

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TOWARDS TEACHING AND LEARNING



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Artificial Intelligence: A Multidisciplinary Approach towards Teaching and Learning

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD I	i
FOREWORD II	ii
PREFACE	iii
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS	iv
CHAPTER I THE EVOLUTION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FROM PHILOSOPHY TO NEW FRONTIER	1
<i>Manisha Singh, Arbind K. Jha, Tahmeena Khan and Saman Raza</i>	
INTRODUCTION	1
THE HISTORY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)	2
PHILOSOPHY AND AI: A PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNEY	4
PHILOSOPHICAL CONSIDERATION OF AI	5
Metaphysics and AI	5
Epistemology and AI	6
Axiology and AI	7
Framework of AI	9
HUMAN-MACHINE TEAMING FRAMEWORK	10
FORMS OF AI	11
Based on Capabilities	12
<i>Artificial Narrow Intelligence</i>	12
<i>Artificial General Intelligence</i>	12
<i>Artificial Super Intelligence</i>	12
<i>Generative AI</i>	13
Based on Functionality Artificial Intelligence	13
<i>Reactive Machines</i>	13
<i>Limited AI</i>	14
<i>Theory of Mind AI</i>	14
<i>Self-aware AI</i>	15
<i>Some other forms of AI</i>	15
AI AND NEW FRONTIERS	16
AI and Medical Science	17
AI and Life Science	17
AI and Mathematics	17
AI and Architecture	18
AI and Environmental Science	18
AI in Education	18
AI in Research	19
<i>ChatGPT/Perplexity/GoogleBard</i>	19
<i>PDFgear</i>	19
<i>Wordvice AI</i>	19
<i>Consensus</i>	20
<i>Trinka</i>	20
<i>QuillBot AI</i>	20
<i>Page.AI</i>	21
<i>Zotero, EndNote Online, Mendeley, RefWorks, etc</i>	21
AI, HUMAN INTELLIGENCE AND HUMAN WISDOM	21
CONCLUDING REMARKS	22
REFERENCES	22

CHAPTER 2 ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND BIOINFORMATICS: A POWERFUL SYNERGY FOR DRUG DESIGN AND DISCOVERY	26
<i>Chanda Hemantha Manikumar Chakravarthi, Viswajit Mulpuru and Nidhi Mishra</i>	
INTRODUCTION	27
Overview of Machine Learning	27
<i>Supervised Learning</i>	27
<i>Unsupervised Learning</i>	27
<i>Reinforcement Learning</i>	27
Importance of Drug Design	27
<i>Challenges in Traditional Drug Discovery</i>	27
DATA ANALYSIS AND PREPROCESSING	28
Utilizing Biological Databases	28
<i>Omics Data Integration</i>	29
Data Cleaning and Feature Extraction	29
<i>Data Cleaning and Pre-processing</i>	29
<i>Feature Extraction Techniques</i>	30
Handling Imbalanced Datasets	30
<i>Oversampling and Undersampling</i>	30
<i>Advanced Algorithms for Imbalanced Data</i>	31
Addressing Batch Effects	31
<i>Definition of Batch Effects</i>	31
<i>Ensuring Consistency</i>	31
PREDICTIVE MODELLING	32
Classification Algorithms	32
<i>Support Vector Machines (SVM)</i>	32
<i>Random Forests</i>	33
<i>Neural Networks</i>	35
Regression Analysis	36
<i>Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship (QSAR)</i>	36
<i>Predicting Molecular Properties</i>	38
VIRTUAL SCREENING	40
Target Identification and Validation	40
<i>Omics Data Integration</i>	40
<i>Disease Gene Prediction</i>	41
<i>Expression Profiling and Differential Analysis</i>	41
<i>Pharmacogenomics</i>	41
<i>Text Mining and Literature Analysis</i>	41
<i>Validation through High-Throughput Screening (HTS)</i>	41
<i>Integration of Structural Biology Data</i>	42
Ligand-Based Virtual Screening Techniques	42
<i>Molecular Descriptors and Fingerprints</i>	42
<i>Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship (QSAR)</i>	43
<i>Machine Learning Classifiers</i>	43
<i>Pharmacophore Modeling</i>	43
<i>Chemical Similarity Networks</i>	43
<i>Ensemble Methods</i>	44
Structure-Based Virtual Screening	44
<i>Protein-Ligand Docking</i>	44
<i>Scoring Functions</i>	44
<i>Deep Learning in Binding Affinity Prediction</i>	45

<i>Machine Learning Filters</i>	45
<i>Consensus Scoring</i>	45
<i>Machine Learning for Binding Site Prediction</i>	45
<i>Fragment-Based Virtual Screening</i>	46
DE NOVO DRUG DESIGN	46
Generative Models in Drug Design	46
<i>Generative AI in bioinformatics</i>	46
<i>Generative AI in Drug Design</i>	46
<i>Generative AI revolutionizes Drug Discovery Processes</i>	47
<i>Variational Autoencoders (VAEs)</i>	47
<i>Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)</i>	47
Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) Networks	48
<i>Transformer-Based Models</i>	48
<i>Graph Generative Models</i>	48
<i>Conditional Generative Models</i>	48
<i>Transfer Learning in Generative Models</i>	49
Reinforcement Learning for Molecule Generation	49
<i>Objective Function Definition</i>	49
<i>Policy Networks</i>	49
<i>Action Space Representation</i>	50
<i>Monte Carlo Tree Search (MCTS)</i>	50
<i>Actor-Critic Models</i>	50
<i>Exploration Strategies</i>	50
<i>Transfer Learning and Pre-training</i>	50
DRUG REPURPOSING	51
Identifying New Indications for Existing Drugs	51
<i>Biological Data Integration</i>	51
<i>Drug Similarity and Similarity Networks</i>	51
<i>Disease Similarity and Phenotype Matching</i>	52
<i>Text Mining and Literature Analysis</i>	52
<i>Predictive Modeling for Drug-Disease Associations</i>	52
<i>Network Propagation Algorithms</i>	52
<i>Electronic Health Records (EHR) Analysis</i>	52
<i>Multi-Omics Data Integration</i>	53
Utilizing Machine Learning for Drug Repositioning	53
<i>Data Integration and Representation</i>	53
<i>Feature Extraction and Engineering</i>	53
<i>Predictive Modelling for Drug-Disease Associations</i>	54
<i>Network-Based Approaches</i>	54
<i>Deep Learning Models</i>	54
<i>Text Mining and Literature Analysis</i>	54
<i>Clinical Data Mining</i>	55
<i>Ensemble Learning</i>	55
PHARMACOPHORE MODELLING	55
Molecular Interaction Understanding	55
Drug Design and Optimization	56
Virtual Screening	56
Lead Identification and Optimization	56
Polypharmacology Analysis	56
Structure-Activity Relationship (SAR) Analysis	56
Fragment-Based Drug Design	56

Target Druggability Assessment	56
Pharmacokinetic and Toxicity Prediction	56
Adverse Effects Mitigation	56
<i>Feature Selection and Descriptor Generation</i>	57
<i>Training Data Generation</i>	57
<i>Enhanced Pharmacophore Screening</i>	57
<i>Predictive Pharmacophore Modeling</i>	57
<i>Polypharmacology Prediction</i>	58
<i>Druggability Assessment</i>	58
<i>Hybrid Approaches</i>	58
<i>Pharmacophore Optimization</i>	58
<i>Data-Driven Drug Design</i>	58
PERSONALIZED MEDICINE	59
Tailoring Treatments Based on Individual Genetic Profiles	59
<i>Importance and Benefits</i>	59
<i>Application of Machine Learning</i>	60
<i>Examples of Personalized Medicine Applications</i>	60
<i>Ethical and Regulatory Considerations</i>	61
<i>Future Directions</i>	61
Machine Learning in Patient Stratification	61
<i>Key Components of Patient Stratification</i>	62
<i>Importance and Benefits</i>	62
<i>Applications of Machine Learning</i>	62
<i>Examples of Patient Stratification</i>	63
<i>Challenges and Considerations</i>	63
<i>Future Directions</i>	63
CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS	64
Data Quality and Availability	64
<i>Data Quality Issues</i>	64
<i>Data Standardization and Integration</i>	64
<i>Limited Accessibility</i>	64
<i>Small Sample Sizes</i>	65
<i>Biological Variability</i>	65
<i>Ethical Considerations</i>	65
<i>Future Directions</i>	65
<i>Advancements in Personalized Medicine</i>	66
Ethical and Regulatory Considerations	66
<i>Patient Privacy and Informed Consent</i>	66
<i>Data Ownership and Sharing</i>	67
<i>Bias and Fairness in Models</i>	67
<i>Regulatory Compliance</i>	67
<i>Inclusivity in Research</i>	67
<i>Transparency in AI Decision-Making</i>	67
<i>Future Directions</i>	68
Emerging Technologies and Trends in Drug Design	69
<i>Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning</i>	69
<i>Quantum Computing</i>	69
<i>Structural Biology Advancements</i>	69
<i>Immunotherapy and Personalized Medicine</i>	69
<i>CRISPR and Gene Editing</i>	70
<i>Nanotechnology in Drug Delivery</i>	70

<i>Data Integration and Systems Biology</i>	70
<i>3D Printing in Drug Manufacturing</i>	70
<i>Blockchain for Data Security</i>	70
CONCLUDING REMARKS	71
Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning	72
<i>Quantum Computing</i>	72
<i>Immunoinformatics</i>	72
<i>CRISPR-Cas9 and Gene Editing</i>	72
<i>3D Bioprinting</i>	72
<i>Nanotechnology</i>	72
<i>RNA Therapeutics</i>	72
<i>Pharmacogenomics</i>	72
<i>Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR)</i>	72
<i>Blockchain in Drug Development</i>	72
<i>Metabolomics and Systems Biology</i>	72
<i>Synthetic Biology</i>	73
Potential Impact on the Pharmaceutical Industry	73
<i>Acceleration of Drug Discovery</i>	73
<i>Revolutionizing Vaccine Development</i>	73
<i>Precision Medicine and Personalized Therapies</i>	73
<i>Efficient Drug Testing and Development</i>	74
<i>Targeted Drug Delivery and Formulation</i>	74
<i>Innovations in RNA Therapeutics</i>	74
<i>Optimizing Drug Responses</i>	74
<i>Immersive Research Environments</i>	74
<i>Ensuring Data Integrity and Compliance</i>	74
<i>Comprehensive Understanding of Drug Impact</i>	74
<i>Biosynthesis and Customized Biological Systems</i>	74
REFERENCES	75

CHAPTER 3 ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ASSISTED TEACHING AND LEARNING AND RESEARCH OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

<i>Tahmeena Khan, Priya Mishra, Kulsum Hashmi, Saman Raza, Manisha Singh, Seema Joshi and Abdul Rahman Khan</i>	80
INTRODUCTION	81
Generative AI in Education	82
AI In Teaching, Learning and Academic Achievement	84
AI-Based Tools and Methodologies in Environmental/Geoscience Teaching	89
Different AI Techniques Used in Environment and Geosciences-Based Research	95
<i>Hazard Identification</i>	96
<i>Risk Assessment</i>	96
<i>Risk Evaluation</i>	97
<i>Decision Making</i>	97
<i>Earthquakes</i>	97
<i>Volcano</i>	97
<i>Landslide</i>	97
<i>Rainfall</i>	98
<i>Cyclones</i>	98
<i>Meteorological Drought</i>	98
<i>Wildfire</i>	98
<i>Dust storm</i>	99

<i>Anthropogenic Air Pollutants</i>	99
AI in Biosphere	99
Chat GP and Environmental Science	100
CHALLENGES IN AI IN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE BASED RESEARCH	101
Choosing a Suitable Model	101
Training Optimization	101
Data Preparation	101
Ethical Issues	102
CONCLUDING REMARKS	102
REFERENCES	102
CHAPTER 4 INTEGRATING AI APPROACHES IN TEACHING-LEARNING ASSOCIATED WITH THE MITIGATION OF AIR POLLUTION: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS	115
<i>Rahila Rahman Khan, Ahmad Faiz Minai and Rushda Sharf</i>	
INTRODUCTION	115
OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT STATE OF AIR POLLUTION AND ITS IMPACT	116
APPLICATIONS OF AI IN ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES	116
Environmental Monitoring	117
Climate Modeling	117
Biodiversity Conservation	117
Renewable Energy	118
POTENTIAL OF AI IN ADDRESSING AIR POLLUTION	118
Data Analysis and Prediction	118
Source Identification	118
Early Warning Systems	118
Policy Formulation	118
PROBLEMS WITH CONVENTIONAL AIR QUALITY MONITORING TECHNIQUES	120
Restricted Coverage	120
Temporal Limitations	120
High Installation and Maintenance Costs	120
Data Timeliness	120
AI-BASED AIR QUALITY MONITORING	120
Remote Sensing and Satellite Technology	120
Integration of Satellite Data	121
AI Algorithms for Data Analysis and Interpretation	121
Sensor Networks and IoT Devices	121
Deployment of Smart Sensors	121
Machine Learning for Sensor Data Analysis	121
UTILIZING AI FOR TIMELY INFORMATION	121
AI TECHNIQUES FOR IDENTIFYING AND QUANTIFYING POLLUTION SOURCES	122
Data Fusion and Integration	122
Chemical Mass Balance Models	122
Source Separation Algorithms	122
INCORPORATING AI INSIGHTS INTO CITY PLANNING FOR POLLUTION CONTROL	122
Zoning and Land Use Planning	122
Traffic Management	123
Emission Reduction Strategies	123
AI AND POLICY IMPLEMENTATION	123
OVERCOMING CHALLENGES IN POLICY IMPLEMENTATION	123
PUBLIC AWARENESS AND ENGAGEMENT	123

FUTURE INNOVATIONS AND RESEARCH DIRECTIONS	124
CONCLUDING REMARKS	124
REFERENCES	125
CHAPTER 5 APPLICATIONS OF NEURAL NETWORK IN PHYSICS: COSMOLOGY AND MOLECULAR DYNAMICS	128
<i>Vivekanand Mohapatra, Dhruv Agrawal and Shubhamshree Avishek</i>	
INTRODUCTION TO ML AND NEURAL NETWORK	128
MACHINE LEARNING IN 21-CM COSMOLOGY	132
Differential Brightness Temperature	134
Challenges in Observational Cosmology	136
Modelling the Foreground Signal	136
Modeling the Differential Brightness Temperature	136
Application of ANN in Cosmology	138
<i>Basic Architecture of ANN</i>	138
<i>Parameter Estimation using ANN</i>	139
INTRODUCTION TO MOLECULAR DYNAMICS SIMULATIONS	140
Recurrent Neural Networks	141
<i>Understanding Sequential Data Processing in RNNs</i>	142
<i>Integration of RNNs with Physics</i>	142
CONCLUDING REMARKS	144
REFERENCES	145
CHAPTER 6 ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN TEACHING AND LEARNING CHEMICAL SCIENCES	148
<i>Shahla Tanveer, Mariyam Tanveer and Ayesha Tanveer</i>	
INTRODUCTION	149
CHEMICAL REPRESENTATION OF ATOMS AND MOLECULES IN COMPUTER-UNDERSTANDABLE FORMAT	150
Molecular Graph Representation	150
Simplified Molecular Input Line Entry System (SMILES)	151
InChi	152
APPLICATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN CHEMICAL SCIENCES	153
Retrosynthesis	153
<i>Reactant Selection</i>	153
<i>Template Selection</i>	154
Prediction of Reaction Outcomes	156
Molecular Designing	157
<i>Simulator</i>	158
<i>Evaluator</i>	158
<i>Constraints</i>	158
<i>Specifications</i>	158
<i>GP (Genetic Programming)</i>	158
<i>Visualizer</i>	159
<i>Control Interface</i>	159
<i>Properties for Electronic Data</i>	159
<i>Pharmaceutical Applications</i>	159
<i>Reactive Properties and Catalyst Optimization</i>	159
<i>Structure and Docking Ability</i>	160
Molecular Property Prediction	160
ROLE OF GENERATIVE AI IN CHEMICAL SCIENCES	161
Benefits of Integrating Generative AI in Chemistry Learning and Teaching	162

<i>Enhanced Student Involvement</i>	162
<i>Instantaneous Answers and Assistance</i>	162
<i>Customised Learning</i>	162
<i>Promotion of Critical Thinking</i>	162
<i>Access to Extra Learning Resources</i>	162
<i>Facilitation of Continuous Learning</i>	163
<i>Reinforcement of Essential Knowledge</i>	163
<i>Supplementing Limited Resources</i>	163
Role of ChatGPT in Promoting Student Engagement and Active Learning	163
<i>Interactive Conversations</i>	163
<i>Instant Response and Feedback</i>	163
<i>Scaffolded Learning</i>	163
<i>Fostering Curiosity and Inquiry</i>	163
<i>Exploratory Learning</i>	164
<i>Adaptable Learning Environments</i>	164
<i>Active Problem-Solving</i>	164
<i>Fostering Discussion and Collaboration</i>	164
CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS	164
Underdeveloped Technologies	164
Lack of AI Skills	164
Inadequate Data	164
Trust and Transparency Concerns	165
Uncertain ROI	165
Data Bias	165
Limited Generalisation	165
High Computing Requirements	165
Ethical Concerns	165
Integration Challenges	165
FUTURE PROSPECTS	165
Accelerated Medication Discovery	166
Precision Medicine	166
Green Chemistry	166
Material Design and Discovery	166
Automation and Robots	166
Integration of Big Data	166
CONCLUDING REMARKS	166
REFERENCES	167
CHAPTER 7 AI TOOLS FOR TEACHING-LEARNING CHEMISTRY	173
<i>Saman Raza, Satya, Tahmeena Khan and Manisha Singh</i>	
INTRODUCTION	173
TYPES OF AI	174
GENERATIVE AI	176
APPLICATIONS OF AI IN CHEMISTRY	176
Prediction of Chemical Reactions	176
Drug Design	178
Material Design	180
Others	182
AI POWERED TOOLS AND APPLICATIONS FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING CHEMISTRY	182
Tutoring Systems using AI	183

Interactive Learning Platforms	183
ChatGPT	184
Smodin Chemistry Homework Solver	185
HyperWrite's Chemistry Assistant	185
SorSor	185
FormuTodo	186
STUDIES TO DETERMINE THE INFLUENCE OF AI IN LEARNING CHEMISTRY	186
THE BENEFITS OF USING AI FOR CHEMISTRY EDUCATION	188
DRAWBACKS AND CHALLENGES	188
CONCLUDING REMARKS	189
REFERENCES	189
CHAPTER 8 TRANSFORMATION IN THE WORLD OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS THROUGH AI	194
<i>Umang Tandon, Apoorva Tandon and Tarang Mehrotra</i>	
INTRODUCTION	195
Predictive Analytics	196
Operational Decision-Making	196
Strategic Integration	196
Operational Efficiency	197
Risk Mitigation	197
Ethical Imperatives	197
OBJECTIVE	197
Identifying and Synthesizing Key Findings from Existing Research	197
Addressing Gaps in Understanding AI's Impact on Commerce and Economics	198
AI IN ANALYTICS AND DECISION-MAKING	198
Predictive Analysis	198
Descriptive Analytics	201
Decision-Making Processes	203
ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF AI	205
RISK MITIGATION	206
Productivity Enhancement	207
Labour Dynamics	208
ADDRESSING INHERENT BIASES IN AI MODELS	209
Gender Bias	209
Racial Bias	210
Market Bias	210
Biases in Labor Markets	210
Policy Bias	210
RECTIFICATION PROCESSES	211
Data Diversification for Holistic Representation	212
Algorithmic Transparency: Unveiling the Black Box	212
Continuous Model Evaluation: The Lifeline of Bias Rectification	212
Stakeholder Collaboration: A Collective Approach	212
CONCLUDING REMARKS	213
REFERENCES	214
CHAPTER 9 TRANSFORMING ENGLISH PEDAGOGY WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: ENROUTE TO ENHANCED LANGUAGE LEARNING	216
<i>Leena Rajak, Sangeeta Chauhan and Sonu Bara</i>	
INTRODUCTION	217
What is Artificial Intelligence (AI)?	217

GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (GAI)	218
EVOLUTION PROCURED BY GENERATIVE AI IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION	219
English Language Education	220
Technology in Language Teaching	221
<i>Online Language Learning Platforms</i>	221
<i>Language Learning Apps</i>	222
<i>Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR)</i>	224
<i>Online Tutoring and Video Conferencing</i>	225
<i>Digital Language Resources</i>	225
<i>Interactive Whiteboards and Smartboards</i>	226
LANGUAGE LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (LMS)	226
Speech Recognition Technology	227
Educational Software and Apps	227
Social Media and Online Communities	228
Virtual Assistants for Language Learning	228
Intelligent Tutoring Systems	229
Natural Language Processing	229
Gamification and Interactive Learning	229
Accessibility and Inclusivity	230
The Role of Teachers	231
The Future of English Language Education	232
ROLE OF AI IN ENGLISH AND LANGUAGE LEARNING	232
Personalized Learning	233
Immediate Feedback	233
Enhanced Engagement	233
Accessibility	233
Language Analysis	233
Natural Language Processing (NLP)	233
Adaptive Assessment	234
24/7 Availability	234
Data-Driven Insights	234
Language Generation	234
CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AI TECHNOLOGY IN LANGUAGE LEARNING	234
Access and Equity	234
Quality of Content	235
Data Privacy and Security	235
Lack of Personalization Understanding	235
Integration with Traditional Pedagogy	235
Ethical Considerations	235
User Engagement and Motivation	236
Cost of Implementation	236
Adaptability and Continuous Improvement	236
Overreliance on Technology	236
FUTURE SCOPE	237
CONCLUDING REMARKS	238
REFERENCES	239

CHAPTER 10 REVOLUTIONIZING LEARNING LANDSCAPES: UNLEASHING THE POTENTIAL OF AI IN THE REALM OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH 242

Waseem Zahra and Gunjan Rautela

INTRODUCTION	243
ACADEMIC RESEARCH	243
THE ADVANCEMENT OF AI IN ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN THE 21ST CENTURY	244
ROLE OF AI IN REVOLUTIONIZING ACADEMIC RESEARCH	245
Using AI Techniques to Review the Literature and Gain Research Knowledge	246
AI in Writing Research Hypothesis	246
AI in Academic Writing	246
Applying AI to Data Analysis	247
Recommendation System	247
NAVIGATING THE RESEARCH JOURNEY WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE:	
ESSENTIAL STEPS	247
Define Research Objectives	247
Literature Review	248
Formulate Research Hypotheses or Questions	249
Data Collection	249
Data Preprocessing	249
Feature Engineering	249
Model Selection	249
Training and Validation	249
Evaluation	249
Analysis and Interpretation	249
Documentation and Reporting	250
Peer Review and Feedback	250
GENERATIVE AI (GENAI) IN ACADEMIC RESEARCH	250
KEY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED IN DATA ANALYSIS AND ANALYTICS	252
Natural Language Processing (NLP)	254
Machine Learning	254
Computer Vision	254
Deep Learning	254
Predictive Analytics	255
Reinforcement Learning	255
Clustering and Classification	255
Blockchain for Research Integrity	255
DIVERSE AI TOOLS FOR EMPOWERING ACADEMIC RESEARCH	255
NLTK (Natural Language Toolkit)	256
SpaCy	256
ChatGPT and GPT-3	256
TensorFlow and PyTorch	257
Scikit-learn	257
Zotero and Mendeley	257
Slack and Microsoft Teams	257
Matplotlib and Seaborn	257
Google Scholar	257
EXPLORING THE ADVANTAGES OF AI IN ACADEMIC RESEARCH	257
Data Analysis and Pattern Recognition	258
Accelerated Hypothesis Generation	258
Automation of Repetitive Tasks	258
Predictive Modelling and Forecasting	258
<i>Enhancing Personalized Learning</i>	258
<i>Improving Educational Outcomes</i>	259

<i>Addressing Educational Inequality</i>	259
A COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION OF CHALLENGES IN INTEGRATING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INTO ACADEMIC RESEARCH	260
Data Quality and Availability	260
Interpretability	260
High Computational Costs	260
Lack of Standardization	260
Lack of Technical Expertise	261
Ethical Considerations in Using AI in Academic Research	261
Data Privacy	261
Algorithmic Bias	261
Equity and Access	261
CONCLUDING REMARKS	262
REFERENCES	262
CHAPTER 11 FUTURE TRENDS AND INNOVATIONS IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	265
<i>Samiya Farooq and Pooja Mishra</i>	
INTRODUCTION	265
Stages of Artificial Intelligence	268
THEORETICAL BACKGROUND	268
AI and Education	268
Education for Understanding AI	268
The Use of AI in Education	269
Model Framework of Educational Landscape	269
REASONS TO ADDRESS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION	271
E-LEARNING TRENDS	272
Google Classroom	273
Collaborative Learning	273
MOOCs	273
Blended Learning	274
Gamification	274
TECHNOLOGIES WITH AI	274
Chatbots	274
Virtual Reality	274
Learning Management System	275
FUTURE TRENDS OF AI	275
Personalized Learning	275
Adaptive Learning Systems	276
Chatbots and Virtual Assistants	276
Gamification and AI	276
AI in Grading and Assessment	276
Predictive Analytics for Student Success	276
AI AS A PROMISING TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS	276
POLICIES FOR AI IN EDUCATION	277
AI ENABLES ADAPTIVITY IN LEARNING	279
INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	280
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: PROMISING APPLICATIONS AND POTENTIAL EFFECTIVENESS	281
Personalized Learning Opportunity	281
Delivery of Quality Content	282
Remote Learning	282

Curriculum Upgradation	283
Droupouts Management	283
Assessment Grading	283
Research Activities	283
CONCLUDING REMARKS	283
REFERENCES	284
SUBJECT INDEX	288

FOREWORD I

I feel immense pleasure to write a Foreword to the book titled “*Artificial Intelligence: A Multidisciplinary Approach towards Teaching and Learning*.” As we move further into the 21st century, the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in education is becoming increasingly important. In this book, the authors explore the ways in which AI can be used to enhance and support the teaching and learning process. They provide a comprehensive overview of the latest research and developments in this field and offer practical advice for educators looking to incorporate AI into their teaching practice. The authors are experts in their discipline and are full of bright ideas on how the field of AI can be infused into their discipline, and their insights are invaluable for anyone interested in this topic. They provide a clear and concise overview of the ways in which AI can be used to support individualized learning, provide diagnostic feedback, and improve teaching practice. They also address the philosophical perspectives associated with the use of AI in education.

This book is an important contribution to the field of education, and I am confident that it will be of great interest to educators, policymakers, and researchers alike. It provides a timely and insightful analysis of the ways in which AI is transforming the teaching and learning process, and offers practical guidance for those looking to incorporate AI into their own practice. I highly recommend this book to anyone interested in the future of education and the role that AI will play in shaping it.

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FOREWORD II

In the dynamic intersection of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and education, the field of chemical sciences is undergoing a remarkable transformation. This book provides an insightful exploration of how AI is reshaping both pedagogy and research in different disciplines. It delves into AI's role in enhancing learning experiences, accelerating research, and presenting new methodologies for understanding complex phenomena.

The authors bring to light the profound implications of AI applications, from personalized education paths to innovative solutions in different fields. They present a nuanced discussion on the potential and challenges of integrating AI, emphasizing the need for ethical considerations and the continued role of educators in guiding learning.

As AI becomes increasingly embedded in educational practices, its potential to enrich and transform learning is immense. This book invites readers to reflect on the future of education, the ethical deployment of technology, and the exciting possibilities at the nexus of AI and various educational streams. Let this be a starting point for educators, students, and researchers to navigate and contribute to the evolving landscape of AI in education.

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PREFACE

As we stand on the brink of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, AI has revolutionized and acted as a transformative force in redefining and reshaping industries, economies, and perhaps most significantly, education. The landscape of education is positioned for a paradigm shift with the infusion of AI. This book delves into the absorbing connection of AI and the teaching-learning process, exploring this constantly evolving association that has the potential to impact educators and learners in a way that is productive for them. The book is a compilation of 11 chapters from the contribution of different experts in their areas and therefore covers a rich account of insights, new frontiers, and collaboration across disciplines. Each chapter is constructed to be self-contained, permitting readers to dive in and out as per their own understanding.

The book begins with an introduction to AI, its roots in philosophy, its application in different disciplines, and most importantly an analysis of AI from the perspective of philosophy. The subsequent chapters will cover a spectrum of topics, which are constructed in a way that each chapter draws upon insights from various fields including biological science, physical sciences, mathematics, languages, environmental science, bio-informatics, chemical science, education, and research. The book examines the theoretical underpinnings of AI-assisted teaching-learning in different disciplines, explores the latest technological advancements, and offers practical strategies for integrating AI into the classroom. The chapters delve deeper, delivering a comprehensive in-depth analysis of the multi-faceted connection between AI and the teaching-learning process of different disciplines.

Our aim is to provide a rich tapestry of insights to educators, researchers, policymakers, and students, while encouraging cross-disciplinary dialogue and collaboration. We hope to empower stakeholders to harness the potential of technology while addressing the challenges it presents by fostering a deeper understanding of AI's impact on teaching and learning. This book would be useful for students, teachers, researchers, and academicians who look forward to the amalgamation of AI and education.

As the editors of this multidisciplinary book, we would like to thank the contributing authors for their time and expertise. We also want to thank the readers whose curiosity and commitment to advancing education through technology drive our ongoing investigation of this fascinating intersection.

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CHAPTER 1

The Evolution of Artificial Intelligence from Philosophy to New Frontier

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Abstract: In an era characterized by significant technical advancements in the field of Artificial Intelligence (AI), it is crucial to comprehend AI by considering its origins and future prospects. This chapter examines the historical origins of artificial intelligence (AI) and explores its relationship with philosophy. It also delves into the significant inquiries that philosophy poses regarding AI, encompassing its metaphysical, epistemological, and axiological dimensions. The chapter additionally provides an overview of the historical context of artificial intelligence (AI), its various manifestations, its theoretical underpinnings, and a framework that establishes a correlation between humans and machines, referred to as “Human-machine Teamwork.” The chapter also explores the importance of AI in several fields and illuminates emerging areas where artificial intelligence is also examined, giving rise to significant inquiries. The objective of this chapter is to offer comprehensive knowledge and a fresh viewpoint on the examination of AI by its users, producers, and designers.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Artificial wisdom, Education, Human wisdom, New frontiers, Philosophical considerations.

INTRODUCTION

AI is often thought of as “a system's ability to interpret external data correctly, to learn from such data, and to use that learning to achieve specific goals and tasks through flexible adaptation” [1]. Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the field of study and development focused on creating intelligent computers. Intelligence, in this context, is the ability of an entity to operate effectively and with anticipation within its surroundings [2]. AI, or artificial intelligence, refers to the intelligence

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exhibited by machines, as opposed to the natural intellect exhibited by people. The term AI is commonly employed to refer to machines that imitate human cognitive abilities, including learning, comprehension, logical thinking, and problem-solving [3].

THE HISTORY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)

The history of AI extends further than commonly acknowledged, encompassing various disciplines such as science and philosophy dating back to ancient Greece [4]. However, the term “artificial intelligence” was formally coined by John McCarthy in 1956 at the first academic meeting dedicated to the advancement of intelligent machines. Russel and Norvig [5] described it as the “genesis of artificial intelligence.” However, the quest to determine if machines may genuinely exhibit cognitive abilities commenced long before that. In his influential publication, Vannevar Bush presented a concept that enhances individuals' knowledge and comprehension [6]. Five years later, Alan Turing authored a paper discussing the concept of robots being capable of emulating human beings and exhibiting intelligent behaviors, such as playing Chess [7].

“Is it possible for machines to possess the ability to think?” Alan Turing posed this problem in his renowned article “Computing Machinery and Intelligence” [8]. In order to address this question, he believes it is necessary to provide a clear definition of thinking. Nevertheless, due to the arbitrary nature of thought, it proves challenging to precisely define or describe it. Turing subsequently introduced the Turing Indirect Method, which is an approach for assessing the capacity of a machine to engage in thinking. This method examines whether a machine can exhibit intellect that is indistinguishable from that of a human. When a machine successfully completes a test, it is classified as possessing artificial intelligence (AI). In the 1980s, the revival of artificial intelligence (AI) was propelled by the development of systems by multiple research institutes and universities. These systems were able to generate a set of essential rules based on expert knowledge, which in turn helped non-experts in making precise decisions. They are referred to as “expert systems.” Stanford University's MYCIN and Carnegie Mellon University's XCON are two prominent instances. The expert system utilized expert knowledge to generate logical rules, facilitating its ability to tackle practical issues for the initial instance. The comprehension that enhanced the intelligence of machines served as the foundation for AI research throughout this period. However, as time passed, the expert system became apparent with several disadvantages, such as privacy concerns, limited flexibility, limited variety, expensive maintenance expenses, and other issues. Concurrently, the Japanese government allocated substantial financial resources to the Fifth Generation Computer Project ultimately fell short of accomplishing the majority

of its initial objectives. Simultaneously, the Japanese government devoted significant financial resources towards the Fifth Generation Computer Project, which eventually fell short of attaining the majority of its initial objectives.

In 2006, Geoffrey Hinton and his colleagues achieved significant advancements in the field of artificial intelligence (AI) by introducing an innovative method for building neural networks with increased depth and a solution to address the problem of gradient vanishing during the training process. Consequently, there has been a resurgence in AI research, leading to the emergence of deep learning (DL) algorithms as a very active field within the realm of AI studies. Deep learning (DL) is a distinct subfield within the broader domain of machine learning (ML) that employs neural networks with multiple layers and places emphasis on the acquisition of representation knowledge. On the other hand, ML is a broader field within artificial intelligence (AI) where computers or programs may learn and acquire intelligence without the need for human interaction [9].

Langley emphasizes that one of the first concepts of AI was centered on “high-level cognition” [10]. AI lacks the ability to recognize concepts, perceive objects, or perform complex motor skills like most animals. However, it is designed with the capacity to engage in multi-step reasoning, comprehend natural language, create innovative artifacts, generate new plans to achieve goals, and even reason about its own reasoning. The term “strong AI” [11] is used to describe a form of artificial intelligence that exhibits a level of intelligence comparable to that of a human being. Another branch of AI, known as weak AI, differs in its approach to rule adherence. This pertains to how robots interact with rules. Rule-based decision-making is associated with narrow or weak artificial intelligence (AI), while rule-following decision-making is associated with general or strong AI. Wolfe argues that Strong AI entails computers creating and adhering to their own set of rules, a capability that is currently unattainable [12]. The main methodology focused on strong artificial intelligence (AI) is symbolic reasoning, which posits that computers are not merely arithmetic calculators but rather versatile symbol manipulators. According to Newell and Simon's physical symbol system concept, intelligent behavior seems to necessitate the capacity to understand and alter symbolic structures [13]. Although this technique initially displayed potential, numerous disciplines of AI have subsequently abandoned it because of its inherent complexity and the limited advancements achieved in the 21st century. The timeline and feasibility of achieving strong AI are yet uncertain [14]. AI is described by two dimensions: one pertains to the process and reasoning part, while the other focuses on the behavior aspect. Both components of AI, namely thinking, problem-solving, and understanding, as well as behavioral changes, have equal significance. Table 1 illustrates four categorizations of the definition of AI [3].

Artificial Intelligence and Bioinformatics: A Powerful Synergy for Drug Design and Discovery

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Abstract: This chapter will emphasize the advances in artificial intelligence and bioinformatics to accelerate the drug design and discovery process. The field of artificial intelligence (AI) aims to develop machines and systems that can perform tasks that require human intelligence, such as learning, reasoning, and decision-making. One of the domains where AI has been applied is bioinformatics and computer-aided drug designing (CADD). Bioinformatics is an interdisciplinary field that uses computational methods to analyze biological data, such as genomic, proteomic sequences and structures, and gene expressions. CADD is the process of using computational tools to design and optimize new drugs or drug candidates based on their molecular properties and interactions with biological targets. AI can improve both bioinformatics and CADD by providing novel methods for data analysis, pattern recognition, feature extraction, prediction, optimization, and simulation. In this book chapter, we will review the current state-of-the-art and future challenges of AI in bioinformatics and CADD. We will discuss how AI can help solve some of the key problems in these fields, such as data integration, data quality, data interpretation, data visualization, data mining, data modelling, data validation, and data discovery. We will also highlight some of the ethical, social, and legal implications of using AI in bioinformatics and CADD, such as data privacy, data security, data ownership, data sharing, data governance, data accountability, and data responsibility.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Drug design, Drug discovery, Machine learning, Pharmacokinetics, PBPK, QSAR, Quantitative structure-activity relationship, Virtual screening.

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INTRODUCTION

Overview of Machine Learning

Machine learning involves the development of algorithms and models that enable computers to learn patterns from data without explicit programming. It leverages statistical techniques to empower systems to improve their performance on a specific task over time.

Supervised Learning

The algorithm is trained on a labelled dataset, where the input data is paired with the corresponding output.

Unsupervised Learning

The algorithm explores patterns and relationships within unlabelled data, uncovering hidden structures.

Reinforcement Learning

The model learns by interacting with an environment and receiving feedback in the form of rewards or penalties. In drug designing, machine learning plays a pivotal role by analyzing complex biological data, predicting molecular interactions, and assisting in the identification of potential drug candidates. Machine learning algorithms contribute to more efficient drug discovery processes, reducing time and costs associated with traditional methods [1, 2].

Importance of Drug Design

Drug design is a critical aspect of the pharmaceutical industry, aiming to develop effective and safe therapeutic compounds to treat various diseases. The process of drug design involves understanding the molecular mechanisms of diseases, identifying potential drug targets, and creating molecules that interact with these targets to modulate their activity [3].

Challenges in Traditional Drug Discovery

Traditional drug discovery methods often involve a trial-and-error approach, leading to lengthy and expensive processes with a high rate of failure. The advent of drug resistance, complex diseases, and the need for personalized medicine have underscored the importance of innovative approaches, such as those offered by machine learning in drug design. Machine learning applications in drug design bring efficiency by analysing vast datasets, identifying patterns, and predicting

molecular interactions. Accelerating the drug discovery process through computational methods helps researchers prioritize potential drug candidates, reducing the time and resources required for experimental validation. Efficient drug design has a direct impact on patient outcomes, providing new and more effective treatments for various medical conditions. Machine learning contributes to the development of targeted therapies, minimizing adverse effects and enhancing the overall efficacy of pharmaceutical interventions [4].

DATA ANALYSIS AND PREPROCESSING

Utilizing Biological Databases

Biological databases play a pivotal role in advancing drug design by providing a wealth of information related to molecular structures, interactions, and biological activities. Integrating data from these databases is instrumental in leveraging machine learning algorithms for more effective drug discovery and development [5].

PDB is a repository of experimentally determined three-dimensional structures of biological macromolecules. Utilizing PDB data allows researchers to understand the spatial arrangement of proteins and other biomolecules, aiding in the identification of potential drug targets. Algorithms can be trained on PDB data to recognize structural motifs, predict binding sites, and understand the conformational changes associated with ligand binding, contributing to virtual screening and molecular docking studies.

PubChem is a comprehensive database of chemical compounds and their biological activities. It provides a vast collection of chemical information, including compound structures, bioassay data, and references. Machine learning models can analyze PubChem data to predict the bioactivity of compounds, identify structure-activity relationships (SAR), and prioritize molecules for experimental validation based on their potential therapeutic relevance [6].

DrugBank contains detailed information about drug targets, drug interactions, and the chemical structures of approved drugs. Integrating DrugBank data aids in the identification of known drug-target associations and facilitates drug repurposing efforts. Algorithms trained on DrugBank data can predict potential drug-target interactions, assist in virtual screening, and contribute to the identification of novel therapeutic uses for existing drugs through repurposing.

Genomic and Proteomic Databases containing genomic and proteomic information provide insights into the genetic basis of diseases and the molecular pathways involved. Understanding these pathways is crucial for target

Artificial Intelligence Assisted Teaching and Learning and Research of Environmental Sciences

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Abstract: Artificial intelligence (AI) has become the latest tool in facilitating the computer-assisted teaching-learning process. The AI-based teaching system is viewed as a personalized one-on-one student-teacher interaction. AI in education is becoming more common and has received a lot of attention recently. This growing interest is likely to have a big impact on higher education. Many educators and educational authorities are considering integrating AI topics into K-12 curricula, to provide school students with insights into these evolving technologies. Recent studies on AI curricula have mostly concentrated on identifying which AI tools are better for student learning and what subject matter knowledge and abilities need to be taught. Since the goal of these studies was to promote information, they designed their curriculum with appropriate content, effective delivery methods, and strategies to increase students' competency levels. Environmental education seeks to explore natural processes and foster the development of skills and attitudes geared towards sustainability and the protection of the environment. Recently, AI has been widely used in geological, environmental, and related research. It can also assist in the exploration of energy resources and minerals. The use of AI in education teaching-learning and academic achievement has been elucidated in this chapter. This chapter also aims to explore the role of AI-assisted teaching of environmental sciences and how it impacts the overall learning experience. Understanding the role of AI in environmental sciences is very important as it can address crucial problems like climate change, early prediction of natural disasters, and many others. Currently, there is a need to develop accurate models at an affordable time and cost. Other than research, the implementation of AI in environmental education can lead to a change in students' aptitude and interest and can help in the development of sensitivity towards environmental protection.

Keywords: AI, Biosphere, Cyclones, Earthquakes, Teaching-learning, Environmental education, Landslides.

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INTRODUCTION

The field of environmental education involves studying and comprehending interactions between humans and natural and artificial environments. There are many aspects and areas covered under the umbrella of environmental sciences, which include pollution studies, energy allocation and conservation, studies related to population, urban and rural planning, and technology development. In a broader sense, environmental education encompasses elucidation of the different interactions between humans and their surroundings inclusive of culture and physical environment [1]. It also cultivates the necessary skills in a student for decision-making and self-behaviour regulations related to environmental quality. Through the attainment of environmental education, a person acquires knowledge and skills to collectively solve environmental problems [2] like betterment of environmental quality and development of self-behavioural principles in case of occurrence of any natural disaster. For these obvious reasons, it becomes very important and pertinent to include environmental sciences as part of the curriculum at different educational levels to inculcate problem-solving ability on environmental issues. The holistic environmental science education includes the following key concepts [3].

i) Knowledge Concept: Refers to understanding the environment and its characteristics, concepts of pollution and its maintenance and remediation, and intelligent and sensible use of environmental resources.

ii) Affection Concept: Refers to the inculcation of concerns towards environmental protection, and appreciation, and development of environmental ethics and values.

iii) Technical Concept: Refers to the prevention of environmental pollution and management and conservation of environmental resources and environmental protection behaviours.

The teaching-learning process has become advanced with the computers and internet having a strong communication ability for automated instructions. AI has emerged as the newest aid in computer computer-assisted teaching-learning process. It is a system that combines human intelligence and behaviours within a computer, aiding in problem-solving and comprehending natural language through learning and reasoning [4]. AI-based teaching systems can stimulate teachers to help in the whole teaching process and also assess the learners's learning conditions [5]. The AI-based teaching system is considered a personalized one-on-one instructional interaction between the student and the teacher [6]. The advent of AI-based teaching systems has shifted learning to be more student-centric, offering individualized teaching-learning experiences and

electronic books. This chapter aims to explore the role of AI-assisted teaching of environmental sciences and how it impacts the overall learning experience.

Generative AI in Education

Generative AI is a type of AI that uses deep learning and machine learning methods to create new data. In contrast to conventional tasks like regression and classification, generative AI can independently create new data, such as music, text, and images. The generative model, which simulates the possible distribution of data and produces new data that is comparable to the original data, is an essential part of generative AI. Generative AI has diverse applications such as natural language processing, music, and image generation [7]. Generative AI is a promising technology that can generate original content like images, text, and sound. The application of GenAI in educational environments is gaining popularity and it presents a variety of benefits and challenges. This particular issue addresses the management and integration of GenAI in education, including opportunities, best practices, and ethics. The opportunity for GenAI in teaching is enormous. GenAI utilizes algorithms and data to generate innovative content that enhances traditional teaching methods, making learning experiences more personalized and interactive [8].

AI is commonly described as the emulation of human intelligence in machines, designed to replicate human thought processes and imitate their behaviours. It is employed in the context of machines exhibiting attributes associated with the human mind [9]. The recent development and proliferation of the education system using AI have introduced both possibilities and challenges to different scientific domains. Although some believe that integrating AI into robotics would lead to technological unemployment, it has allowed research to expand into previously unknown fields and brought ease of execution, notably in areas like medical diagnostics [10]. The incorporation of AI with the widespread use of real-time data (Big Data) is advocated as a means to enhance education by providing more personalized, adaptable, inclusive, and captivating learning experiences. To achieve these advantages, governments, educational institutions, and technology organizations have been proactively exploring the integration of AI tools and platforms to enhance the efficiency of educational system monitoring. This aims to make the monitoring process more efficient, reducing administrative burdens, and more effective by providing timely, accurate, and informative indicators compared to current educational practices [11].

The use of AI in education is increasingly prevalent and has garnered significant attention in recent years. The 2018 Horizon report [12] emphasizes AI and adaptive learning technologies as notable advancements in educational

CHAPTER 4

Integrating AI Approaches in Teaching-Learning Associated with the Mitigation of Air Pollution: A Comprehensive Analysis

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Abstract: Pollution is a major hazard to ecosystems, human health, and the stability of the global climate. Acknowledging the shortcomings of traditional methods, this thorough examination investigates the incorporation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a revolutionary instrument for reducing air pollution. A summary of the current situation of air pollution is given in this chapter, with a focus on its significant effects. It provides an overview of AI's ability to address environmental issues and lays the groundwork for a full investigation of its uses. This chapter uses satellite technology, sensor networks, and remote sensing to demonstrate how AI is revolutionising air quality monitoring, predictive modelling, and early warning systems. It also emphasizes AI's ability to identify pollution sources, presenting methods for measuring pollution sources and incorporating AI findings into urban planning. It clarifies AI's critical role in influencing public involvement, awareness, and evidence-based policymaking. It provides examples of AI-driven air pollution solutions from around the world, together with best practices and insights into successful projects. It discusses privacy and equality issues as well as ethical issues related to AI in environmental monitoring. It also points the way for upcoming discoveries and lines of inquiry, enabling ongoing progress.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Air pollution, remote sensing, satellite technology.

INTRODUCTION

Air pollution is a serious worldwide issue that has an impact on climate change, environmental sustainability, and public health. The complexity and scope of air pollution are too great for traditional techniques of monitoring and managing the problem, especially as urbanization and industries continue to grow [1]. Within

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this framework, AI manifests as a revolutionary force, providing creative answers and perspectives to counteract the deleterious impacts of air pollution. AI which includes machine learning, data analytics, and sensor technologies, is revolutionizing our capacity to track, comprehend, and anticipate problems with air quality [2]. Through the use of AI, our goal is to investigate a wide range of applications, ranging from source identification and predictive modelling to real-time monitoring and policy advice.

This investigation explores the difficulties and moral dilemmas surrounding the use of AI in air pollution prevention in addition to evaluating the field's present stage of application. We aim to systematically analyze the possibilities, constraints, and future prospects of AI-driven solutions in creating a more hygienic and salubrious environment for future generations. Come along on this adventure with us as we explore the available AI solutions to reduce air pollution and work towards a resilient and sustainable future.

OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT STATE OF AIR POLLUTION AND ITS IMPACT

Air pollution is a worldwide environmental problem mostly caused by toxic compounds found in the Earth's atmosphere as a result of human activity. The main pollutants that are released from sources like industrial facilities, automobile emissions, and agricultural operations are particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and volatile organic compounds. Air pollution poses a serious risk to people who have respiratory conditions, such as asthma, bronchitis, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) [3]. Heart Attacks, strokes, and hypertension are among the cardiovascular problems associated with pollution exposure. It is well established that certain air pollutants, such as formaldehyde and benzene, raise the risk of developing cancer [4].

Air pollution damages plant and animal life in habitats, which lowers biodiversity. Pollutants have the ability to accumulate on land and in bodies of water, which can have an impact on aquatic ecosystems and soil quality [5]. Methane and carbon dioxide are two examples of atmospheric pollutants that contribute to the greenhouse effect, which causes climate change and global warming. Both locally and globally, air pollution can impact precipitation and weather patterns, which in turn affects the climate [6].

APPLICATIONS OF AI IN ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

In a variety of fields, AI has shown to be a potent instrument for tackling environmental problems. Its uses are found in many different industries depicted in Fig. (1), such as:

Environmental Monitoring

Artificial Intelligence is used to analyze massive volumes of data from sensors, satellites, and other sources in order to monitor environmental factors in real time, including deforestation, water quality, and air quality [7].

Climate Modeling

AI algorithms enhance climate models by processing complex data sets, improving accuracy in predicting climate patterns, and assisting in understanding the impacts of human activities on the environment [8].

Biodiversity Conservation

AI uses picture recognition and data analysis to help identify and track endangered species, which supports efforts to conserve biodiversity [9].

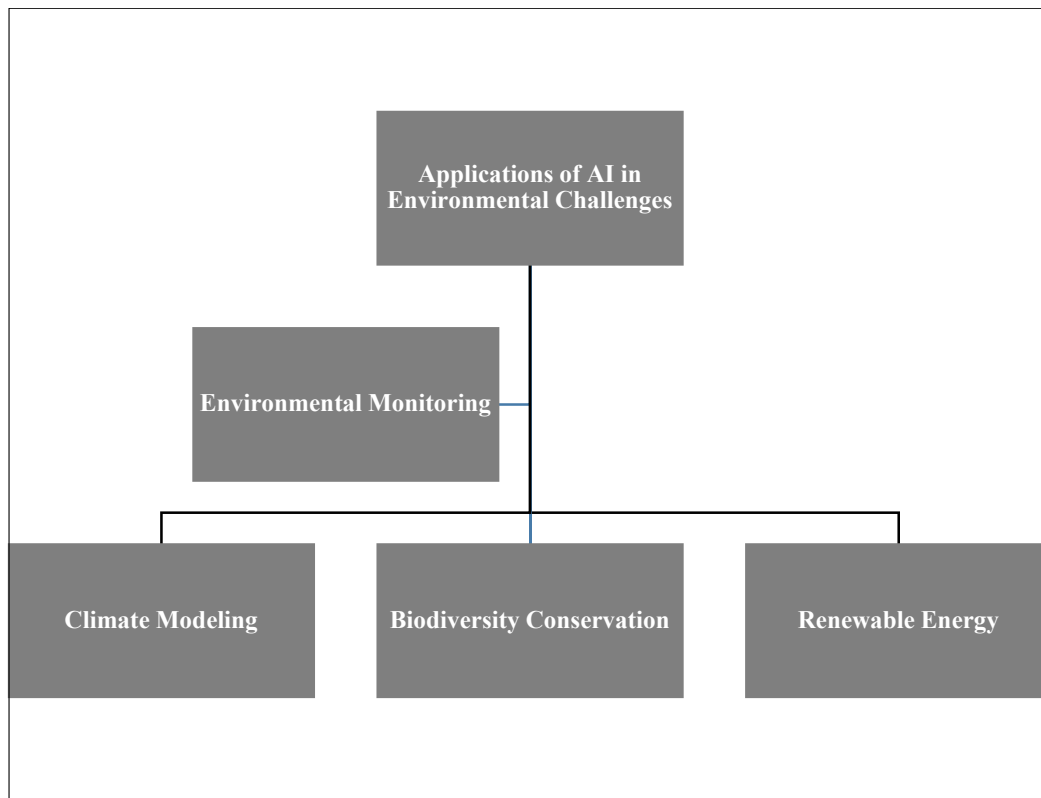


Fig. (1). Application of AI in different industries.

Applications of Neural Network in Physics: Cosmology and Molecular Dynamics

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Abstract: Understanding the underlying physics of a physical system at both the cosmological and molecular scales has been a focus of attention for decades. Modeling the system using ordinary and partial differential equations along with the Markov Chain Monte Carlo technique are the conventional methods being used. These methods have been proven to reconcile accurate results, however, they fail miserably when the physics is not completely known, which leads to the presence of a large number of free parameters in the model describing the system. Recently, conventional methods have been aided by the use of machine learning techniques to solve real-world problems, which include the use of artificial neural networks such as convolutional neural networks, generative adversarial networks, and random forests. The ability of these techniques to understand the complexity of a physical system and predict new physics solely from data has given a new edge to conventional methods. Their prevalent applications lie in parameter prediction, where available data is used to train a neural network model, and then physical quantities are predicted using the trained model. Classification is another fundamental aspect of machine learning that involves predicting the specific family or category to which the provided data pertains. These techniques find an essential place in physics, providing important insights into complex systems.

Keywords: Non-linear dynamics, Recurrent neural network, Reservoir computing, Transients.

INTRODUCTION TO ML AND NEURAL NETWORK

The history of machine learning that we know today is deeply rooted in the quest to simulate human intelligence. It has been a pivotal exploration ground for researchers for over half a century. From the perceptron developed by Frank

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Rosenblatt in the 1950s to the boom and subsequent winter of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the late 1980s, machine learning underwent a series of paradigm shifts [1]. The first concept of machine learning ever came into existence, was when a group of scientists proposed that machines can be programmed in a manner that can think rationally and make independent decisions [2]. In order to achieve such goals, certain methodologies were later developed that helped the machine to learn effectively. Eventually, these methodologies gained traction over time, and they evolved into machine learning and deep learning.

It was back in 1959 when Arthur Samuel coined the term machine learning when the term self-teaching computers was in the air [3]. Later in the year, with the idea of reinforcement learning, a model known as Cybertron was created in the early 1960s that was repeatedly trained for a prolonged period to recognize the pattern and assess incorrect decisions [4]. This led to the onset of the advancement of machine learning technology, and eventually, several resources were built to understand the patterns and algorithms associated as a whole. Although there was a gap witnessed between the 1960s and 1990s, it was only after the 2000s that there was a resurgence of machine learning, fueled by the confluence of the evolvement of big data, enhanced algorithms, and computational power [5]. Neural networks, inspired by the architecture of the human brain, emerged as the cornerstone of this renaissance, with deep learning models showcasing unprecedented capabilities in tasks ranging from image recognition to natural language processing.

Machine learning, neural networks, and deep learning all come under the concept of AI, as shown in Fig. (1). However, oftentimes, they are misunderstood as identical techniques. It is indeed necessary to bring out the distinct differences to understand the working principle of each individual concept.

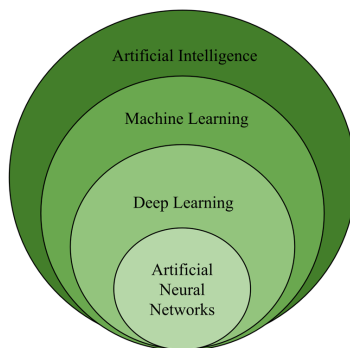


Fig. (1). Neural networks and Deep Learning as a subset of Machine Learning.

It can be easily understood as machine learning being the overarching concept, neural network resembling a specific architecture that is primarily inspired by the human brain, and deep learning is a subset of machine learning designed to focus on deep neural networks. It is all about creating a system that can learn from data, reducing the need for manual feature engineering. The principle of machine learning works under three forms of learning and processing data, *i.e.*, Supervised, Unsupervised, and Reinforcement Learning. As the name suggests, supervised learning is a methodology where discrete instructions are given to the machine to make it learn a job. Labelled datasets are used where input data is mapped with its corresponding output response, and the algorithm is trained subsequently so that it can learn to map data correctly. It was the initial phase from which the main idea of machine learning was shaped, but it came up with certain situations that raised challenges and prompted a shift towards other forms of learning, especially unsupervised learning. A few of the key concerns that came up with supervised learning were limited labelled data, the subjectivity of the labelling, assessing dynamic data, and lastly, privacy concerns. The algorithm of unsupervised learning is based on unlabeled data seeking to build a relationship among the data without any explicitly specific guidance. This can efficiently work on limited data sets, refrain from supervision, and easily form relationships between the data. One of the primary problems of supervised learning with subjecting the label can be efficiently tackled with the clustering method of unsupervised learning that identifies the inherent pattern without needing the initial predefined labels [6]. Another form of learning on which machine learning is based is reinforcement learning, where an agent independently learns to make decisions by interacting with a particular environment. The feedback in the form of reward and penalty is assigned to the agent's action, and based on that, it learns to take corrective actions over time. So, the continuous process of re-evaluating the self and refining the strategy to make better decisions is what reinforcement learning is based on. A diverse array of algorithms are routinely employed to address quests of tasks and challenges. Among these algorithms, prominent methodologies include neural networks, linear regression, logistic regression, clustering, decision trees, and random forest. Each algorithm is distinguished by its unique characteristics, and its applicability is contingent upon the specific nature of the problem at hand.

Neural networks, being a crucial subset of machine learning, provide a solid framework that adapts to several tasks and extracts meaningful representations of the input features. Inspired by the biological neural networks, it works on 4 primary grounds: neurons, layers, connections, and activation functions. The most fundamental building blocks of the entire concept of neural networks are neurons, which are simply nodes that receive input, compute, and then return an output. These are then organized into layers and have a connection with the next layer, having neurons forming a network. This network consists mainly of an input layer

Role of Artificial Intelligence in Teaching and Learning Chemical Sciences

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Abstract: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing our everyday tasks, and education has certainly not been left behind. AI harnesses technologies such as machine learning, natural language processing, and deep learning, to execute tasks and elevate our problem-solving capabilities. The infinite possibilities that arise due to interactions between atoms and molecules further leading to bond formation are nearly impossible for a human to comprehend. Thus, AI is playing a vital role in understanding chemistry by accelerating research, designing novel molecules, and optimizing processes. AI plays a diverse role, from assisting in drug discovery research to identifying new drug targets to supporting personalized learning experiences that aid students in their learning journeys. AI-powered adaptive learning system identifies a student's performance and tailor the learning requirements accordingly. Students receive real-time feedback and personalised content helping them to understand the concepts more easily. AI is being used to develop interactive simulations and customized learning programs to help students learn chemistry more efficiently. Virtual laboratories driven by AI provide a safe and reachable environment for hands-on experience. This allows students to be inquisitive about chemical reactions, molecular structures, and their spectroscopic analysis in a risk-free environment. Some examples include Chat GPT, which helps create a customized learning experience for students while helping them answer their queries, an AI-powered tutoring system known as Socratic, which helps the students learn chemistry concepts, and Molecules in Motion (an AI-powered simulation) to inspect the behaviour of molecules. This chapter discusses how the union of AI and chemical sciences has accelerated innovation in the field of chemistry and can further improve learning outcomes.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Chat GPT, Chemistry, Drug discovery, Deep learning, Material science, Machine learning, Natural language processing, Problem-solving, Research, Generative AI, Socratic, Simulations, Tutoring system, Virtual laboratory.

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INTRODUCTION

Over the past two decades, machine learning and artificial Intelligence have gained widespread use due to advanced algorithms and cost-effective technology [1]. Big Data and powerful data mining algorithms have led to significant changes in various industries, including biotechnology and pharmaceuticals, due to advancements in technology [2, 3]. Machine learning is revolutionizing chemistry by providing detailed insights into chemical systems, saving time, computer power, and materials needed for various experimental and theoretical investigations [4, 5]. Machine learning is utilized for identifying underlying structures and providing insightful chemical information with less data and experimentation than traditional research methods due to its quick learning speed and ability to uncover novel perspectives [6].

The integration of AI and computational technologies is revolutionizing chemistry education by enabling personalized learning and research opportunities [7, 8]. AI enhances chemistry education by adjusting the learning pace and material based on student behaviour and preferences, ensuring comprehensive comprehension before introducing new content, thereby enhancing the learning experience [9, 10]. Artificial Intelligence and computational technologies are revolutionizing chemistry education through adaptive tests, real-time feedback, and personalized learning, enabling educators to make data-driven judgments for quality instruction [11]. AI and computational technologies in chemistry teaching foster creativity and teamwork, enabling accurate prediction of molecule and material properties through sophisticated methods like quantum chemistry simulations [12, 13].

OpenAI's ChatGPT is a powerful natural language processing model that utilizes the transformer architecture and pre-trains on large amounts of text data [14 - 16]. OpenAI's ChatGPT is a significant AI innovation, significantly contributing to advancements in deep learning and natural language processing [17, 18]. There are varied views on AI chatbots like ChatGPT in education, with some educators being cautious and others embracing and integrating them into their teaching methods [19]. Teachers embrace remote learning for a tech-driven future, highlighting Google's "Bard" AI chatbot's competitiveness and its numerous educational applications that enhance academic results and quality [20, 21]. Education critics express concerns about ChatGPT, including cheating risks, unethical applications, and assessment effects, with cultural biases from English-centric data, and complex ethical issues in AI teaching [22, 23].

CHEMICAL REPRESENTATION OF ATOMS AND MOLECULES IN COMPUTER-UNDERSTANDABLE FORMAT

Traditional molecular portrayals utilize structure diagrams, but computer processing necessitates computer-interpretable forms with topological or spatial features [24, 25]. Three types of present representations include weighted graphs, vectors and tensors, and discrete representations like text, with common techniques including atomic coordinates, graph representations, SMILES, and InChI.

Molecular Graph Representation

The adjacency matrix A illustrated in Fig. (1) indicating bond presence between nodes in a molecular graph, uses a binary system ($a_{ij} = 1$ for bond, $a_{ij} = 0$ for no bond). Node identity is conveyed through a node features matrix X , and bond identity through an edge features matrix E , both with customizable feature encodings. While common, one-hot encoding is not mandatory, but note that these matrices are not compact, scaling with the square of the number of atoms [26].

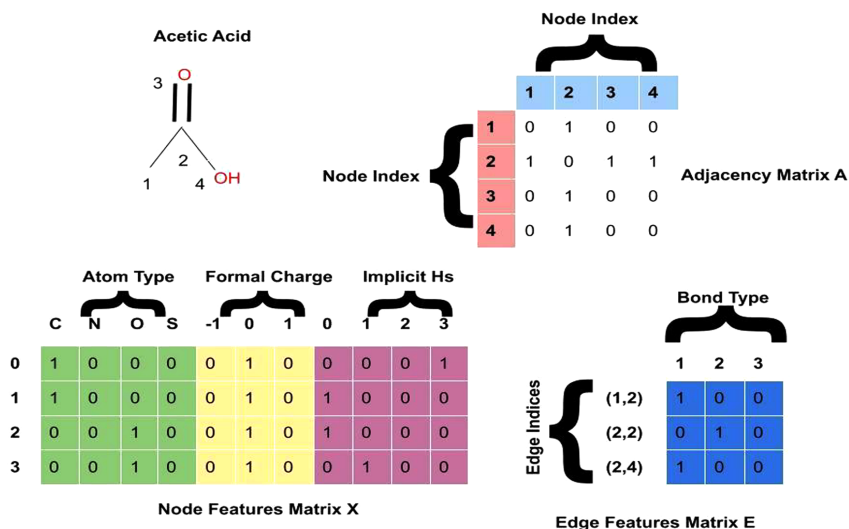


Fig. (1). SMILES Representation.

Molecular representations, particularly graphs, offer a 2D structure for 3D data, recording spatial information in edge features and node characteristics matrix. This feature surpasses linear notations and makes molecular subgraphs interpretable, distinguishing them from text notations like SMILES. Edge-specific information, like bond length, can be recorded in the edge features matrix (E) or node characteristics matrix (X) [27].

CHAPTER 7**AI Tools for Teaching-Learning Chemistry****Saman Raza^{1,*}, Satya¹, Tahmeena Khan² and Manisha Singh³**¹ Department of Chemistry, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, U.P., India² Department of Chemistry, Integral University, Lucknow, U.P., India³ Department of Education, Integral University, Lucknow, U.P., India

Abstract: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is quickly becoming ubiquitous, with applications in all spheres of life. The education sector is also not untouched, in fact students are now relying on AI tools for studying, doing homework, making assignments and reports, and preparing for exams. Teachers are also using AI tools to enhance classwork and assessments. The use of AI in chemistry education is rapidly growing and many AI tools are proving to be quite useful in this regard. However, chemistry being a vast subject with lots of concepts, laws, formulae, reactions, and applications, requires deep understanding and comprehension, which is a challenge for these tools as they are not always accurate and consistent in providing answers. The present chapter gives a brief account of the uses of AI in chemistry, with teaching-learning chemistry, in particular. It explores the advantages and disadvantages of using AI in chemistry education and how AI can be incorporated in classrooms.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Chatbots, Chemistry education, ChatGPT, Generative AI.

INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence is defined as machine-based intelligence. When a computer exhibits cognitive behavior related to humans, such learning or problem-solving is referred to by this term [1]. That is, a machine that replicates human intelligence could be considered artificial intelligence [2]. It plays a crucial role in the technology sector, enabling cost-effective data collection and analysis within a secure environment [3].

With diverse applications ranging from natural language processing to search algorithms, reasoning, strategy formulation, machine learning, and deep learning,

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AI has the capacity to adapt objects to meet its specific requirements [4] (Fig. 1). In the engineering and chemical fields, AI, along with well-established technologies like machine learning, proves beneficial for learning and predicting novel material properties [6].

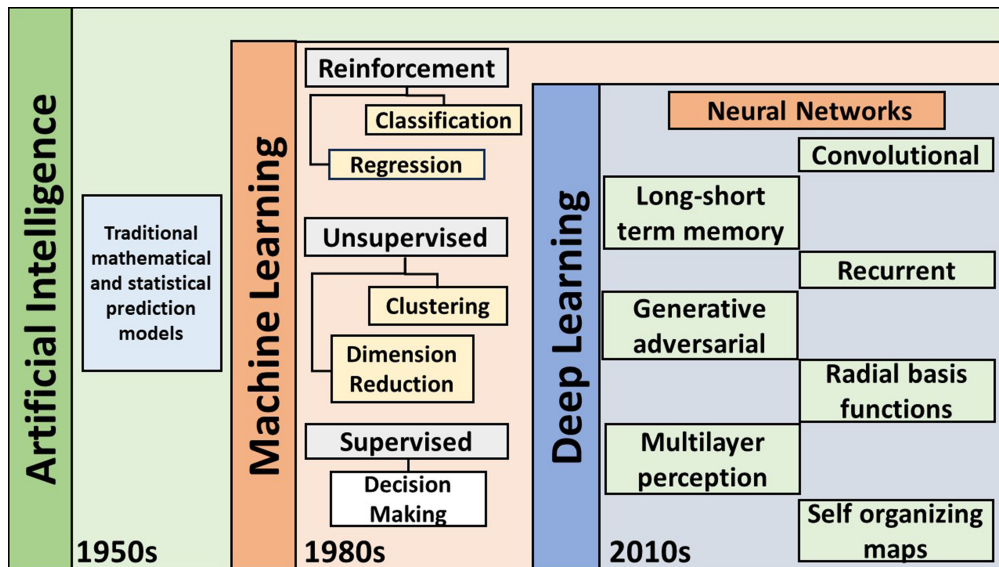


Fig. (1). The timeline for AI development and its related fields [5].

In 1950, Alan Turing introduced the idea of employing computers to simulate intelligent behaviour and critical thinking. This concept gave rise to the renowned “Turing test,” a method Turing proposed to assess the capability of computers to exhibit human-like intelligence [7]. John McCarthy further defined artificial intelligence (AI) six years later as “the science and engineering of making intelligent machines” [8].

AI holds an important role in everyday life, achieving notable breakthroughs in areas like image and speech recognition, as well as natural language processing. World-class players in Go and Chess have been defeated by computers, demonstrating some of the advancements in the area. Alpha Go, having learned from playing against itself, defeated the greatest Go player in the world, whereas Deep Blue, using a set of hard-coded rules and brute force computer power, defeated world chess champion Kasparov in 1997 [6].

TYPES OF AI

AI encompasses various subfields, analogous to specialties in chemistry, including machine learning (ML), neural networks, natural language processing

(NLP), deep learning (DL), robotics, and computer vision (Fig. 2) [9]. ML involves utilizing specific features to recognize patterns, enabling analysis of situations. The machine can subsequently “learn” from this information and apply it to similar future scenarios.

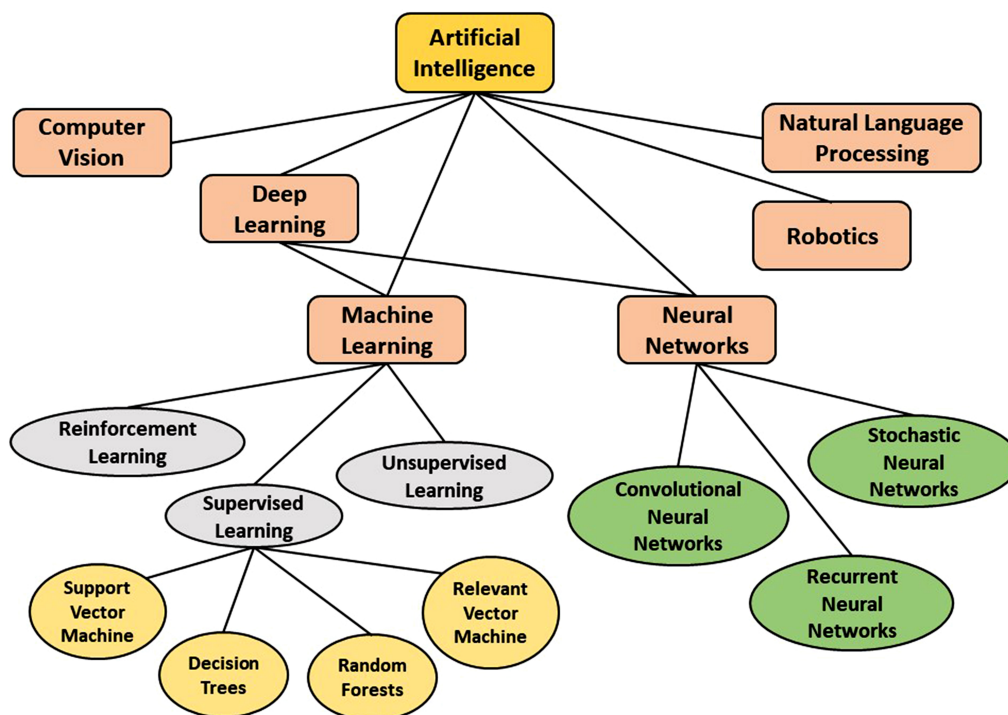


Fig. (2). An overview of the primary domains within artificial intelligence, along with their respective subdivisions [9].

This predictive capability finds application in exploring chemical spaces, predicting molecular properties and structures. ML has developed into what is now often referred to as deep learning (DL), involving algorithms that construct an artificial neural network (ANN) capable of independent learning and decision-making, mirroring aspects of the human brain [10, 11].

Natural Language Processing (NLP) finds application in extracting and assessing chemical details from scientific literature [12]. The process of computer vision

Transformation in the World of Commerce and Economics through AI

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Abstract: This chapter constitutes a comprehensive exploration of the far-reaching impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on the domains of commerce and economics. It conducts a thorough analysis, meticulously concentrating on the intricate aspects of analytics and decision-making. Within this dynamic landscape, the research not only elucidates the transformative role of Artificial Intelligence in predictive and descriptive analytics but also delves into its nuanced contributions to tracking market trends, risk mitigation, and the enhancement of operational decision-making processes. Examining the economic implications of Artificial Intelligence, the chapter goes beyond a cursory overview, providing a detailed understanding of documented instances where Artificial Intelligence has led to heightened productivity and subtle yet impactful shifts in labour dynamics. By grounding its analysis in real-world examples, the study aims to uncover the intricacies of how Artificial Intelligence is actively reshaping traditional economic paradigms, potentially ushering in a redefined fabric of commerce. Recognizing the pivotal role of Artificial Intelligence in driving efficiency and innovation, the research places a heightened emphasis on addressing inherent biases embedded within AI models. It advocates not only for the identification of these biases but also proposes meticulous rectification processes to ensure the fostering of fairness and equity in AI-driven decision-making. The study acknowledges ethical dimensions associated with the integration of Artificial Intelligence, highlighting the imperative for responsible Artificial Intelligence development and deployment, especially in economic settings. Furthermore, the paper identifies the essence of the AI-driven era in commerce and economics, foreseeing a landscape where Artificial Intelligence becomes indispensable for informed decision-making. It not only outlines the current landscape but also proposes future lines of inquiry to guide ongoing research. This paper, therefore, stands as a substantive and forward-thinking resource for scholars, practitioners, and policymakers alike, seeking to navigate and understand the evolving intersection of Artificial Intelligence, commerce, and economics.

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Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Analytics, Commerce, Decision-making, Economics, Integration, Labor dynamics.

INTRODUCTION

In the tapestry of contemporary commerce and economics, the emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has woven intricate patterns of transformation, disrupting conventional paradigms and propelling industries into a new era of strategic possibilities. AI has transcended its role as mere technology, becoming an indispensable force strategically integrated into the fabric of businesses [1]. This integration is notably exemplified in the retail landscape, where AI-driven recommendation systems have evolved beyond mere transactional tools [2]. They have become architects of personalized marketing endeavours, dynamically shaping consumer behaviour within the complex milieu of the modern marketplace [3].

Furthermore, the advent of generative AI has introduced a revolutionary dimension to this landscape. Unlike traditional AI models that rely on predefined algorithms and datasets, generative AI leverages machine learning to create new content, such as text, images, and even music. This capability has immense potential in marketing, where generative AI can craft personalized advertisements and content at scale, enhancing customer engagement and driving brand loyalty [22]. Moreover, in product development, generative AI can expedite innovation cycles by generating design prototypes, thus reducing time-to-market and fostering competitive advantage [24].

The dynamic landscape extends its reach into the domain of economics, where the astute observations of Chen and other researchers highlight the growing prominence of AI in economic modelling and forecasting [4]. The other work illuminates the transformative potential of predictive analytics, offering businesses and policymakers unprecedented insights into market trends and economic indicators [5]. The fusion of advanced analytics and economic acumen not only sharpens strategic decision-making but also establishes AI as a formidable catalyst for redefining the contours of the economic landscape.

A panoramic exploration further reveals the versatility of AI, transcending industry boundaries to revolutionize decision-making processes. In the intricate dance between data and strategy, AI emerges as a conductor, orchestrating operational decisions within businesses [6]. Its capacity to swiftly process vast datasets not only expedites decision-making but fundamentally transforms its nature, imbuing it with unprecedented accuracy and efficiency. This transformative impact extends to risk mitigation strategies, where AI fortifies organizations against economic uncertainties through sophisticated analytical

frameworks [4]. Yet, amidst this transformative wave, ethical considerations carve an imperative space in the discourse. The ethical dimensions of AI, examined by Nair, emphasize the pressing need for responsible AI development [7]. Their work calls attention to the necessity of mitigating biases embedded within AI models, advocating for a delicate equilibrium between technological innovation and ethical imperatives. This ethical underpinning is echoed in the reflections of a research study where the ethical challenges posed by AI integration in economic settings, urge for a nuanced equilibrium in the confluence of technological prowess and ethical stewardship [8].

In essence, this introduction unravels against the backdrop of a rapidly evolving narrative wherein AI is not merely a technological artefact but an orchestrator of transformative change. From the intricate dance of personalized marketing and predictive analytics in retail to its profound implications on economic modelling and decision-making processes, AI beckons us to decipher its nuanced impact comprehensively. This research endeavours to delve into the intricate facets of this transformative force, aiming to unveil the nuanced ways in which AI shapes economic paradigms.

The scope of this research encapsulates a multifaceted exploration of the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on commerce and economics. Embracing a comprehensive review of existing literature, the study will traverse the domains of predictive analytics, operational decision-making, risk mitigation, and the ethical dimensions associated with AI integration. It will encapsulate not only the immediate economic implications but also extend its purview to the societal and ethical considerations entwined with AI-driven evolution.

Key points guiding the study within this scope include:

Predictive Analytics

A nuanced analysis of how AI augments predictive modelling, with a focus on its applications in forecasting market trends and economic indicators.

Operational Decision-Making

Investigating the transformative role of AI in expediting and enhancing decision-making processes within businesses.

Strategic Integration

Unraveling how AI strategically integrates into business frameworks, drawing from examples of successful applications in personalized marketing and economic forecasting.

Transforming English Pedagogy with Artificial Intelligence: Enroute to Enhanced Language Learning

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Abstract: In an increasingly interconnected and digital era, the role of artificial intelligence *i.e.* AI in education has gained significant attention. This chapter explores the transformative potential of AI in the realm of English pedagogy, by offering a comprehensive route to enhance language learning through the integration of cutting-edge technology of today's era. Taking about AI without discussing Generative AI, the content will not be completed and the present chapter will also be incomplete since Generative AI (GAI) finds wide-ranging practical applications in fields as diverse as natural language processing and drug development, as well as the creative sectors. Pedagogically, Generative AI (GAI) enables individualized learning by generating learning materials that are specially designed to meet the needs of each learner. The traditional approaches to teaching English have often been constrained because of the limited, time, resources, and also individualized attention paid to it. AI, with its advanced abilities to adapt, personalize and provide immediate feedback, has the ultimate potential to bring a revolution in the way English is taught and learned. This particular route of language learning begins by examining the foundational elements of AI-driven language education, such as Natural Language Processing (NLP) algorithms and machine learning models. These technologies may help us to create reliable and brilliant virtual tutors and automated assessment tools that can cater to the unique needs and abilities of each learner through analysis. Also, the route dives deeper into the key significance of content personalization. An AI-developed system can conduct a deeper analysis of students' strengths and weaknesses, allowing personalized and detailed lesson plans and exercises moulded especially for the betterment. A personalized and adaptive content delivery ensures that students remain engaged and motivated, as they receive materials scripted by the AI, which are both challenging and fitted as per their individual needs. This paper also emphasizes the importance of AI-powered assessment tools, which would enable the objective of an accurate evaluation of students' language skills, which may also reduce the subjectivity in grading and also level up the assessment process. The paper also points out the concerns, which are related to

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artificial intelligence. Implementing AI in education highlights the need for robust data protection and also the well-being of the learners. It also emphasizes the importance of professional development of educators so that language learning becomes effective from both sides. In conclusion, this chapter, provides a circumstantial route for the transformation of English pedagogy through AI, offering solutions to existing challenges in language education. By including AI-driven platforms, and assessment tools, virtual tutors help in providing an effective learning environment. The integration of AI into English pedagogy represents a promising future in the language learning field making the language learning process interesting.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, AI-driven system, Language skills, Natural language processing.

INTRODUCTION

In the contemporary landscape of education, the integration of technology has become a catalyst for transformative change. One such revolutionary advancement is the incorporation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into English pedagogy, marking a paradigm shift in the way language learning is approached. This dynamic fusion of technology and education has the potential to redefine the traditional methods of teaching English, offering a more personalized, efficient, and engaging learning experience [1]. English language proficiency is a cornerstone of global communication and an essential skill in the interconnected world. As the demand for English language proficiency continues to grow, educators are confronted with the challenge of catering to diverse learning styles and adapting to the evolving needs of learners [2]. In this context, AI emerges as a powerful ally, providing innovative solutions to enhance language learning by leveraging its capabilities in natural language processing, machine learning, and adaptive learning systems. This exploration delves into the transformative journey of English pedagogy with the infusion of Artificial Intelligence, examining the key enablers, challenges, and the potential impact on language acquisition [1, 3]. By embracing AI in English education, educators can unlock new dimensions of interactive, personalized, and data-driven learning experiences, fostering a generation of proficient communicators equipped for success in the globalized digital era. As we embark on this transformative journey, the synergy of human intellect and artificial intelligence promises to chart a course toward a future where enhanced language learning is not just a goal but a reality [4].

What is Artificial Intelligence (AI)?

AI is an abbreviation for Artificial Intelligence. It refers to the creation of computer systems capable of performing tasks that would normally require human intelligence. Learning, thinking, figuring out solutions, perception, detection of

speech, and language comprehension are examples of these tasks [5]. AI is divided into two types: narrow or weak AI, which has been created to carry out certain tasks, and wide or strong AI, which strives to accomplish every intellectual undertaking that a human being can do. AI can be implemented in a variety of ways, involving systems that use rules, algorithmic learning, and sophisticated learning [4]. Machine learning is a subset of artificial intelligence that entails training a model on data to generate predictions or judgments without being explicitly programmed for a task. Deep learning, a subtype of machine learning, employs neural networks with several layers to learn and interpret data. AI is used in a variety of industries, including healthcare, banking, self-driving cars, natural language processing, picture and audio recognition, and others. AI is likely to play an increasingly important role in different facets of our daily lives as technology advances.

GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (GAI)

A notable development in artificial intelligence is generative AI, which is defined by its capacity to produce new material—text, graphics, music, and more—that is frequently identical to content produced by humans. This area of artificial intelligence uses complex models, such as Transformer-based models like GPT (Generative Pre-trained Transformer) and Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) that produce data using deep learning techniques. Introduced by Goodfellow *et al.* (2014), GANs are made up of two neural networks, the discriminator and the generator, that are trained concurrently using adversarial processes to enhance the output quality that is produced [27]. Transformer models, on the other hand, can handle big datasets and complicated patterns with efficiency because, as Vaswani *et al.* (2017) have shown, they analyze input sequences in parallel using self-attention functions [29]. Generative AI finds wide-ranging practical applications in fields as diverse as natural language processing and drug development, as well as the creative sectors, where it is utilized to create art and music. Still, creative AI has promise and presents social and ethical issues. AI-generated material raises issues with intellectual property and the creation of deep fakes, which may be used to produce realistic-looking but inaccurate information (Solaiman *et al.*, 2019) [28]. According to academics, strong ethical frameworks and regulatory actions are necessary to reduce these hazards. Though its wider effects on society will need to be carefully considered, generative AI has the potential to foster creativity and innovation as it develops.

Revolutionizing Learning Landscapes: Unleashing the Potential of AI in the Realm of Academic Research

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Abstract: Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become a game-changer in education, transforming how we learn, and improving the way we conduct research. By using smart algorithms, machine learning, and data analysis, AI is applied in diverse areas, such as intelligent tutoring systems, personalized learning platforms, and automated grading systems. This article explores why it is crucial to use Artificial Intelligence (AI) in academic research nowadays. With research questions getting more complex and lots of data to handle, traditional methods struggle to keep up. AI comes in as a game-changer, helping researchers by doing routine tasks, sorting through big datasets, and finding important patterns. In academic research, AI has proven invaluable. It helps researchers explore complex topics, gain insights, and streamline the overall research process. With its ability to analyze large sets of data quickly, recognize patterns, and offer insights, AI speeds up research significantly. The point is that AI is becoming a must-have tool for universities and researchers. We need it to make our research better, spark new ideas, and keep up with the ever-evolving world of academic exploration. This research article illustrates the development of AI in research and the comparison between AI data analysis and conventional data analysis. This article tries to explore various AI tools and techniques used in academic research, discusses the diverse applications of AI in academic research, outlines the benefits, addresses challenges, and considers ethical considerations in using AI for academic research.

Keywords: Academic research, AI data analysis, Analytics, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Ethical considerations, Machine learning, Predictive analysis, Potential, Recommendation system techniques.

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INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the development of computer systems that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence. AI is defined as “Computers which perform cognitive tasks, usually associated with human minds, particularly learning and problem-solving” [1]. These tasks include learning, reasoning, problem-solving, perception, and language understanding. AI systems are designed to analyze and interpret data, adapt to changing situations, and improve their performance over time. Machine learning, a subset of AI, enables systems to learn from experience and data, allowing them to make predictions or decisions without being explicitly programmed for each task. AI applications range from virtual assistants and autonomous vehicles to healthcare diagnostics and educational tools, illustrating its diverse impact across various industries. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and other emerging technologies are having a dramatic impact on how we live our lives [4]. We now live in a technological age marked by the Fourth Industrial Revolution, also referred to as Industry 4.0 [2, 3]. This revolution is expected to bring about rapid changes in industries, technology, societal norms, and procedures as a result of increased interconnectivity and intelligent automation. Recent years have seen a notable increase in interest in the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in academic research.

The research landscape is being revolutionized by this disruptive technology, which is driven by machine learning algorithms and data analytics. Artificial Intelligence (AI) holds the potential to speed scientific discovery and improve the calibre of research outputs by empowering researchers to process enormous amounts of data and extract insightful information. AI algorithms also assist in forming hypotheses, interpreting data, and finding new connections that might be missed using traditional methods. Additionally, AI-driven tools make research more efficient by automating routine tasks [5]. This means researchers can dedicate more time to the creative and complex aspects of their work. As AI continues to advance, it has the potential to open up new possibilities in academic exploration, encouraging innovation and contributing to the growth of knowledge. This intersection of AI and education aims to leverage advanced computational techniques to analyze, support, and optimize learning and teaching experiences.

ACADEMIC RESEARCH

Academic research is a systematic investigation into a specific problem or situation, undertaken with the intention of discerning pertinent facts and opinions that can contribute to resolving the identified issue or effectively addressing the given situation. It is like a big adventure where smart people go on a mission to discover new things. Imagine you're a detective looking for clues to solve a

mystery, but instead of solving crimes, researchers solve puzzles about everything from plants and animals to human behaviour and history. It all begins when these researchers notice something they do not understand or want to learn more about. They read a lot of books and articles to see what others have already figured out. This helps them ask the right questions and set a clear goal for their research. Then comes the fun part – they decide how they are going to find the answers. Some might do experiments, some ask people questions, and others dig into old records like history detectives. They use tools and special methods to gather information and figure out what it all means. Once they have their findings, researchers share them with others by writing papers or giving talks. This sharing helps everyone learn new things and build on what we already know. In a nutshell, academic research is like a big puzzle-solving adventure where curious minds explore, discover, and share their findings to make the world a better place to live.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF AI IN ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN THE 21ST CENTURY

The roots of AI in academic research can be traced back to the mid-20th century when pioneers like Alan Turing laid the theoretical groundwork for machine intelligence. John McCarthy (1927–2011) organized the Dartmouth Conference in 1956, which is often regarded as the birth of AI as a field. In the workshop proposal, McCarthy used the term Artificial Intelligence for the first time in 1956 [6]. However, it was not until the late 20th century that AI technologies began to make significant inroads into academic research. The 21st century witnessed a paradigm shift in Academic research, driven by advancements in machine learning and computational power. Researchers started harnessing the potential of neural networks and deep learning algorithms to analyze vast datasets, uncover patterns, and make predictions. This marked the beginning of a new era in which AI became an integral part of academic investigations across disciplines. Large university research funders are starting to investigate how Artificial Intelligence (AI) might change the world and how they can use AI to support innovative research techniques, procedures, management, and assessment [7, 8]. Given these functionalities, it is anticipated that AI will exhibit its greatest utility in handling the procedural aspects of reviews, particularly excelling in tasks characterized by mechanical rigor rather than those demanding a more creative touch [9].

Educational research has undergone a significant transformation in recent years, with Artificial Intelligence (AI) playing a pivotal role in reshaping the landscape of teaching and learning. AI technologies have proven to be invaluable tools for educational researchers, offering new avenues for data analysis, personalized learning experiences, and enhanced decision-making. These opportunities also

CHAPTER 11

Future Trends and Innovations in Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract: As we navigate the dynamic landscape of education in the 21st century, the role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in teaching and learning continues to evolve, presenting exciting possibilities and challenges. The future of Artificial Intelligence will transform the educational landscape, offering unprecedented opportunities for personalized, efficient, and engaging learning experiences. The young individual's education levels impact a country's progress. AI will transform traditional schooling in the future. As robots and technology have mostly replaced skilled labourers, manufacturing industries no longer need them. The educational system has the potential to be extremely effective and customised to a person's personality and abilities. This chapter explores the future trends and innovations at the intersection of AI and education, aiming to provide a forward-looking perspective for educators, policymakers, and researchers. The future of AI in education is examined by emerging technologies, from advancements in natural language processing to the integration of augmented and virtual reality; these innovations promise to enhance the educational experience by fostering immersive and interactive learning environments. In conclusion, a critical aspect explored is the collaborative nature of AI and human educators. Big data analytics plays a role in shaping educational strategies and decision-making, leveraging vast amounts of data generated by students, educators, and institutions.

Keywords: AI, Artificial Intelligence, Educational system, Innovations, Technology.

INTRODUCTION

Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in education are becoming more common and have drawn a lot of attention in recent years. With a two- to three-year adoption period, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and adaptive learning technolo-

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gies are highlighted as significant advancements in educational technology in the 2018 Horizon study (Educause, 2018). The research states that experts forecast a 43% growth in AI in education between 2018 and 2022. However, the Horizon Research 2019 Higher Education Edition projects an even greater growth in AI applications connected to teaching and learning.

The growth of AI applications in higher education brings with it new ethical considerations and risks, notwithstanding the immense benefits that AI might give to help teaching and learning. For instance, administrators may find it enticing to switch from teaching to automated AI solutions that are profitable during budget constraints. Academic professionals, teaching assistants, student counsellors, and administrative personnel can worry about their professions being taken over by chatbots, expert systems, and intelligent tutors. Although Artificial Intelligence (AI) has the potential to improve learning analytics, these systems require massive amounts of data, including private student and faculty information, which presents significant privacy and data protection concerns.

Though computer science and engineering are the fields that gave rise to Artificial Intelligence (AI), other academic fields like philosophy, cognitive science, neurology, and economics have had a significant influence. There is not much consensus among AI researchers on a common definition and understanding of AI and intelligence in general, because the field is interdisciplinary. In the rapidly evolving landscape of education, the symbiotic relationship between technology and pedagogy has reached a pivotal juncture. At the forefront of this transformative wave stands Artificial Intelligence (AI), a groundbreaking force poised to redefine the contours of education in unprecedented ways. As we navigate the intricate interplay between AI and education, this chapter embarks on a journey to unravel the future trends and innovations that promise to revolutionize the educational sector.

In recent years, AI has emerged as a catalyst for change, offering a spectrum of possibilities to enhance the learning experience, streamline administrative processes, and personalize education on a scale previously unimaginable. Fig. (1) represents Evolution of AI.

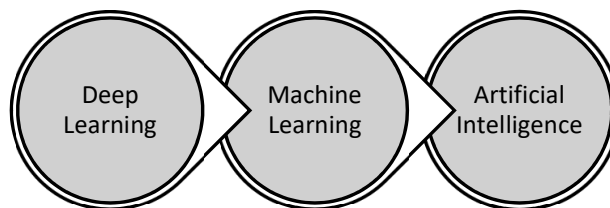


Fig. (1). Evolution of Artificial Intelligence.

As we peer into the future, we encounter a landscape where intelligent tutoring systems adapt seamlessly to individual learning styles, where data analytics illuminate patterns for informed decision-making, and where virtual reality transforms classrooms into immersive learning environments. The fusion of machine learning, natural language processing, and advanced analytics has birthed a suite of tools capable of not only automating routine tasks but also fostering creativity, critical thinking, and collaboration among students. From adaptive learning platforms and intelligent assessment tools to predictive analytics shaping student success, AI navigates the uncharted territory where innovation intersects with education. Regarding the education sector, it shouldn't raise too much of a red flag because it has always been stated that social interaction with people is a prerequisite for learning effectively.

There are now many definitions of Artificial Intelligence in literature. “Artificial Intelligence is that activity devoted to making machines intelligent, and intelligence is that quality that enables an entity to function appropriately and with foresight in its environment” [1].

Other definitions of AI include [2]:

- AI is “the field of computer science dedicated to solving cognitive problems commonly associated with human intelligence, such as learning, problem-solving, and pattern recognition.”
- AI is “the theory and development of computer systems able to perform tasks normally requiring human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and translation between languages.”

AI-related projects are being started worldwide in large numbers. The introduction of AI to the market was described by Gartner as a promising technology in its annual report on emerging technologies. The paper states that “the payoff for digital initiatives through 2025 will drive the ability to use AI to enhance decision-making, reinvent business models and ecosystems, and remake the customer experience.” Furthermore, they established that while some organisations have progressed in piloting or deploying solutions to AI, 59% of organisations are likely to advance AI plans. That might apply to a variety of fields, such as education.

However, it should be noted that the main driver behind the industry's desire to employ AI is its economic viability, as it requires a lesser number of personnel and lower wage costs. This is one of the primary issues with AI use in the workplace. Recently, Elon Musk [3] and Stephen Hawking [4] have both issued warnings about the dangers of AI.

SUBJECT INDEX**A**

Active learning processes 47
 Agile regulatory processes 68
 AI 80, 82, 206, 216, 219
 -adopting companies 206
 -assisted teaching 80, 82
 -developed system 216
 -generated resources 219
 AI-based 97, 183, 284
 assessment systems 284
 earthquake monitoring 97
 tutoring systems 183
 AI-enabled 100, 281, 283
 educational system 283
 personalised learning 281
 tools 100
 AI-powered 148, 167, 185, 199, 201, 204,
 207, 208, 229, 230, 234, 246, 247, 274
 adaptive learning systems 148, 167
 algorithms 199, 201, 207
 application 185
 data analysis tools 246, 247
 platforms 229, 230, 234
 robots 208
 systems 204
 technologies 246, 274
 tutoring system 148
 Air quality monitoring techniques 120
 Algorithmic techniques 140
 Algorithms 52, 149
 data mining 149
 network propagation 52
 Alzheimer's disease 63
 ANI technologies 12
 Anthropogenic disasters 96
 Applications 132, 181, 281
 cosmological 132
 food delivery 281
 renewable-energy 181
 Architecture 149, 155
 -free visualisation technique 155

transformer 149
 Artificial 12, 94, 97, 98, 128, 131, 132, 134,
 138, 139, 140, 141, 144, 175
 narrow intelligence (ANI) 12
 neural network (ANN) 12, 94, 97, 98, 128,
 131, 132, 134, 138, 139, 140, 141, 144,
 175
 super-intelligence (ASI) 12
 Artificial intelligence 4, 19, 84, 178, 179, 251,
 269, 271
 algorithms 178
 chatbot 19
 in education (AIEd) 84, 269, 271
 systems 4
 techniques 179, 251
 Astrophysics, contemporary 132
 Automated monitoring 90
 Automation, intelligent 243
 Autonomous robots 12

B

Bayes's law 154
 Biochemical pathway 182
 Biodiversity conservation 117
 Boltzmann constant 135
 Buchwald-Hartwig 157, 178
 coupling process 178
 cross-coupling 157

C

Calculations, automates stoichiometry 177
 Carbon footprint 124
 Cardiac conditions 60
 Cardiovascular 63, 116
 diseases 63
 problems 116
 Chatbots 173, 182, 184, 186, 187, 233, 238,
 266, 274, 276, 281
 generative 186
 Cheminformatics techniques 179

Subject Index

Chemistry 38, 153, 156, 177, 182, 186, 188
 computational 38, 182
 organic 153, 156, 177, 186, 188
 problem-solving 186
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) 116
Cognitive 9, 83, 173
 activities 83
 behavior 173
 computing 9
Communication 164, 231
 abilities 164
 skills, effective 231
Computational techniques 44, 55, 140, 247
Computer 26, 156, 175, 254
 -aided drug designing (CADD) 26
 techniques 156
 vision 175, 254
Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) 93, 97, 131, 132, 161, 177
Cosmic background explorer (COBE) 133
Cryo-electron microscopy 69

D

Data 26, 67, 83, 257
 mining 26, 83, 257
 Security Measures 67
Data quality 64, 66
 assurance 66
 issues 64
Density functional theory (DFT) 158, 180
Devices, mobile 224
Disease(s) 27, 28, 40, 41, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 63, 71, 116, 258
 chronic obstructive pulmonary 116
 outbreaks 258
DNA sequencing 46
Drought 98
Drug(s) 52, 53, 54, 59, 60, 72
 cardiovascular 60
 delivery systems 72
 -disease associations 52, 53, 54
 metabolism 59, 60
Drug development 29, 47, 57, 68, 72, 73, 74, 75, 160, 179, 216, 218
 process 57, 73
 programs 179

Artificial Intelligence: A Multidisciplinary Approach 289

Drug discovery 28, 38, 39, 40, 42, 49, 55, 57, 64, 66, 69, 73, 148, 160, 161, 176, 178, 179, 183
 process 28, 40, 42, 49, 178
 research 148
DrugBank data 28
Dust storms 99
Dynamic(s) 69, 141, 143, 219
 biological processes 69
 chaotic 141
 learning process 219
 system 143

E

Earthquake 97
 early warning (EEW) 97
 monitoring 97
Economic 197, 205, 210
 efficiency 210
 growth 205
 outcomes 205, 210
 ramifications 197
Ecosystems 90, 91, 92, 93, 102, 115, 213, 238, 239, 267
 sound language learning 238, 239
 virtual coral reef 93
Education 86, 273
 officials 86
 -related information 273
Education system 82, 280, 281, 282
 electro-mechanized 282
 global 280
Educational 82, 219, 229
 activities 229
 data 219
 system monitoring 82
Electric vehicles 123
Electrocatalysts 181
Electron fraction 135
Electronic health records (EHRs) 52, 55
Emission(s) 116, 118, 119, 123, 133, 136
 automobile 116
 industrial 118
 reducing 123
 reduction plans, efficient 119
Empirical Bayes methods 31
Energy 17, 96, 132, 180
 consumption 17
 dark 132

- Engagement, sustained 230, 237
Enterprise adoption 203
Entropy regularization 50
Environments 9, 16, 80, 81, 91, 92, 95, 96, 141, 148, 164, 207, 224
 artificial 81
 augmented 224
 dynamic business 207
Environmental 38, 81, 89, 93, 95, 96, 115, 117, 124
 analytical tools 89
 decision support systems (EDSS) 95, 96
 management tasks 96
 monitoring 115, 117, 124
 protection behaviours 81
 stressors 93
 toxicology 38
Epistemology 5, 6, 7, 8
- F**
- Fingerprints 30, 39, 42, 95, 154, 157
 chemical 39, 154
 utilized reaction 157
Force 196, 253, 266
 groundbreaking 266
 transformative 196, 253
Forecasting, economic 196, 200, 210
Fragment-based 46, 56
 drug design 56
 virtual screening 46
Frameworks, technical 9
Free-electron fraction 137
Fuel moisture content (FMC) 94
Fuzzy 93, 97
 inference 93
 logic 97
- G**
- Game elements 229, 230
Gamification platforms 237
Gamified platforms leverage elements 239
GenAI evaluation tools 88
Gene(s) 33, 70, 72, 73
 diting 70, 72, 73
 expression data 33
Generation 13, 43, 47, 49, 85, 100, 116, 161, 217, 225, 238, 239
 chemical reaction 161
Generative 13, 17, 46, 47, 48, 82, 100, 119, 128, 162, 163, 176, 180, 195, 201, 202, 205, 207, 208, 218, 219, 220, 250, 251, 252
 adversarial networks (GANs) 13, 17, 47, 128, 180, 218, 219
 AI (GenAI) 13, 46, 47, 82, 119, 162, 163, 176, 195, 201, 202, 205, 207, 208, 218, 219, 220, 250, 251, 252
 networks 46
 pre-trained transformer 13, 48, 100, 218
 tools 163
Genes, potential disease-associated 41
Genetic 59, 61, 63, 74
 biomarkers 59
 disorders 74
 information 61
 risk factors 63
Genomic data analysis 60
Global 134, 272
 EoR signal 134
 industry analysis 272
GPTderivatives 256
Gravitational instability 133
Greenhouse effect 116
- H**
- Healthcare services 17
High-throughput screening 41
Hubble's law 133
Human resources, developing 272
Hybrid Monte Carlo methods 140
- I**
- Image recognition software 12
Immersion 92
Immersive learning approach 224
Immunotherapeutic approaches 69
Infectious diseases 60, 63
Infusion, transformative 205
Intelligence 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, 21, 59, 173, 221, 254, 266, 267
 cognitive 9
 computational 4, 59, 221
 decision-making 10
 machine-based 173
Intelligent 84, 229, 232, 242, 259, 267, 268, 269, 277

Subject Index

tutoring systems 84, 229, 232, 242, 259, 267, 268, 269, 277
virtual reality (IVR) 84
Interactive learning 92, 265, 273, 276
 approach 273
 environments (ILE) 92, 265, 276
Ionospheric absorption effect 136
IoT devices 120, 121

L

Landscape 194, 195, 198, 200, 201, 203, 205, 209, 210, 211, 217, 222, 224, 225, 238, 239, 262, 266, 267
 commercial 211
 contemporary 217
 economic 195, 205, 210
 employment 209
 ethical 198
Language 3, 16, 17, 20, 21, 36, 81, 100, 216, 217, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 232, 237, 239, 254, 256, 277, 283
 generating 21
 learners 223, 225, 227, 228, 232
 natural 3, 81
 processing tool 100
 skills 216, 217, 222, 232, 239
 translation 36, 100, 254, 256
Language education 216, 217, 224, 225, 229, 230, 232, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239
 sensitive 235
Language learning 216, 217, 221, 222, 223, 225, 226, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238
 applications and chatbots 238
 apps 222
 field 217
 management systems 226
 process 217
 progress 229
 software 222
 tools 234
 traditional 223
 Λ CDM model of cosmology 133
Learners, transport 237
Learning 226, 227, 232, 275, 276
 environment complement 232
 management systems (LMS) 226, 227, 275, 276
Leveraging regression analysis 38

Artificial Intelligence: A Multidisciplinary Approach 291

Long short-term memory (LSTM) 48, 94, 132, 142
Longitudinal data analysis 64

M

Machine 16, 89, 244, 280
 intelligence 244
 language 280
 translation 89
 vision 16
Machine learning 21, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 52, 53, 57, 62, 82, 121, 128, 129, 159, 180, 195, 198, 199, 247, 254, 273, 275, 276
 algorithms 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 40, 41, 43, 53, 273, 275, 276
 algorithms process 121
 applications in drug design 27
 filters 45
 leverages 159, 195
 methods 21, 82, 180, 247
 techniques 29, 52, 57, 62, 128, 198, 199, 254
 techniques 46
 technology 129
Markov Chain Monte Carlo technique 128
Massive open online courses 273
Materials genome initiative (MGI) 181
Medications, psychotropic 60
Metamorphosis 208
Meteorological drought 98
Microbiome 71
 -targeted therapies 71
Molecular docking algorithms 44

N

Nanoscale systems 140
Natural language 16, 18, 20, 36, 52, 54, 148, 149, 174, 175, 216, 217, 218, 219, 229, 233, 237, 238, 254, 256, 276
 processing (NLP) 16, 18, 20, 36, 52, 54, 148, 149, 174, 175, 216, 217, 218, 219, 229, 233, 237, 238, 254, 276
 toolkit 256
Natural resources, managing 91
Network(s) 35, 40, 43, 48, 51, 54, 94, 115, 120, 121, 123, 130, 131, 132, 142
 drug-target interaction 54

propagation 54
protein-protein interaction 40, 51, 54
sensor 115, 120, 121, 123
Neural network(s) 12, 16, 94, 128, 131, 139, 141, 144, 175
 artificial 16, 94, 128, 131, 139, 141, 144, 175
 techniques 12
Neurological disorders 63
Non-linear 32, 37, 141
 equations 141
 QSAR 37
 relationships 32
 systems 141

O

Operational decision-making processes 194, 201, 203
Optical satellite imaging 98
Organic electronic materials 181

P

Pathways, metabolic 182
Photovoltaics, organic 157
Planck's constant 135
Pollutants 116, 118, 121, 122
 atmospheric 116
 traffic-related 118
Pollution, environmental 81
Polypharmacological effects 58
Polypharmacology analysis 56
Principal component analysis (PCA) 30
Properties 37, 38, 39, 42, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 92, 158, 159, 160, 176, 177, 178, 181, 183
 chemical 176
 electronic 37
 environmental 92
 mechanical 181
Protein-ligand docking 44
Proteomic databases 28

Q

Quality assurance measures 66
Quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) 36, 37, 38, 43, 58, 160, 181
Quantum 69, 72, 157, 182

chemistry computations 182
computing 69, 72
mechanics (QM) 157

R

Radio frequency interference (RFI) 136
Rayleigh-Jeans law 134
Recurrent neural networks (RNNs) 46, 48, 93, 97, 98, 128, 131, 132, 141, 142, 143, 144
Reinforcement learning (RL) 14, 17, 27, 47, 49, 50, 51, 129, 130, 255
Reservoir computing 128, 142, 144
Resources 2, 3, 19, 28, 35, 80, 120, 129, 165, 183, 184, 216, 226, 247, 258, 259, 260, 271
 computational 35, 260
 computing 165
 energy 80
 financial 2, 3, 120
Retrosynthetic analysis 155
Revolutionary mRNA vaccines 72
Revolutionize(s) 47, 73, 167
 healthcare 73, 167
 drug discovery processes 47
Revolutionizing vaccine development 73
Risk(s) 59, 60, 96, 97, 116, 149, 194, 196, 197, 201, 206, 207, 210, 259, 266, 271, 276
 cheating 149
 disease 59
 mitigating 197, 201, 207
 mitigating financial 207
 mitigation 194, 196, 197, 201, 206, 207
 scenarios 207

S

Silico docking 42
Singular spectrum analysis (SSA) 98
Skills 219, 234
 cognitive 219
 language production 234
Smart traffic management systems 123
Social 221, 224
 norms 224
 relationships 221
Software, computer-aided 177
Spectroscopic analysis 148, 167

Spectrum, electromagnetic 136
Speech recognition systems 9, 16
Support vector machines (SVM) 17, 32, 33,
43, 52, 54, 63, 98, 99, 160
Suzuki 178
cross-coupling 178
-Miyaura reactions 178

T

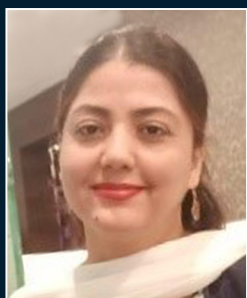
Target proteins 42, 44, 45, 46
Technological training 281
Technologies 20, 61, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75, 243,
250, 255, 265, 267
blockchain 20, 70, 255
emerging 69, 71, 73, 75, 243, 265, 267
genomic 61
printing 70
transformative 250
Thermomechanical condition 95
Tools 195, 199
transactional 195
transformative 199
Traditional 27, 235
drug discovery 27
drug discovery methods 27
language teaching methods 235
Transfer learning techniques 58

V

Virtual 72, 74, 91, 92, 93, 183, 187, 188, 207,
223, 224, 225, 237, 238, 251, 274
environments 91, 92, 93, 207, 223, 251
labs 183, 187
language tutoring 225
language tutors 237
reality (VR) 72, 74, 183, 188, 224, 237,
238, 274

X

X-ray 69, 137
free electron lasers 69
heating 137
Xenobiotic metabolism 179



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