

Original Article

AI in Society, Ethics, Governance and Education

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become a major technological advancement that has revolutionized all areas of our everyday lives through an overall impact; from education, to the health sector, to the way in which we administer government services to the citizens. Through its utilization of efficient processes and innovation, AI adds to the new opportunities provided by improved efficiency and inclusive access across a variety of sectors and industries. On the other hand, AI raises significant challenges that will require addressing a variety of ethical, legal, and social issues such as fairness, transparency, accountability, privacy, and human autonomy. This research paper will be an in-depth examination of the significant impact of AI on the creation and future of society through examining the impacts of AI in the following areas: ethics, governance, and education. Additionally, this research paper will analyze the implementation of ethical guidelines and policies for AI development and the implementation of AI by governments for the development of policies and procedures used for public administration. Finally, this research paper will examine how the practice of teaching and learning, as well as how educational institutions administer their own operations, has transformed through the use of AI technology. Based on current research in the field, this research paper will provide evidence that the benefits of AI will only be achieved when an established set of ethical standards, ongoing oversight of ethical standards, and inclusion in how AI is being used in the educational system are utilized correctly. In summary, the authors believe that AI is to be further utilized by government decision-makers, educators, and technological experts to promote the well-being and continued sustainable growth of society.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Ethics, Governance, Education, Responsible Artificial Intelligence, Society.

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence systems can perform tasks that human intelligence typically does, such as learning and reasoning. Advances in machine learning and data analytics have allowed for AI systems to be used in many different sectors, including health care, finance, transportation, and education.

The use of AI can improve efficiency and decision making; however, it also creates ethical concerns (e.g., bias), governance issues (eg. lack of transparency), data privacy risks, and job displacement. As the use of AI grows, there will be a need for accountability and responsible regulation.

This paper will analyse the impact of AI on education through three lenses of ethics, governance, and education; it will identify key challenges and policy responses to those challenges as well as the overall impact of AI on educational systems.

Artificial Intelligence in Society

AI systems can perform tasks that are generally carried out by human intelligence such as learning and reasoning. The growth of machine learning and data analytics has opened up many sectors to the application of AI which include the health care, finance, transportation and educational sectors.

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AI provides the ability to improve both efficiency and decision making but it also creates new ethical challenges (e.g., bias) and governance challenges (e.g., lack of transparency), poses data privacy risks and produces job loss. As the use of AI continues to grow there will be a need for accountability and responsible regulation.

The objective of the paper is to explore the effects of AI on the field of education through three lenses: ethics, governance and education. In addition, it will elaborate on important challenges pertaining to AI in education and provide suggested policy responses to address those issues as well as the overall impact AI has had on education systems.

Ethical Dimensions of Artificial Intelligence

Responsible AI Development & Deployment Starts with Ethical Considerations. The term 'AI ethics' refers to the effort to ensure that AI technologies adhere to human values and principles of fundamental rights. Many significant ethical principles have been outlined in both the academic and policy realms.

1. Fairness and Non-Discrimination

AI systems should be constructed in a manner that avoids introducing biased or discriminative outcomes into the decision-making process. Due to the usage of historical data by AI models when training, bias may already be present in the training data; hence a system learning from this data can also learn bias. As a result, careful data selection, bias detection methods, and constant monitoring of all deployed AI systems must take place to ensure the success of this ethical principle.

2. Transparency and Explainability

A "black box" approach is dominating the development of many AI models today, particularly deep learning models, which make it very difficult for any individual to understand how the model arrived at its ultimate decision or output. Because of this black box phenomenon, transparency and explainability must be included into all AI systems if a user or data consumer is to trust and accept the outcome generated by the AI system in question. The intent of explainable AI approaches is to allow users and data consumers to interpret the results of an AI system, both amateur and professional users.

Privacy & Data Protection

The use of AI systems frequently involves the acquisition of large amounts of personal information. There are significant privacy concerns associated with collecting, storing, and utilising this type of information. Ethical AI should adhere to all relevant data protection principles, as well as provide individuals with the opportunity to provide informed consent and to safely handle their personal information.

Responsibility & Human Oversight

Establishing who is liable for AI-related decisions represents a very important ethical issue. We must be able to clearly define accountability so that the responsible parties can be held liable if AI systems produce negative consequences. To help resolve this issue, human-in-the-loop (HITL) approaches focus on implementing substantial human oversight when making important decisions instead of relying solely on automated processes.

Human Autonomy & Dignity

AI should augment human decision-making capability but not compromise human autonomy. Over-dependency on automated methods of decision making can significantly reduce one's ability to make decisions on their own or perform critical thinking. Ethical AI design will emphasise human dignity and will ensure that AI technology is an aid to human judgment rather than an independent source of judgment.

Ai Governance and Policy Frameworks

AI governance includes the elements which help to govern both the development and application of AI technology includes the governing structures, policies and practices associated with the emergence of artificial intelligence. The ultimate goal of good AI governance is to find the appropriate balance between AI innovation and risk management, while at the same time operating in an ethical manner.

A. AI Policies at the National or International Level

Numerous governments have developed national AI strategies in order to foster AI innovation as well as address various concerns impacting society at large. Myriad aspects of these policies include ethical guidelines, research investment, capacity building, and safety regulations. Various international organizations have also established common principles to promote the establishment of trustworthy AI systems globally.

B. Approaches to AI Regulation

AI has varying degrees of regulatory implementations across jurisdictions (i.e., from many-sectoral guidelines to comprehensive legal frameworks). Primary goals of governing rules generally include protecting fundamental human rights, assuring that there is proper transparency surrounding the application of AI, and mitigating any potential risks of utilizing AI. Increasingly, regulators are seeking to achieve a "risk-based" approach to regulation – whereby AI systems deemed to pose more risk require stricter regulatory requirements to be imposed upon their deployment.

C. AI in Public Governance

Numerous state entities are implementing artificial intelligence as aid to delivery of public services and also as an aid in conducting analysis of policy decisions and improving administrative efficiency. AI based tools are utilized in supporting decision-making in the areas of property/personal tax collection, public assistance program distribution, urban development and planning, and public safety law enforcement. There are concerns raised over the use of AI related to surveillance, discrimination, and accountability to the citizens through the democratic process; therefore creating transparent mechanisms for governance while also ensuring citizen participation is vital for maintaining citizen trust in the government.

D. Institutional Governance and Organizational AI

The implications of AI on governance within the individual organization include a change in the decision-making processes by automating some processes and by changing the existing power relationships among different levels of the organization. Institutions must establish internal governance frameworks relating to AI which will define their ethical standards, data management policies and accountability roles. There must be a strong commitment from leadership within the institution, as well as the involvement of all stakeholders through the responsible use of artificial intelligence.

Ai In Education

Education is rapidly evolving through the potential of artificial intelligence (AI). Through the use of AI technology, both teaching methods and administrative management at colleges and universities are changing.

A. Customized Learning and Teaching Support

These digital learning funds allow for customized education by personalizing learning content, pacing and assessments based on the individual. The use of intelligent tutor systems provides real-time support and feedback for students and helps to maintain student participation. AI can also help teachers with evaluation, developing content, and evaluating learning analytics.

B. Evaluation and Evaluation of Learning Analytics

AI allows for data-driven evaluations of students by identifying trends in student results and predicting the likelihood of students experiencing learning difficulties. Learning analytics can be used to identify early intervention strategies and provide support for evidence-based teaching practices. However, there are potential ethical implications in the evaluation process related to protecting student data, profiling students and the use of AI algorithms which inherently have a bias.

C. Educational Governance

AI is not only impacting how we educate students, but it is also influencing how educational institutions operate. AI is being used to make administrative functions more efficient, allocate resources to their most effective use, and assist in the strategic planning process. AI analytics are being used to assist in decision making processes relating to admission to schools, curriculum development and quality control. However, there are numerous obstacles to using AI related to transparency, data safety and ensuring equitable access.

D. Equity and Access in AI-Enabled Education

AI can help democratize education, but unequal access to digital infrastructure and technology could create further inequality. Therefore, to ensure that educational innovation reaches all, there must be inclusive AI strategies that support marginalized communities.

Intersections Of Ethics, Governance and Education

The intersections of ethics, governance and education indicate that integrated approaches to AI development will require ethical principles to inform governance frameworks and education that supports individuals in understanding and using AI ethically. Educational institutions provide both a user and shaper of AI technologies.

By embedding ethics into curricula on AI, educational institutions can help build the critical awareness of future professionals who work with AI. Likewise, by adopting transparent governance practices, educational institutions will set an example of how to use AI ethically. Collaboration among policymakers, educators, technologies and civil society is also critical to ensuring that the development of AI aligns with the societal values.

Challenges And Future Directions

There have been advancements made in the field of AI but many challenges still exist. By not addressing technical, standardization and ethical issues, adoption of responsible use of AI is limited by these variables. Policies often do not keep up with the fast pace of technological advancement, thus leaving gaps in regulation.

Future directions in responsible AI will be based upon developing standards for ethical auditing, conducting interdisciplinary research, and cooperating internationally through AI governance. Education systems must establish AI literacy for youth, include ethics education as part of AI curriculum, and create opportunities for lifelong learning to prepare society for an AI future.



Conclusion

AI will transform society in a significant fashion regarding governance systems, ethics and education practices. AI has the potential to be a transformational tool, but it can only accomplish its full potential if AI is designed and governed responsibly. This paper has explored ways to understand AI through ethics, governance and education as the three areas cannot be isolated from each other.

Responsible use of AI requires a strong ethical foundation, an open governance model and an inclusive approach to education. To use AI as a vehicle for social good we need to collaborate with all key stakeholders and align the development of AI to human values. As AI continues to change, we must continually examine, regulate and educate on AI to maximize the benefits of technological advancement toward equitable and sustainable growth.

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