

Artificial-Intelligence-in- Environmental-Health- Education.docx

by Turnitin Official

Submission date: 20-Mar-2026 01:10PM (UTC+0100)

Submission ID: 2885185661

File name: Artificial-Intelligence-in-Environmental-Health-Education.docx (22.85K)

Word count: 4167

Character count: 29868

Artificial Intelligence in Environmental Health Education: A Gender-Sensitive Approach to Women's Health Awareness

1. Introduction

Environmental conditions play an important role in shaping human health and well-being. Rapid industrialization, urbanization, and climate change have intensified environmental degradation, resulting in increased exposure to air pollution, contaminated water, toxic chemicals, and extreme weather conditions. According to the World Health Organization, environmental risks contribute to a considerable proportion of global disease burden, particularly in low and middle-income countries where environmental regulation and health infrastructure may be limited. Among different population groups, women often experience disproportionate health impacts from environmental hazards due to a combination of biological, social, and occupational factors. Exposure to polluted air, unsafe water, and chemical contaminants has been associated with adverse health complications and chronic respiratory conditions among women (Sorensen et al.,2018). In many societies, women are more likely to be exposed to indoor air pollution from cooking fuels, agricultural chemicals, and environmental toxins through household and occupational activities. Climate change-related challenges such as heat stress, food insecurity, and vector-borne diseases can exacerbate existing gender inequalities and negatively affect women's health and wellbeing (Hajat & Kosatky,2019). These realities highlight the importance of promoting women's health awareness within environmental and public health frameworks.

Education plays an important role in addressing these challenges by promoting awareness and knowledge and by preventing harmful behaviors. Environmental and health education can empower individuals and communities to understand environmental risk and adopt sustainable practices that protect health and well-being. In particular, integrating environmental health topics into educational systems can help improve health literacy and encourage informed decision-making. Educational institutions also serve as platforms for spreading scientific knowledge and developing critical thinking skills necessary to address complex environmental problems. Researchers have emphasized that education for sustainable development should incorporate health perspectives and gender-sensitive approaches to ensure inclusive and equitable learning outcomes (Tilbury, 2011). By highlighting preventive knowledge and community engagement, education can contribute significantly to reducing environmental risks.

In recent years, advances in digital technologies have opened new possibilities for enhancing environmental and health education. Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative tool capable of analyzing large datasets, identifying patterns, and predicting environmental and health trends. AI-based systems are increasingly used in environmental monitoring to track air quality, water pollution, climate patterns, and disease outbreaks. These technologies help in real-time data analysis and predictive insights that can support informed decision-making and preventive interventions. Within educational contexts, AI tools can also help in interactive learning, data visualization, and problem-based learning experiences that help students better

understand complex environmental issues (Luckin et al.,2016). By translating scientific data into accessible knowledge, AI can strengthen environmental literacy and support innovative practices.

Studies on environmental health often focus on epidemiological or medical perspectives, while research on artificial intelligence primarily addresses technological applications in health care or environmental monitoring. Similarly, educational research tends to discuss environmental education or digital learning independently without sufficiently exploring their intersection with women's health concerns. The present study examines the potential role of artificial intelligence in strengthening environmental health education through a gender sensitive lens. The study aims to explore how AI-based environmental monitoring and disease prediction systems can be integrated into educational frameworks to enhance awareness of environmental risks affecting women's health. By analyzing the intersection of environmental education, digital technologies, and gender perspectives, the study seeks to contribute to the development of innovative educational strategies that promote preventive health awareness and sustainable development. Finally, integrating artificial intelligence into environmental health education may offer new opportunities for empowering learners, improving health literacy, and addressing environmental challenges that disproportionately affect women's health.

2. Literature Review

Environmental has increasingly become an important area of interdisciplinary research due to its direct relationship with human well-being and sustainable development. Environmental degradation resulting from industrialization, urbanization, and climate change has intensified exposure to pollutants, unsafe water, and hazardous chemicals, and significantly influences public health outcomes and contributes to various diseases across populations. According to the World Health Organization, environmental factors account for a substantial proportion of global disease burden, particularly in developing countries where environmental regulation and public health infrastructure remain inadequate.

2.1 Environmental Health and Women's Health

Research highlights that environmental hazards do not affect all population groups equally. Women are often more vulnerable to environmental risks because of biological factors, social roles, and occupational exposure. Studies indicate that exposure to air pollution and toxic chemicals can lead to reproductive health problems, pregnancy complications, and respiratory diseases among women (Sorensen et al.,2018). In many developing regions, women are disproportionately exposed to indoor air pollution from biomass fuels used for cooking and heating, which increases the risk of chronic respiratory illness and adverse maternal health outcomes.

Climate change, such as rising temperatures, extreme weather events, and environmental instability, can contribute to food insecurity, water scarcity, and the spread of vector-borne diseases. These conditions disproportionately affect women due to their responsibilities related to food preparation, water collection, and family care in many societies (Hajat & Kosatky,2019). Limited access to health care services and health education in certain communities can restrict women's ability to recognize and respond to environmental health risks effectively. These

challenges emphasize the need for targeted educational interventions that address environmental health from a gender sensitive perspective.

2.2 Environmental Health Education

Environmental education aims to develop knowledge, attitudes, and skills that enable individuals to understand the interrelationships between human activities and environmental systems. Within this context, environmental health education points out the relationship between environmental conditions and human health outcomes. Educational initiatives in this area encourage learners to adopt behaviors and support sustainable practices that protect both environmental and public health. Tribury (2011) emphasizes that education for sustainable development must integrate health, environment, and social justice to create meaningful learning outcomes. When environmental health topics are integrated into educational curricula, learners develop awareness of how environmental risks influence their daily lives and health conditions

Despite these advancements, environmental health education often lacks sufficient emphasis on gender related health issues. Many educational programs address environmental sustainability and health promotion in general terms without considering how environmental hazards disproportionately affect women. This limitation highlights the importance of developing educational frameworks that explicitly incorporate women's health perspectives into environmental learning.

2.3 Artificial Intelligence in Environmental Monitoring

Technological innovations have significantly transformed environmental monitoring and analysis. Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful tool for analyzing complex environmental data and identifying patterns that may not be easily detectable through traditional methods. Machine learning algorithms can process large datasets from satellite imagery, sensor networks, and environmental monitoring systems to track changes in air quality, water contamination, and climate conditions. AI-based models can forecast pollution levels, identify environmental hotspots, and assess the potential impact of climate change on human health (Jiao et al., 2022). These predictive capabilities enable governments and public health organizations to implement preventive strategies and reduce health risks associated with environmental hazards.

In addition to environmental monitoring, AI technologies are being utilized to predict disease outbreaks and health risks associated with environmental factors. Predictive analytics can analyze environmental and epidemiological data simultaneously, providing early warning signals for diseases linked to pollution or climate change. Such applications demonstrate the potential of AI to support proactive public health interventions.

2.4 Artificial Intelligence in Education

Artificial intelligence is also transforming educational systems by enabling personalized learning, adaptive assessment, and intelligent tutoring systems. AI-based educational technologies can analyze learner behavior and provide customized learning experiences that improve engagement and knowledge retention. In recent years, AI applications have expanded beyond traditional classroom settings to include data visualization tools, interactive simulations, and digital learning

platforms that enhance student's understanding of complex topics (Luckin et al.). AI tools can facilitate the analysis of real-time environmental information, explore patterns in environmental data, and encourage inquiry-based learning and critical thinking, enabling learners to connect theoretical concepts with real-world environmental challenges. By integrating AI technologies into environmental health education, educators can create innovative learning environments that foster both scientific understanding and health awareness.

2.5 Research Gap

Although substantial research exists on environmental health, artificial intelligence, and educational innovation, these domains are often examined independently. Environmental health studies typically focus on epidemiological or medical aspects, while AI research concentrates on technological development and computational models. Similarly, educational research frequently discusses digital learning technologies or environmental education without addressing their combined potential in promoting women's health awareness.

As a result, there is limited scholarly exploration of how artificial intelligence can be integrated into environmental health education to address gender-specific health concerns. The intersection of AI, environmental education, and women's health remains underdeveloped in existing literature. Addressing this gap requires an interdisciplinary approach that combines insights from environmental science, educational theory, digital technology, and gender studies.

The present study seeks to contribute to this emerging field by examining how AI-driven environmental monitoring and disease prediction tools can support gender-sensitive environmental health education. By bridging technological innovation with educational practice, the study aims to provide a framework for promoting women's health awareness and preventive learning through educational systems.

3. Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The present study adopts a conceptual and analytical research design to explore the intersection of artificial intelligence, environmental health education, and women's health awareness. Conceptual research is particularly appropriate for examining emerging interdisciplinary issues where empirical data may still be limited, but theoretical integration and analytical interpretation can provide meaningful insights. The study synthesizes knowledge from existing scholarly literature to develop a framework for integrating artificial intelligence into environmental health education with a gender-sensitive perspective.

This approach helps the study to critically examine theoretical perspectives from environmental education, public health, digital learning, and gender studies. By analyzing these perspectives collectively, the research aims to identify how artificial intelligence can contribute to educational practices that promote women's health awareness and preventive learning.

3.2 Data Sources

¹¹ The analysis is based on a systematic review of secondary sources, including peer-reviewed journal articles, international reports, policy documents, and academic books. Relevant literature was identified through major academic databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. Priority was given to studies published in reputable journals within the fields of environmental studies, public health, education, and artificial intelligence. The selected literature primarily includes publications from the last decade, ensuring that the analysis reflects contemporary developments in environmental health and digital education.

3.3 Analytical Approach

The collected literature was analyzed using a thematic analytical approach. This method involves identifying recurring themes, patterns, and conceptual relationships across multiple studies. Through this process, the study examined how environmental risks affect women's health, how artificial intelligence is applied in environmental monitoring and education, and how educational systems can incorporate gender-sensitive approaches.

The thematic analysis identified key conceptual components that underpin the proposed educational framework. These components include environmental risk awareness, artificial intelligence-based monitoring systems, educational integration, and gender-sensitive learning outcomes. The analysis ultimately led to the development of a conceptual framework that illustrates the relationship among these elements.

3.4 Ethical Considerations

Since this research relies solely on previously published academic sources, no human participants were involved in the study. All sources have been properly cited to maintain academic integrity and avoid plagiarism. The study follows standard ethical guidelines for literature-based research by acknowledging original authors and ensuring accurate representation of their findings.

4. Conceptual Framework

Understanding the relationship between environmental conditions, technological innovation, and educational practices requires an integrated analytical perspective. The conceptual framework proposed in this study illustrates how artificial intelligence can enhance environmental health education while addressing gender-specific health vulnerabilities.

4.1 Environmental Risk Factors

Environmental risks such as air pollution, contaminated water, chemical exposure, and climate-related hazards have direct implications for human health. Women are particularly vulnerable to these risks due to physiological factors, reproductive health concerns, and social roles that may increase exposure to environmental hazards. Recognizing these risks is the first step toward developing effective educational interventions that promote preventive awareness and healthy literacy.

4.2 Artificial Intelligence- Based Environmental Monitoring

Artificial intelligence technologies enable the collection and analysis of large-scale environmental data through sensor networks, satellite monitoring, and machine learning algorithms. These technologies can track environmental indicators such as air quality, water contamination, temperature variations, and pollution levels. AI-based systems can also predict potential health risks associated with environmental changes, allowing policymakers and communities to respond proactively.

4.3 Integration into Environmental Health Education

The integration of artificial intelligence into environmental health education enables the development of data-driven and inquiry-based learning environments. Educational institutions can incorporate real-time environmental information, predictive models, and interactive digital tools into curricula. This integration enhances student's ability to analyze environmental issues critically and understand their relationship with human health.

Moreover, incorporating AI tools into environmental education supports the development of digital literacy and analytical thinking skills. These competencies are essential for addressing complex environmental and health challenges in contemporary society.

4.4 Gender-Sensitive Educational Approach

A central component of the proposed framework is the inclusion of a gender-sensitive perspective in environmental health education. Gender-sensitive education recognizes that environmental risks affect men and women directly and emphasizes the importance of addressing these differences in educational programs. By highlighting women's health vulnerabilities and experiences, educational initiatives can empower women with knowledge and encourage proactive health behavior. Gender-sensitive pedagogy also promotes inclusive learning environments that acknowledge diverse experiences and perspectives. Integrating such approaches into environmental health education ensures that educational strategies contribute to social equity and health empowerment.

4.5 Educational Outcomes

The integration of artificial intelligence into environmental health education with a gender-sensitive approach can lead to several important educational outcomes. These include improved environmental health literacy, increased awareness of women's health risks, enhanced digital and analytical skills, and greater community engagement in sustainable practices. Ultimately, such educational initiatives contribute to preventing health behavior and support broader goals of sustainable development.

The conceptual relationship proposed in this study can be summarized as follows:

Conceptual Framework Diagram

Environmental Risk Factor

↓

AI-Based Environmental Monitoring Systems



Integration into Environmental Health Education



Gender-Sensitive Pedagogical Approach



Women's Health Awareness and Preventive Learning

5. Discussion

The findings of this conceptual analysis highlight the significant potential of integrating artificial intelligence (AI) into environmental health education to enhance women's health awareness and preventive learning. Environmental degradation continues to pose serious challenges to global public health, and these challenges often have gender-specific implications. Women are frequently exposed to environmental hazards through domestic responsibilities, occupational roles, and socio-economic factors, and environmental health education must adopt a more inclusive and gender-sensitive perspective that recognizes the unique vulnerabilities and experiences of women. The integration of AI technologies into educational frameworks provides new opportunities for addressing these challenges by improving access to environmental information and promoting data-driven learning.

One of the key insights from the analysis is that environmental health education plays an important role in empowering individuals and communities to recognize and respond to environmental risks. Educational initiatives that emphasize environmental awareness can significantly improve health literacy and encourage preventive behavior. Previous studies have emphasized that environmental education contributes to sustainable development by fostering critical thinking, responsible decision-making, and community engagement (Tilbury, 2011). The incorporation of AI technologies can help bridge this gap by enabling learners to analyze real-time environmental data and understand its implications for human health.

Artificial intelligence offers valuable tools for monitoring environmental conditions and predicting potential health risks. Machine learning algorithms can process large datasets related to air quality, climate patterns, and environmental pollution, providing insights that support early detection of health threats. Such technologies are already being applied in environmental monitoring systems to identify pollution hotspots and predict disease patterns associated with environmental factors (Jiao et al., 2022). When these data-driven insights are integrated into educational environments, they can enhance student's understanding of the complex relationship between environmental conditions and health outcomes, encourage inquiry-based learning, and allow students to engage actively with environmental issues.

In addition to enhancing environmental awareness, the use of AI in education can increase digital literacy and analytical skills among learners. Digital competence has become an essential component of modern education, particularly in addressing complex global challenges such as climate change and environmental sustainability. According to Luckin et al. (2016), the integration of AI technologies in education has the potential to transform traditional learning environments by promoting personalized and adaptive learning experiences. In the context of environmental health education, these technologies can help learners better understand how environmental changes influence public health, particularly among vulnerable populations. Research indicates that environmental hazards can have different impacts on men and women due to biological differences and socio-cultural roles (Sorensen et al., 2018). For example, women are more likely to be exposed to indoor air pollution from cooking fuels in many developing countries, increasing their risks of respiratory diseases. Climate-related risks such as water scarcity and food insecurity can also disproportionately affect women because of their responsibilities related to household management and caregiving. Despite these realities, gender perspectives are often underrepresented in environmental education programs.

The integration of gender-sensitive pedagogy into environmental health education can help address this limitation by ensuring that educational content reflects the diverse experiences and needs of learners. Gender-sensitive education encourages critical reflection on social inequalities and promotes inclusive learning environments where women's health concerns are recognized and addressed. When combined with AI-driven environmental monitoring tools, such educational approaches can empower women with knowledge about environmental risks and preventive health practices. This empowerment is particularly important in communities where women have limited access to formal health information and resources.

Another important implication of the study is the role of educational institutions in promoting community awareness and sustainable health practices. Schools, universities, and community learning centers can serve as platforms for disseminating environmental health information and fostering collaboration among educators, researchers, and policymakers. By incorporating AI-based environmental monitoring tools into educational curricula, institutions can create innovative learning experiences that connect classroom knowledge with real-world environmental challenges. Such initiatives can also support community-based learning programs that engage women and other vulnerable groups in environmental health education.

However, the integration of AI technologies into education also presents certain challenges. One of the primary concerns is the digital divide, which may limit access to advanced technologies in resource-constrained educational settings. Educational institutions in developing regions may lack the technological infrastructure required to implement AI-based learning tools effectively. Addressing these tools requires investment in digital infrastructure, teacher training, and policy support to ensure equitable access to educational technologies. Additionally, ethical considerations related to data privacy, algorithmic transparency, and the responsible use of technology must be carefully addressed when implementing AI systems in educational contexts.

Despite these challenges, the potential benefits of integrating AI into environmental health education are substantial. AI technologies can enhance the accessibility and relevance of

environmental information, enabling learners to engage with real-time data and develop an evidence-based understanding of environmental risks. When combined with gender-sensitive educational approaches, these technologies can be helpful in health awareness, particularly among women who are disproportionately affected by environmental hazards.

Overall, the discussion highlights the importance of adopting interdisciplinary approaches that integrate environmental science, educational theory, digital technology, and gender perspectives. Such approaches can support the development of innovative educational strategies that address complex environmental health challenges. By promoting environmental health literacy and empowering women with knowledge about environmental risks, AI-integrated education can contribute to broader goals of sustainable development and public health improvement.

6. Educational Implications and Policy Recommendations

The integration of artificial intelligence into environmental health education has important implications for educational practice, curriculum development, and policy formulation. Environmental health challenges, such as air pollution, climate change, and water contamination, require technological and educated communities capable of understanding and responding to environmental risks. Educational institutions, therefore, play a crucial role in developing awareness and promoting health-promoting behaviors, particularly among women, who often face greater environmental health vulnerabilities.

One significant implication of the present study is the need to incorporate environmental health education within formal curricula at school and higher education levels. Environmental education programs should move beyond general environmental awareness and explicitly address the relationship between environmental conditions and human health. Incorporating case studies, real-time environmental data, and interdisciplinary learning activities can help students understand the complex links between environmental degradation and health outcomes. Integrating these topics within science, social science, and health education curricula would support a more holistic approach to learning and promote environmental health literacy among learners (Tilbury, 2011).

The findings also suggest that artificial intelligence can serve as an important pedagogical tool in environmental education. AI-based platforms that analyze environmental data can provide learners with interactive and data-driven learning experiences. For example, digital tools that display air quality levels, climate change, and environmental risk predictions can enhance students' understanding of environmental issues and encourage inquiry-based learning. Such technologies can transform abstract environmental concepts into practical learning experiences that connect scientific knowledge with real-world challenges. Research on AI in education indicates that intelligence systems can support personalized learning and improve student engagement when integrated effectively with teaching practices (Luckin et al., 2016).

Environmental health education must recognize that environmental hazards can affect men and women differently due to biological, social, and cultural factors. Educational programs should therefore include learning materials and activities that highlight the specific health risks faced by women in relation to environmental conditions. Such an approach can empower women with knowledge about environmental health risks and preventive strategies. Gender-sensitive education

also contributes to broader goals of social equity and inclusive learning by acknowledging diverse experiences and perspectives (Sorensen et al., 2018).

In addition to curriculum development, teacher training and professional development are essential for the successful implementation of AI-integrated environmental health education. Educators must develop competencies in digital literacy, data interpretation, and interdisciplinary teaching approaches. Training programs should equip teachers with the skills required to integrate technological tools into environmental education and facilitate meaningful discussions about environmental health issues. Professional development initiatives can also help educators understand gender-sensitive teaching strategies and ensure that environmental health education addresses the needs of diverse learners.

From a policy perspective, governments and educational authorities should support the integration of environmental health education and digital technologies through comprehensive educational policies and infrastructure development. Investment in digital infrastructure, access to reliable environmental data, and the development of open educational resources can enhance the accessibility of AI-based learning tools. Policymakers should also encourage collaboration between educational institutions, environmental organizations, and public health agencies to promote interdisciplinary learning and community engagement.

Furthermore, community-based educational initiatives can play a significant role in increasing awareness about environmental health risks. Educational institutions can collaborate with local communities, non-governmental organizations, and public health authorities to develop outreach programs that disseminate environmental health information. Such initiatives are particularly important for empowering women and marginalized communities who may have limited access to formal education or health information. By promoting community engagement and participatory learning, environmental health education can contribute to the development of healthier and more sustainable communities.

Overall, integrating artificial intelligence into environmental health education offers significant opportunities for improving environmental awareness, promoting gender-sensitive learning, and supporting preventive health behavior. Effective implementation, however, requires coordinated efforts from educators, policymakers, and researchers to ensure that technological innovations are used responsibly and equitably within educational systems.

7. Conclusion

Environmental health challenges continue to pose risks to human well-being, such as rapid environmental degradation and climate change. Women often face environmental hazards due to biological factors, socio-economic conditions, and gender-related roles that influence exposure to environmental risks. As a result, promoting women's health awareness through education is essential for improving public health outcomes and advancing sustainable development.

This study examined the potential role of artificial intelligence in enhancing environmental health education through a gender-sensitive perspective. The study proposed a conceptual framework illustrating how AI-based environmental monitoring systems can support educational initiatives

aimed at promoting women's health awareness and preventive learning. The analysis suggests that integrating AI technologies into environmental education can increase environmental health literacy, encourage data-driven learning, and empower individuals to understand and respond to environmental risks.

The findings point out that education plays an important role in addressing environmental challenges. Educational institutions have the capacity to play an important role in fostering awareness, critical thinking, and preventive behavior among learners. When environmental health topics are integrated into educational curricula and supported by digital technologies such as artificial intelligence, students gain opportunities to engage with real-world environmental data and develop a deeper understanding of the environmental health relationship. Such approaches can contribute to the development of informed citizens capable of addressing complex environmental and health challenges.

The study also highlights the importance of adopting gender-sensitive educational approaches that recognize the specific health risks experienced by women. By incorporating women's health perspectives into environmental education, educational systems can promote inclusive learning and empower women with knowledge that supports health protection and decision-making. Integrating gender perspectives into environmental health education is therefore essential for achieving equitable and sustainable development outcomes.

In conclusion, integrating artificial intelligence into environmental health education represents a promising approach for enhancing women's health awareness and promoting preventive learning. By combining technological innovation with gender-sensitive educational practices, educational institutions can contribute to improved health literacy, environmental sustainability, and social equity. Such efforts are essential for addressing the interconnected challenges of environmental degradation, public health, and sustainable development.

Artificial-Intelligence-in-Environmental-Health-Education.docx

ORIGINALITY REPORT

9%

SIMILARITY INDEX

4%

INTERNET SOURCES

6%

PUBLICATIONS

1%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

"Generative AI in Education", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2026

Publication

2%

2

Jen-Tsung Chen. "AI in Plant Science and Precision Agriculture", CRC Press, 2026

Publication

1%

3

Serap Uğur. "Transforming Education with Singularity Technologies - Lifelong Learning from Childhood to Adulthood", CRC Press, 2026

Publication

1%

4

www.researchcorridor.org

Internet Source

1%

5

ijssei.in

Internet Source

<1%

6

ijrti.org

Internet Source

<1%

7

www.iscap.pt

Internet Source

<1%

8

Simon Elias Bibri, Jeffrey Huang. "The Generative AI-Driven Sustainable Smart City - Deep, Hybrid, and Foundation Models for Environmental Planning, Computational Design, and Climate Resilience", CRC Press, 2026

Publication

<1%

9

womensjournal.com

Internet Source

<1%

10	Submitted to Career Networks Institute Student Paper	<1 %
11	www.mdpi.com Internet Source	<1 %
12	nawala.io Internet Source	<1 %
13	open-innovation-projects.org Internet Source	<1 %
14	portaldoclima.gov.cv Internet Source	<1 %
15	Brett Crawford, Madeline Toubiana, Erica Coslor. "Regenerative Organizing as Institutional Repair", Emerald, 2026 Publication	<1 %
16	www.skillstork.org Internet Source	<1 %
17	Yaser Mohammed Al-Worafi. "Chapter 343-1 Eco Health in Developing Countries", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2024 Publication	<1 %
18	journal.ppipbr.com Internet Source	<1 %
19	Fatemeh Kokabisaghi. "The assessment of national conduct in realizing the right to health: using the framework of United Nations", International Journal of Human Rights in Healthcare, 2024 Publication	<1 %
20	Joanna Rosak-Szyrocka, Sumit Tripathi, Manuel B. Garcia, Giuseppe Festa, Markus A. Launer. "Reskilling and Upskilling in the Age of AI - A Practical Guide to Workforce Transformation", CRC Press, 2025 Publication	<1 %

21

Özlem Azman, Songül Tümkaya. "Navigating the ethical landscape of AI integration in education: Balancing innovation and responsibility", F1000Research, 2025

Publication

<1%

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On