

Learning at home with AI

Spotlight on safe and inclusive learning

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Understanding Artificial Intelligence

The term 'artificial intelligence' was first used at a **1956** workshop held at Dartmouth College, a US Ivy League university, to describe the "**science and engineering of making intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs**".

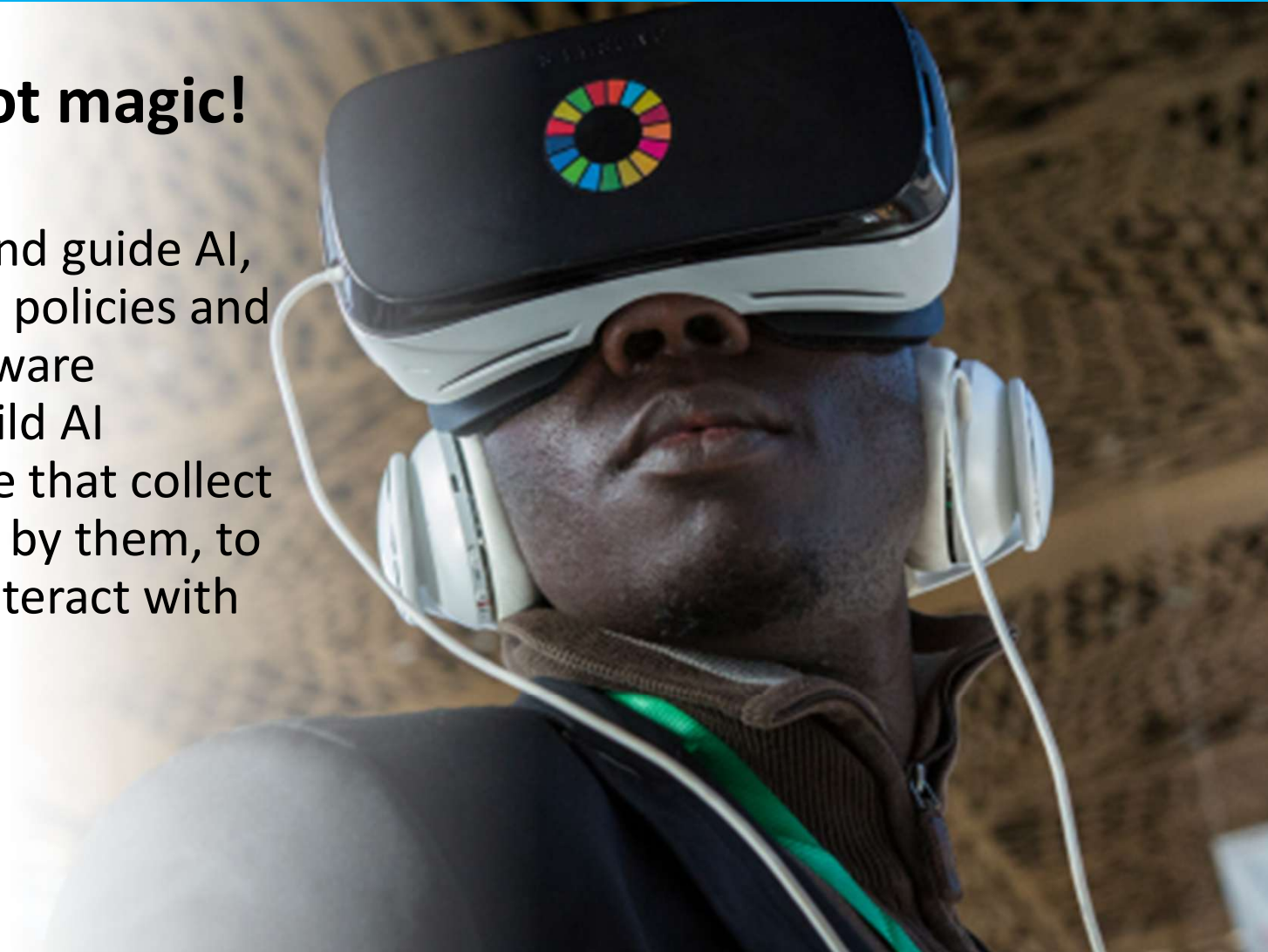
(McCarthy et al., 2006, p. 2)

Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to **machine based systems** that, given a set of human-defined objectives, **can make predictions, recommendations, or decisions** that influence real or virtual environments - OECD

Understanding artificial intelligence

AI systems are not magic!

People design, train and guide AI, from those that set AI policies and strategies, to the software programmers who build AI systems, to the people that collect and tag the data used by them, to the individuals who interact with them.



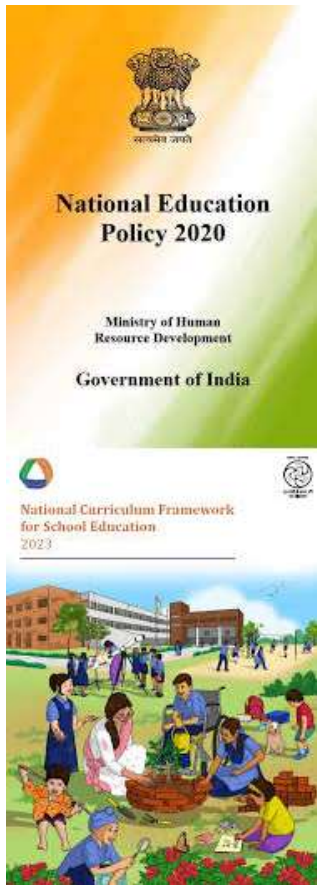
Understanding artificial intelligence



- Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming how children learn, think, and solve problems.
- Parents play a critical role in guiding children to use AI responsibly and creatively.
- AI is everywhere — from learning apps to home assistants.

Artificial intelligence in the Indian education context

Focus on empowering teachers, learners, and parents with digital tools.



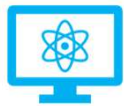
NEP 2020 emphasizes technology integration and digital literacy.

National Curriculum Frameworks (NCFs) promote emerging technologies in learning.

Recognize AI in daily life of your child – some examples



Voice assistants (Alexa, Google Assistant)



Learning apps (Khan Academy, Duolingo)



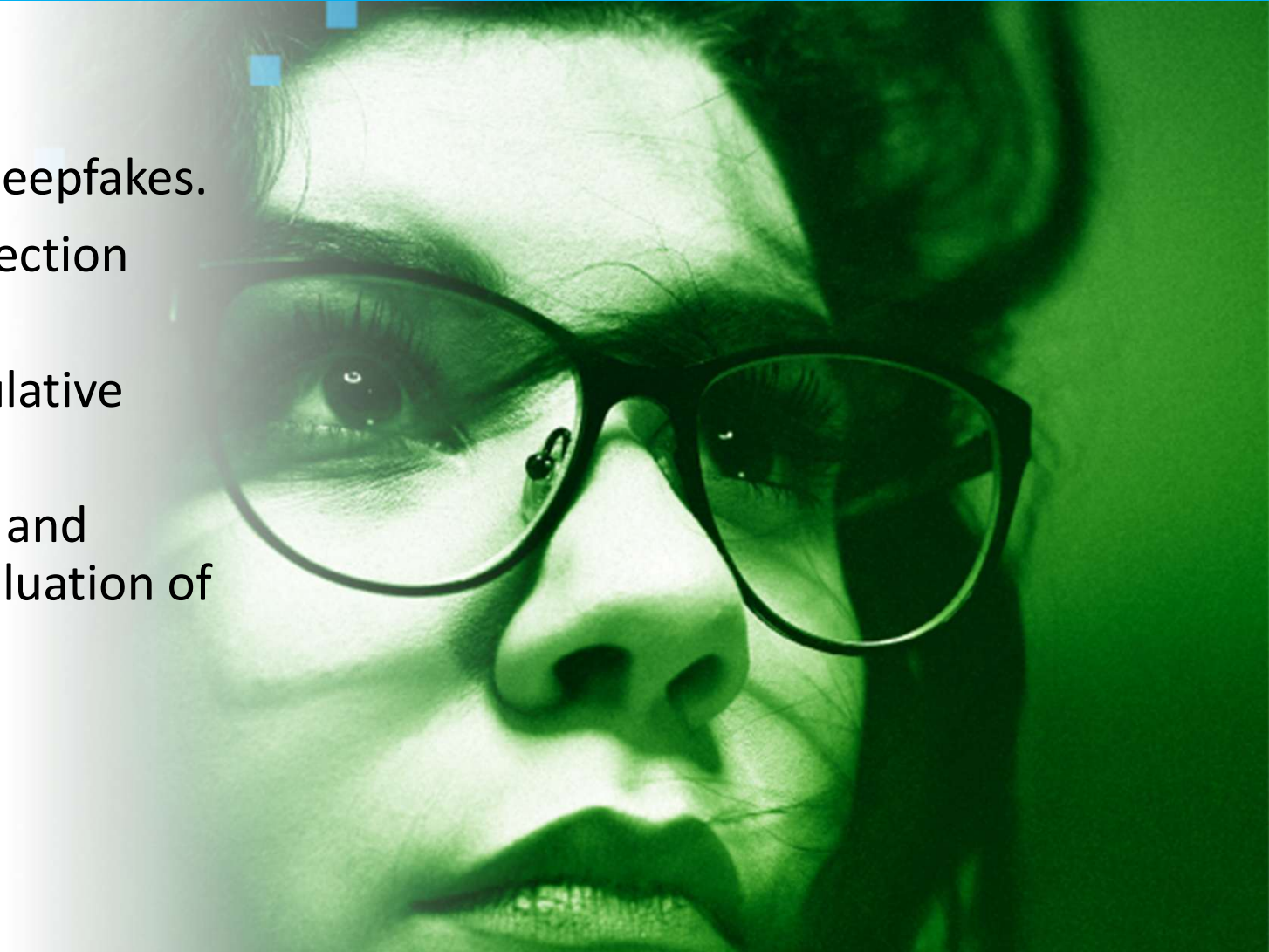
Personalized recommendations (YouTube Kids, Netflix)



Chatbots in games and websites

Risks of artificial intelligence

- Misinformation and deepfakes.
- Privacy and data protection concerns.
- Addictive and manipulative content.
- Use parental controls and encourage critical evaluation of content.



Misinformation and deepfakes

What it is:

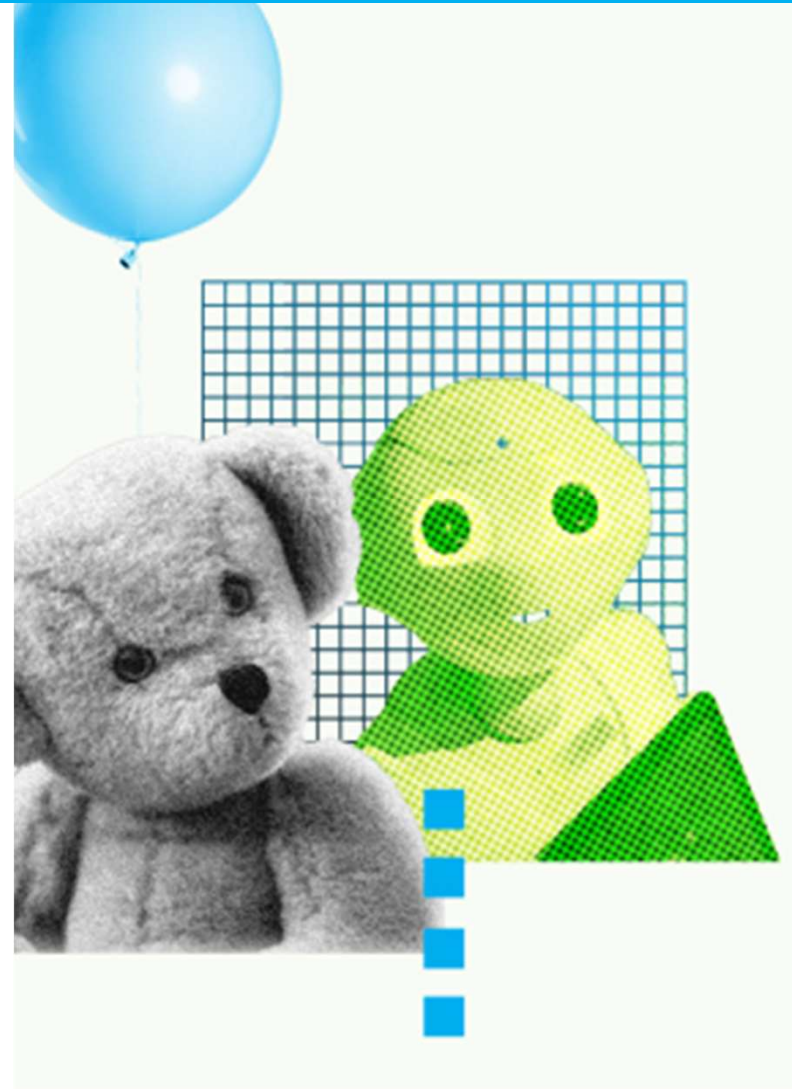
AI tools can easily create or spread *false information*, including *realistic-looking images, videos, or voice clips* (deepfakes). These can mislead children and adults alike.

Why it matters for children:

Kids and teens may believe what they see online, especially if it appears to come from a trusted source. This can shape their views, create fear, or cause embarrassment.

How parents can help:

- Teach children to *pause and verify* before sharing or believing anything online.
- Encourage them to check *multiple sources* or use *fact-checking websites* (like AltNews, BOOM, or Snopes).
- Discuss *how deepfakes work* in simple terms — show examples of how videos can be manipulated.



Privacy and data protection concerns



What it is:

AI apps and digital platforms collect large amounts of *personal data* — from photos and location to voice recordings and browsing habits.

Why it matters for children:

This data can be used to profile or target them with content and ads, or in worse cases, put their identity and safety at risk.

How parents can help:

- Review *privacy settings* together on every app your child uses.
- Avoid sharing *personal details* like school names, uniforms, or addresses online.
- Talk about the *value of personal information* — help kids understand that their data is valuable and should be protected.

Addictive and manipulative content

What it is:

Many online platforms use AI algorithms designed to *keep users engaged* by showing emotionally triggering or highly personalized content.

Why it matters for children:

This can lead to *screen addiction*, *reduced attention span*, or exposure to harmful trends. Kids might also feel anxious or pressured by what they see.

How parents can help:

- Set *clear screen-time rules* and model healthy device use yourself.
- Encourage *offline hobbies and family time* to balance digital engagement.
- Discuss how online platforms *recommend content* and why not everything shown is good for them.



Use parental controls and encourage critical evaluation



What it is:

Parental controls are tools that let you *filter, limit, or monitor* what children can access online — but they work best when paired with open conversations.

Why it matters:

Children grow curious and will eventually explore beyond filters. Building *digital literacy* and *critical thinking* is more sustainable than only blocking content.

How parents can help:

- Use built-in parental controls on YouTube, Google Family Link, and app stores.
- Discuss *why* certain sites or content are restricted.
- Encourage kids to *question what they see* — ask: “Who made this? Why? Can I trust it?”

Opportunities of artificial intelligence – in learning at home

Fostering Future-Ready Skills

- Encourage creativity, critical thinking, and collaboration.
- Promote coding and design thinking.
- Use AI tools for creative projects in music, art, and storytelling.
- Discuss how AI impacts future careers.





Thank you

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