AI Advancements in Artificial and Human Intelligence: A Review of Implications for Education and Society

Dr. Maria Felisa P. Calicdan[1]

1 – University of Perpetual Help Dalta System

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative force across multiple sectors, including education, healthcare, and industry. While developed nations rapidly integrate AI into their systems, developing countries like Sri Lanka lag due to financial constraints and insufficient evidence of efficacy. This review explores the distinctions between artificial and human intelligence, the advantages and disadvantages of AI in education, and the necessity of harmonizing both forms of intelligence for societal progress. We conclude with recommendations for strategic AI adoption to enhance productivity without displacing human cognitive strengths

I. Introduction

The rapid evolution of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is reshaping global technological, economic, and educational landscapes. AI, defined as the simulation of human intelligence in machines, has demonstrated remarkable capabilities in automation, data analysis, and decision-making. From intelligent tutoring systems to predictive healthcare diagnostics, AI applications are revolutionizing industries by enhancing efficiency, accuracy, and scalability. However, despite its transformative potential, the adoption of AI remains uneven across the world. Developed nations such as the United States, China, and Japan are at the forefront of AI integration, leveraging its capabilities to optimize education, business, and governance. In contrast, developing countries, including Sri Lanka, face significant barriers—such as limited infrastructure, funding shortages, and a lack of localized research—that hinder the effective implementation of AI-driven solutions.

The education sector stands as a critical domain where AI can deliver substantial benefits, including personalized learning, automated assessments, and data-driven insights into student performance. AI-powered adaptive learning platforms can tailor educational content to individual student needs, bridging gaps in traditional classroom settings. However, concerns persist regarding data privacy, ethical implications, and the potential displacement of

human educators. Moreover, while AI excels in processing structured data and performing repetitive tasks, it lacks the emotional intelligence, creativity, and contextual understanding inherent to human cognition.

This review examines the dynamic interplay between artificial intelligence (AI) and human intelligence (HI), emphasizing their complementary roles in education and beyond. We analyze the advantages and challenges of AI adoption in learning environments, discuss the irreplaceable value of human cognitive and emotional skills, and propose strategies for responsible AI integration. By fostering a collaborative intelligence framework—where AI augments rather than replaces human capabilities—we can harness technological advancements while preserving the ethical and social dimensions of education.

II. Defining Artificial and Human Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

AI refers to machines designed to replicate cognitive functions such as learning, reasoning, and decision-making. It relies on algorithms, machine learning, and big data to perform tasks ranging from robotics to predictive analytics. AI excels in efficiency, scalability, and handling repetitive tasks but lacks emotional intelligence and creativity.

Human Intelligence (HI)

Human intelligence is characterized by adaptability, abstract reasoning, emotional awareness, and problem-solving in novel contexts. Unlike AI, human cognition integrates experience, intuition, and ethical judgment—qualities that remain challenging to replicate artificially.

III. AI in Education: Advantages and Challenges

Advantages

Personalized Learning – AI tailors educational content based on student performance, optimizing engagement and comprehension.

Enhanced Assessment – Automated grading and feedback systems improve accuracy and reduce teacher workload.

Accessibility – AI-powered platforms democratize education by providing affordable, remote learning opportunities.

Teacher Support – AI analytics assist educators in identifying student needs and refining instructional strategies.

Disadvantages

Ethical and Privacy Concerns – Mass data collection raises issues of security and student privacy.

High Implementation Costs – Infrastructure and training expenses limit accessibility for low-resource institutions.

Depersonalization – Over-reliance on AI may reduce human interaction, impacting social and emotional learning.

IV. Recommendations

Policy and Investment – Governments and institutions should prioritize funding for AI infrastructure in education.

Ethical Frameworks – Establish regulations to ensure data privacy and prevent algorithmic bias.

Teacher Training – Equip educators with AI tools to enhance—not replace—their pedagogical roles.

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Public Awareness – Promote understanding of AI's benefits and limitations to mitigate unfounded fears.

V. Conclusions

AI presents unprecedented opportunities for efficiency and innovation but must be implemented thoughtfully to complement human intelligence. Rather than viewing AI as a threat, societies should focus on collaborative intelligence, where machines handle routine tasks, allowing humans to focus on creativity, ethics, and interpersonal growth. The challenge lies in balancing technological advancement with ethical responsibility to ensure equitable and sustainable progress.

VI. References

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