IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIS A VIS EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS

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Introduction:

Education is the system that has its trace since ancient period. Gurukul system is well known to the world which was the way of imparting education in ancient India. Teachers were the saints and priests who taught Vedas and many scriptures teaching religion. The educational system in Vedic period was substituted by Mughal system. Tughlaq, Akbar till Aurangzeb education made great progress. However, death of Aurangzeb and fall of Mughal dynasty caused a huge loss to existing educational system. British Raj brought a lot of changes to the existing educational system in India. However, Indian freedom fighters were not much impressed with the westernization of education.Mahatma Gandhi in his speech said "The beautiful tree of education in India is cut down by the western education sys-tem." He stated this while attending round table conference in the year 1931-32. That beautiful tree did mean the informal educational system pre-vailing in India which was changed to enclosed classrooms.Later the whole system faced a makeover. The syllabus, the language, the classrooms, the examinations and many more experienced the change in their patterns. In Gandhiji's words "it's unfortunate that the speeches and lectures delivered to countrymen is in a language which is foreign to we all." Though technological use became habitual and more familiar in 1950s, however introduction of technology in educating people was introduced during world war II where educational films were introduced to train the soldiers. Later decade experienced radical increase in use of technology in education. Various tools such as digital classroom, class blogs, digital

whiteboards, digital games and online study tools drenched the system. However, all of these needed human interferences. Then educational application and online classrooms took front seats in the market. This was all well and under control due to human support. These patented inventions were boon for the educational system with many criticisms on their way.
Artificial Intelligence:
Everything till then was handled and controlled by human. Intelligence was the word only associated with humans. Everything spoken about was human intelligence. Artificial intelligence was not yet spoken about. The technology about creating a machine that functions without human interference, the capacity of computer to imitate the intelligent human behavior. A fiction play introduced the word artificial intelligence. In 1920, a science fiction play called

RossumoviUniverzálníRoboti changed the world of fiction. The term Robot was first time used for one of its leading characters. This took up to some serious considerations and fiction turned to be a reality. The very first workshop on artificial intelligence was held in 1956. This was the point when creators i.e humans started engineering artificial intelligence through robots. Through the efforts of human, the very first robot called 'Unimate' was created and invented. This starting point now has reached to the extent that there exists a robot acquiring a citizenship of a State. Sophia is the first robot that holds a citizenship of Saudi Arabia. Sophia is considered as not as a simple robot but an advancement in robotic science and artificial intelligence. It is termed as "Humanoid Robot".

Artificial Intelligence in Education:
Artificial Intelligence have entered almost every sector. Education is no exception to this. It has entered education sector through many windows viz, Humanoids, Software, Gaming, Chatbots, Auto tutors, Cloud learning, Machine learning and many more. There are many companies like Content Technologies and Carnegie Technologies who arein developing an artificially intelligent programs for educational assistance.
Sara is a humanoid who assist people in gathering information for her human users as well as making it easy for her human users to learn new subjects with comfort. This is what our teachers or educational system exactly does for us. Precisely what our educational system does for us is provide a syllabus, provide study material to learn the concepts and provide teachers as assistants to understand those concepts easily. Today, Sara does this all for us. It not only collects the data but also explains it to the user in the simplest possible way which it finds, after interacting with the users. And all it does is through social reasoning! Educational applications and software have come up with different platform

to educate people. Ocado is a kind of a game or quizzes involving Artificial Intelligence that makes a secondary student understand algorithm designs. Today, games and quiz apps are quite common to make educational concept easy to understand. This is only possible with recurrent use of artificial intelligence. These applications using such technology assist the students to comprehend the terms and also stipulate the correct postulates in case assessments.

Globalization have brought the world closer and nearer. World is the platform to explore self. Unlike the yesteryears one need not sit in a classroom and study the curriculum. Today, one can be at any location to pursue education. The traditional classrooms have vacated their places for the virtual ones. Virtual classrooms not only have the correspondence to lecture delivery but the assessment of every students is taken care by the Artificial intelligence. The designing of the courses, mechanizing quiz, assembling and string books including E-Books, constructing tests papers and many are supplemented by use of artificial intelligence in the classroom. Due to these and many reasons artificial intelligence have in multiple ways replaced the teacher in a classroom.

Chatbot isn't new today! Since every person knows few artificial characters named Siri, Google, Alexa etc. these too are the chatbots that can find a playlist of your choice, applaud for your performances and even find your missing phone. However, these chatbots perform a significant role in educational fields. Chatbots are used to assess student's performance, his/her attendance, to make student understand the concepts, to give student a quality feedback etc. Chatbot make a student learn a foreign language in seconds.

Educational rights vis a vis Human rights

Education is the inseparable part of humans. Human cannot evolve without learning. It is through experiences and learning humans have shown tremendous progress. Learning is inevitably associated with education. Both are used synonymously numerous times. As discussed in first part of the article education system has gone through a lot of progress and has been inexorable part of human progress. International efforts to ensure the right of education are tremendous. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966 ensures the right to education as one of the universal rights. Apart from this it also encourages the right of every human to enjoy benefits of scientific progress and its applicability. Earlier to this UDHR has guaranteed education right as one of the human rights. Convention on rights of children sustains right to education and enshrines free education to children under 18. United Nations have poured enormous efforts to safeguard educational rights. It effectively

guards the rights of all including the disabled too. Convention on rights of persons with disabilities, 2006 verifies those efforts of UN to promote educational rights of children from normal to disabled. International enthusiasm seems to be impeccable. However, Indian domestic enactments with the grundnorm, Constitution of India, too have put perceptible labours to safeguard educational rights of citizens. It's just not the legislative actions but executive and judicial too, to protect right to education. Domestically, there are commendable efforts by legislature in safeguarding these rights, by adopting appropriate enactments and by judiciary, through apt interpretations.

Educational rights under Indian Constitution

Preamble of our Constitution promises equality; social, economic and political. Hence, it is not only the fundamental right enshrined in every citizen but duty imposed on the state to fulfill these promises. Right to education has been ensured by article 21A of Indian Constitution. This article provides the right to free education for children between the age of six to fourteen. Thereby, concluding right to primary and secondary education is a fundamental right. This right not only confines itself to free education but is further interpreted as inclusive of right to safe environment in the school. Hon'ble Supreme Court has considered infrastructure of the schools, too as one of the significant

measures for enforcing article 21A. Further our constitution imposes a duty on State and the parents of every child to provide them opportunity and access to free education. Apparently, these rights were considered to be applicable at junior levels but Mohini Jain's case changed this scenario by enforcing this right in higher education as well. The law of land imposes duty on the State to ensure protection to right to education envisaged by article 21A.

Article 29 of Indian Constitution envisages cultural rights. Indian Constitution makes special efforts to protect the rights of the citizens to preserve their language, script and culture through establishing their own educational institutions. TMA Pai's judgment has laid down a simple principle of providing education by establishing minority institutions for preserving not only religious identity but also to preserve linguistic individuality. Thereby, upholding a principle "education and culture are complementary". Hence, one can preserve his/her culture, script or language through imparting education through it by establishing educational institution for fulfilling the very purpose. Therefore, Hon'ble Supreme Court has clubbed these two rights under single head "Educational and Cultural Rights".

However, education has drastically transformed in twenty first century. Cultural approach to education seems

to be a past. Technological interference has become more complex due to admission of artificial intelligence in this field. Impact of Artificial intelligence has shown mixed responses. However, the impact is power packed. Impact of Artificial Intelligence on educational rights:

Education remains a basic human right. Impact of Artificial Intelligence though is more influential on higher education, it is spreading contagiously. Already grabbed the higher education far aren't those days where elementary education shall be engulfed by Artificial Intelligence. Impact of it shall be seen in many viewpoints. Firstly, books and traditional mode of learning shall be swiped off. This will result in lesser libraries and lack of reading abilities. Books, since ancient India, have been a rich source of learning. This source shall be replaced by e-books. Replacement of books with electronic books shall cause health issues especially, strained eyes. Apart from these e-books are easy to hack. Secondly, virtual environment in the classroom has proved to major source of distraction due to lack of classroom control. Artificial intelligence makes laptops, tablets or screens self-sufficient and hence absence of human interference leads to indiscipline. Thirdly, instant support through Artificial intelligence make the students dependent on it completely which results into addiction, laziness, lack of confidence, lack of knowledge and lack of self-

dependency. Fourthly, due to quick access to all queries, less respect towards teachers is a major concern. Another significant drawback of artificial intelligence is malfunctioning, which leads to wrong information. This causes unwarranted loss to the student. The most precarious effect on student is less interest in writing. This results in weak analytical and descriptive skills amongst the students. While typing wrong spelling Artificial intelligent effortlessly corrects the spelling hence, affecting the spell building capacity of the student. Additional consequence of artificial intelligence is only unitary method of teaching is followed, while in traditional way teacher follows different methods for different students depending on the understanding capacity. The last and most devastating effect of artificial intelligence is, its high-tech feature demands lot of expenditure. Therefore, it is affordable by fewer and hence is against the very fundamental concept of human rights.

Conclusion

The effect of Artificial Intelligence on educational rights seems to be dreadful. It not only deprives the downtrodden from education but also discourage the them from pursuing education. This results in lack of overall personality development. Artificial Intelligence needs tremendous investment and hence, puts a pressure on States to fulfill the imposed duties on

them. This makes the government a failure which further leads to intolerance. Technological dependency fractures the cultural values and ethics. Thereby, creating rift between educational system and culture. This results in miscarriage of justice to the student. Education has always remained a source of building ethics through the teacher. However, absence of teacher shall deprive students from imbibing these values, resulting in increasing failure rates in the society. All these go against the very foundational cause of making education as a fundamental right. In future education, under influence of artificial intelligence, might be accessible only to the wealthy, thereby bringing in inequalities and discriminations. Hence, there is a need to restrict and narrow, the use of artificial intelligence in educational field.

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