software intelligence is referred to as artificial intelligence. Perceive + Analyze + React = Intelligence. Artificial intelligence is a subject of computer science that is rapidly gaining popularity since it has improved human existence in a variety of ways. Artificial intelligence has substantially enhanced the performance of manufacturing and service systems during the previous two decades. Expert systems are a fast emerging technology that originated from artificial intelligence research. Intelligent machines will replace or augment human capabilities in many sectors in the future.

III. WORKING OF AI

AI is frequently misplaced on an island with robots and self-driving cars, according to popular belief. This method, however, overlooks one of artificial intelligence's most important practical applications: analyzing the massive volumes of data created every day. Insight gathering and job automation may be done at a previously inconceivable velocity and scale by carefully applying AI to particular activities. AI systems execute sophisticated searches through the mountains of data generated by people, deciphering both text and pictures to detect patterns in complicated data and then acting on their findings. Computer systems that can grasp the meaning of human language, learn from experience, and make predictions, thanks to cutting-edge technologies. Following are a few subfields of AI.

A. Machine Learning | Learning from experience:-

Machine learning, or ML, is an AI application that allows computers to automatically learn and grow from their experiences without having to be explicitly programmed. The goal of machine learning is to create algorithms that can analyze data and generate predictions. Machine learning is being utilized in the healthcare, pharma, and life sciences sectors to improve illness detection, medical picture interpretation, and medication acceleration, in addition to predicting what Netflix movies you would like.



B. Deep Learning | Self-educating machines:-

Artificial neural networks that learn by analyzing data are used in deep learning, which is a subset of machine learning. Artificial neural networks are designed to look like organic neural networks in the brain. Several layers of artificial neural networks collaborate to produce a single output from a large number of inputs, such as detecting a facial picture from a mosaic of tiles. The machines learn by receiving positive and negative reinforcement for the tasks they perform, which necessitates ongoing processing and reinforcement in order for them to advance.

C. Cognitive Computing | making inferences from context:-

Cognitive computing is another essential component of AI. Its purpose is to imitate and improve interaction between humans and machines. Cognitive computing seeks to recreate the human thought process in a computer model, in this case, by understanding human language and the meaning of images. Together, cognitive computing and artificial intelligence strive to endow Machines with human-like behaviors and information processing abilities. Another form of deep learning is speech recognition, which enables the voice assistant in phones to understand questions like, "Hey Siri, how does artificial intelligence work?"

D. Computer Vision | Understanding images:-

Computer vision is a method of interpreting image material, such as graphs, tables, and photographs within PDF documents, as well as other text and video, using deep learning and pattern recognition. Computer vision is a branch of artificial intelligence that allows computers to recognize, analyze, and interpret visual input. This technology's applications have already begun to transform areas such as research and development and healthcare. Computer Vision and machine learning are being used to analyze patients' x-ray images in order to diagnose patients faster.

IV. TYPES OF AI

A. AI type-1: Based on Capabilities

1. *Narrow AI:* Narrow AI is a sort of AI that is capable of doing a certain task intelligently. In the area of artificial intelligence, narrow AI is the most frequent and currently accessible AI. Because narrow AI is exclusively educated for one single activity, it cannot perform outside its field or boundaries. As a result, it's also known as "weak AI." When narrow AI reaches its boundaries, it might fail in unexpected ways. Apple Siri is an excellent example of Narrow AI, yet it only performs a restricted set of duties
2. *General AI:* General AI is a sort of intelligence that is capable of doing any intellectual work as well as a human. The goal of general AI is to create a system that can learn and reason like a person on its own *Super AI:* Super AI is a degree of system intelligence at

which machines may outsmart humans and execute any task better than humans with cognitive qualities. It's a result of AI in general

B. AI type-2 Based on Functionality

1. *Reactive Machines:* The most basic kinds of Artificial Intelligence are pure reactive robots. Such AI systems do not keep track of memories or previous experiences in order to make decisions in the future. These robots just consider current circumstances and respond in the best way feasible. Reactive machines, such as IBM's Deep Blue system, are one example. Alpha Go, developed by Google, is another example of reactive machines.
2. *Limited Memory:* This sort of AI, like Reactive Machines, has memory capabilities, allowing it to leverage prior data and experience to make better judgments in the future. This category encompasses the majority of the commonly used apps in our daily lives. These AI applications may be taught using a huge amount of training data stored in a reference model in their memory. Example: Many self-driving automobiles have limited memory technology. They save data like as GPS position, neighboring automobile speeds, the size/nature of barriers, and a hundred other types of data in order to drive like a person.
3. *Limited Memory:* While the first two categories of AI have been and continue to be abundant, the next two types of AI exist only as an idea or a work in progress for the time being. The next level of AI systems that researchers are actively working on is theory of mind AI. A theory of mind level AI will be able to identify the needs, emotions, beliefs, and mental processes of the creatures with whom it interacts. While artificial emotional intelligence is now a burgeoning business and a focus for prominent AI researchers, reaching the level of Theory of Mind AI would need advancements in other AI areas as well. Because AI computers will have to view humans as individuals whose brains may be changed by a variety of elements in order to genuinely grasp human needs, they will have to "understand" humans.
4. *Self-Awareness:* This is the last step of AI development, which exists only in theory at the moment. Self-aware AI is an AI that has matured to the point where it is so similar to the human brain that it has gained self-awareness. The ultimate goal of all AI research is and will always be to create this form of AI, which is decades, if not centuries, away from becoming a reality. This form of AI will not only be able to recognize and generate emotions in individuals with whom it interacts, but will also have its own emotions, wants, beliefs, and maybe goals. And this is the kind of AI that sceptics of the technology are concerned about. Although the growth of self-awareness has the potential to accelerate our progress as a civilization, it also has the potential to lead to disaster. This is because, once self-aware, AI may have ideals like self-preservation, which could either directly or indirectly mark the end of mankind, since such an entity could easily outmaneuver any human brain and create sophisticated schemes to take over humanity. The categorization of and Artificial Superintelligence (ASI) is an alternative method of classification that is more commonly used in tech jargon (ASI).

V. AI SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

A main thread runs through the artificial intelligence system, looping and calling each of the several modules. To determine the position and orientation of robots, the main system thread first connects with the visual system. Aside from the ball's location. The system then checks the referee's control of the game state. After that, the system invokes the AI module function, which provides the required robot movement position as well as extra actions to take. Following the specification of motions, the system calculates collision avoidance trajectories to prevent colliding with other robots. The algorithm then estimates the speed of each of the robots' four wheels. Finally, the system broadcasts communication packets corresponding to orders to take action via the transceiver. The following is a full description of each of the modules depicted in the above diagram:

A. Vision System Communication Module

This module offers vision system commands for the game scenario, which correlate to robot and ball coordinates, as well as robot angles, through packets.

B. Game Control Module

Through a serial interface, this module takes referee orders and returns the game's current status.

C. AI Module

This module gets the locations of the robots and the ball, as well as the orientations of the robots, the game state, the roles of the robots, the firing direction, and the field setup. The system uses all of this data to calculate each robot's future position and actions. The chosen approach is determined by the configuration of a tree containing all feasible actions. The activities are categorized based on their significance. One or more evaluations are utilized for each node in the tree. Each evaluation has a set of possible outcomes linked to a certain score.

D. User Interface Module

Positions, orientations, motor speeds, intended positions, ids, actions, game status, and referee instructions are all shown in real time for each robot in this module. Robot positions, orientations, desired locations, and actions are visually shown in an OpenGL-based GUI.

E. Simulation System

This module simulates the functioning of an artificial intelligence system without requiring the use of a real vision system or robotics. The artificial intelligence module may be used to debug and test activities. The construction of things that think using decision logic is referred to as intelligent object-based simulation. Simio, for example, selects jobs or resources using intelligent objects packed with decision logic. As a result, the item has intelligent behaviour that can predict future performances. The usage of intelligent objects in the context of AI in simulation emphasizes the integration of rule-based AI into simulation models. Manually developing complicated rule-based reasoning is a time-consuming operation, and the rule's performance is also determined by the creator's expertise level. AI, with a focus on the use of neural networks, eliminates the need for manual construction. Manually developing complicated rule-based reasoning is a time-consuming operation, and the rule's performance is also determined by the creator's expertise level.

F. Collision Detection Module

This module simulates the functioning of an artificial intelligence system without requiring the use of a real vision system or robotics. The artificial intelligence module may be used to debug and test activities. An infrared obstacle avoidance sensor with customizable detection distance is created for wheeled robot obstacle avoidance. One infrared transmitter and one detector make up the module. When an obstacle is in front of the sensor, the emitter's infrared light is reflected back to the receiver. A comparator squares the signal to generate a digital signal. The production is high when there are no obstacles. The output is low when an obstruction is within range. A potentiometer knob can be used to change the sensitivity.

G. Transceiver Communication Module

This module gets the speed of each robot motor as well as the activities to be performed. This module creates the packets that our transceiver sends out. It also ensures that communication is always active.

H. Omni-Directional Drive Control Module

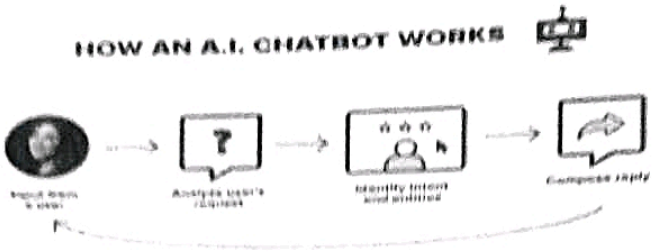
This module takes the movement vector, which includes linear and angular velocities, and calculates the speed of each of the four robot motors. This module calculates the speed of each motor for the robot's four omnidirectional wheels in order to travel in the correct direction.

VI. APPLICATIONS OF AI

There are many ways in which the average technology consumer interacts with artificial intelligence technologies in their daily lives, but most people don't realize what technologies actually use AI. Here are a few examples of artificial intelligence technologies that many people encounter in their lives.

A. Chat bots

If you've ever come across a chat bot on a website or social media messenger, it is powered by AI. Chat bots are one of the more simple examples of AI, since they are simply coded to send messages based on rules about how they should interact with users. Sort of an "if this, then that" type of programming.



???????D. *Healthcare*

Because of its crucial role in a productive, healthy society, healthcare is one of the most important areas in the larger landscape of big data. The use of AI in healthcare data can actually mean the difference between life and death. Doctors, nurses, and other healthcare personnel can benefit from artificial intelligence in their regular job. AI in healthcare may improve patient outcomes through improving preventative care and quality of life, as well as producing more accurate diagnosis and treatment regimens. By analyzing data from the government, healthcare, and other sources, AI can help anticipate and track the spread of contagious illnesses. As a result, AI has the potential to be a critical instrument in the fight against diseases and pandemics in global public health.

???????E. *Spam Filters*

Everyone who uses email knows about spam filters. Email inboxes are equipped with filters that send spam emails to a separate folder so they don't clutter users' inbox with useless messages. Spam filters also exist for phone calls, to filter out scammers and other spam phone calls. AI powers these spam filters by using previous knowledge of what spam emails or phone calls look like from a data perspective, and filtering out the ones that match.

???????G. *Search Engines*

Search engines have such huge databases that the only way they are able to sort through all of their potential results to show you the best results for your search is with AI. Search engine algorithms are some of the best examples of robust algorithms out there. For example, Google is said to use something like 200 data points to determine where each result ranks on each results page. With billions of pages in their database, that is a lot of data running through their algorithm with every query.

???????H. *Self-driving cars*

Although fully self-driving cars aren't widely available yet, they are well in the works with multiple companies, and some self-driving features are already available in cars today. Companies like Google and Uber are vying to be the first to develop a consumer-ready self-driving car, but you can already buy cars with sensors that alert you to close objects, break automatically, and can parallel park themselves. Just like how AI can detect cancer better than the human eye, self-driving cars can probably drive better than a lot of humans too.

VII. ADVANTAGES OF AI

A. Reduction in Human Error

Because people make mistakes from time to time, the term "human error" was coined. Computers, on the other hand, do not make these errors if they are correctly programmed. Artificial intelligence makes choices based on previously obtained data and a set of algorithms. As a result, mistakes are decreased, and the prospect of achieving better precision and accuracy is increased.

- *For Example:* AI has removed the bulk of human mistake in weather forecasting.

B. Takes risks instead of Humans

One of the most significant advantages of artificial intelligence is this. By constructing an AI Robot that can do the dangerous tasks for us, we can transcend many of humanity's risky limits. It can be

utilized efficiently in every type of natural or man-made disaster, whether it is travelling on Mars, defusing a bomb, exploring the deepest regions of the oceans, mining for coal and oil

VIII. DISADVANTAGES OF AI

1. *High Cost of Implementation*

Setting up AI-based machines, computers, etc. entails huge costs given the complexity of engineering that goes into building one. Further, the astronomical expense doesn't stop there as repair and maintenance also run into thousands of dollars.

Conclusion

While concluding, it can be analyzed that AI has benefited computer science because it is the artificial psychology that made the machines to focus on the philosophical arguments. AI performs tasks faster than human beings and the major goal of artificial intelligence is to create the technology in an intelligent manner. It is proved that artificial intelligence is the computer knowledge that has human traits, however, these computers and robots help the environment to grow, and they respond rationally to help human beings. AI has already impacted lives of people in various fields and will surely continue to do more in the future.

References

1. https://idhjournal.com/article/S2468-0451 (18)30144-5/full text
2. https://towardsdatascience.com/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-artificial-intelligence-182a5ef6588c
3. https://www.forbes.com/sites/cognitiveworld/2019/06/19/7-types-of-artificial-intelligence/?sh=453e91f0233e
4. https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/news/story/robots-teachers-bengaluru-schools-artificial-intelligence-ai-divd-1594366-2019-09-02
5. https://www.exametc.com/magazine/details.php?id=521