

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ROBOTIC EDUCATION AMONG CHRISTIAN YOUTHS AND THEIR IMPLICATION FOR CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY IN CONTEMPORARY AFRICA.

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Abstract

The Twenty first century Christianity needs to be technologically inclined for it to be relevant in the global technological evolution. If all the sections of human endeavors are integrating themselves into all its takes to continue to be relevant, it will not been fair for the theological sector whose focus is more spiritual not to take advantage of the said evolution as well. The focus of this paper is to examine the concept of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotic Education among the Christian youth, and their relationship with Christian theology in Africa. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a branch of computer science that aims to create intelligent machines capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence. While Robotics combine elements from various disciplines, such as mechanical engineering, computer science, and artificial intelligence. The method adopted is historical with research materials from the experts in the field of AI. It is recommended that Christian theologians must take advantage of the benefits of AI and robotic education. There is a need for a paradigm shift in the mean of communication between the Christian theologians and the Christian youth. Compulsory inclusion of computer application studies into the training of theologians must be adopted.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Robotics Education, Christian Youth, Christian Theology, Next-Gen, Contemporary times

Introduction

The need for artificial intelligence and robotic education application among Christian youths and its implication for Christian theology in Africa in this 21st century are inevitable in these contemporary times. However, there is a need to know what artificial intelligence and robotic education entail. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a branch of computer science that focuses on creating intelligent machines capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence. The concept of AI has been around for decades, but recent technological advancements have brought it to the forefront of scientific research and development. At its core, AI aims to replicate human cognitive abilities such as learning, problem-solving, and decision-making. It involves the

development of algorithms and models that enable machines to process large amounts of data, recognize patterns, and make predictions or decisions based on this information.

This ability to quickly analyze vast amounts of data sets AI apart from traditional computing methods. There are two main types of AI: narrow or weak AI and general or strong AI. Narrow AI refers to systems designed for specific tasks or domains, such as voice recognition software. These systems excel at their designated tasks but must gain the ability to generalize beyond their specific field. On the other hand, AI refers to machines with human-level intelligence capable of understanding and performing any intellectual task that a human being can do. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has revolutionized various aspects of human lives, and education is no exception. Integrating AI in education has opened up new possibilities for personalized learning, improved assessment methods, and enhanced educational outcomes.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings. Robotics combines elements from various disciplines, such as mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, computer science, and artificial intelligence. It involves designing robots capable of interacting with their environment autonomously or through human control. Robots are used in various industries, from manufacturing and healthcare to space exploration and entertainment. Robotics also includes designing, building, and programming robots; use of AI is not restricted to robotics. It has a vast application in the field of computer science and is used for solving many more complex tasks¹. John McCarthy is known to be the father of AI based on his discovery in 1950. The term is frequently applied to the project of developing a system endowed with the intellectual processes characteristic of humans, such as the ability to reason, discover meaning, generalize, or learn from the experience². It is also the ability of a computer or a robot controlled by a computer to do tasks that are usually done by humans because they require human intelligence and discernment³.

¹https://www.google.com/search?q=encyclopedia+britannica+artificial+intelligence+and+robotic+education&client=firefox-b-d&ei=pQMLZNb1FPGP9u8PtZCH0AM&ved=0ahUKEwiW3IaDkdH9AhXxh_0HHTXIAToQ4dUDCA4&uact=5&oq=encyclopedia+britannica+artificial+intelligence+and+robotic+education&gs_lcp=Cgxnd3Mtd2l6LXNlcnAQAzoECAAQRzoGCAAQFhAeOgkIABAWEB4Q8QQ6BQgAEIYDOgUIIRCgAToECCEQFToHCCEQoAEQCjoECCEQCkoECEEYAFDwAliPvwFgk8oBaAFwAngAgAHcBlgBvjOSAQwwLjluMTQuMi4yLjKYAQCgAQHIAQjAAQE&sclient=gws-wiz-serp. Accessed 25 Feb 2021.

²<https://www.britannica.com/technology/artificial-intelligence#ref219078>. Accessed 16 Feb 2023.

³<https://www.britannica.com/summary/artificial-intelligence>. Accessed 16 Feb 2023.

Furthermore, Artificial intelligence refers to a set of concepts, technologies, and methods that aim at making computers think and learn like humans. It is a new field of study focusing on making computers ‘Smart’ –performing tasks without any human instructions and intervention⁴. Although there are no AI’s that can perform the wide variety of tasks an ordinary human can do, some AIs match human in specific tasks. AI is a set of technologies, which enable computer to perform a variety of advanced functions, activities which includes the ability to see, to understand and translate spoken words, written word language, to be able to analyzed data, make comprehensive recommendations and more. Maybe one can simply say that, it means using the computer to do things at which at the moment, in a better way and manner than human beings. It implies deploying the computer to make learning and information more proactively and attractive to the youth. Its applications must be embraced by the contemporary theologians with the usage of computer in communicating with the youth in these contemporary times.

Next-Gen denotes the next generation. The United Nations defines ‘youth’ as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other⁵. However, in Nigeria, the age bracket is not the same. This includes citizens of the Federal Republic of Nigeria aged 18-29 years according to the new-youth policy (2019).⁶ But in Africa, the age bracket is totally different. The African Charter recognizes youths as people between the ages of 15 and 35.⁷ The implication of the above information is that, there is no universally agreed definition of the youth age group. Former president of Nigeria, Olusegun Obasanjo, states specifically some of the attributes of a youth. He asserts that: The Nigerian government characterizes youth as ambitious, enthusiastic, energetic and promising. They are considered vulnerable in the society because of the rapid pace of change they experience at this time in their lives.⁸ This great characteristic trait in the youth makes them to be very inquisitive and dynamics in all forms and manners.

Adeogun in defining who a youth is, with respect to the understanding and clarifications of the New Age based on the United Nation (UN) statistical consistency across regions, assert that: ‘youth’ as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by member states.⁹ The implication is that, children are

⁴https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-bd&q=Artificial+intelligence+article&sa=X&ved=2ahEwjh_a7IzuX9AhUYgf0HHVYUC78Q1QJ6BAhEEAE. Accessed 29 Apr 2020. UK

⁵<https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/youth>. Accessed 10 March 2023

⁶https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Youth_in_Nigeria. Accessed 10 March 2023

⁷ Ibid.,

⁸ Ibid.,

⁹ Bukola Oluwagbemiga, Deji Ayegbonyi and Cletus Orgu. *The NexGen and the Future of Christianity in Africa*. (Nigeria, LIFE Theological Seminary, 2023), 47

regarded as those under the age of 14. However, a Christian Youth can be broadly defined as a young person who has made a personal commitment to follow Jesus Christ and seeks to live according to the teachings of the Bible.¹⁰ Another definition of a Christian youth says: Christian youth are spiritually endowed to take the lead and subdue nations for Christ anywhere they find themselves in the world.¹¹ They should lead by examples and should reflect the teaching of Jesus Christ as their mentor. Other virtues expected of them is that, they must be a good example to other youths, be patient and kind, demonstrate their belief as Christians by words and actions, doing the right thing according to the teaching of Jesus Christ and demonstrating love to all, even those from the other faiths or regarded lowly by the society. Some of the characteristics of a Christian youth include the following: He is a child of God, one that has a personal relationship with God; He is a light in the world-being a follower of Christ, gives one a new identity with a purpose to intentionally change the world for Christ; He is called to pursue godliness-this actually begins with the speech. What proceeds out of the mouth of a Christian youth must be different and should minister grace to the hearer according to Proverbs 18:21. Faithful Home conclude on a Christian's youth in this manner:

Being a Christian youth means embracing your identity as child of God, shining as lights in the world, and pursuing godliness. These biblical principles provide a solid foundation for navigating the challenges and opportunities that come your way. By understanding that you are in Christ and applying these truths practically, you can impact your generation and bring glory to God.¹²

To discuss the origin of Christian theology in Africa, it will be ideal to know the brief history of Christianity in Africa as a foundation for an easy link to Christian theology in Africa.

Eugene Ukaoha explained the coming of Christianity to Africa in this manner:

On the Day of Pentecost in AD 30, people came from Egypt, Cyrene or Libya. Thus, it could be said that from then or shortly thereafter that the Gospel came to Africa. After the Gospel was preached in Jerusalem, Judea and Samaria, God so arranged it that the next place the Gospel would come to was Africa¹³.

He stressed further to explain that, apart from the conversion of the Ethiopian Eunuch in Acts 8:26ff that tells us about how the Gospel came to Africa, there are other places

¹⁰<https://faithfulhome.com.ng/who-is-a-christian-youth/>. Accessed February 1, 2024.

¹¹ Education and Youth Development Department, National Youth Policy: *Enhancing Youth Development and Participation in the context of Sustainable Development*, Federal Ministry of Youths and Sport Development, 2019, 24, <https://www.prb.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Nigeria-National-Youth-Policy-2019-2023.pdf>

¹²<https://faithfulhome.com.ng/who-is-a-christian-youth/>. Accessed February 1, 2024

¹³ Eugene.I. Ukaoha. *Introduction to the History of Christianity in West Africa, 1440-1900s*. (Raola Graphics Studios, Lagos, Nigeria). 2013. 23

where Africa or Africans were mentioned¹⁴. In support of the discus, Peter Falk assert that: Christianity was established in North Africa during the times of the Apostles; it spread rapidly, won the allegiance of the overwhelming majority of the population, and contributed most significantly to the ministry of the Christian church during the first five centuries¹⁵. Raymond Hickey opined that, historians realize that Christianity has a much history in Africa and that most of the North Africa had flourishing Christian churches when Europe was still pagan¹⁶. He stressed further that, Portuguese missionaries made effort to establish churches along the Eastern and the Western coast of Africa twice in the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries but those efforts were doomed to extinction, not until the third attempt in the nineteen century that yielded success. He gave foundational information with respect to his assertion that; it was to the land of Egypt in Africa, that the holy family fled for refuge at the beginning of the Christian era¹⁷. The most interesting aspect of his book was on the facts that, African Christians were among those that had the Baptism of the Holy Ghost at Pentecost. Deji Ayegboyin and Ademola Ishola assert that: the period from the nineteenth century to the present has been characterized by the establishment and growth of the African strand of development of Christianity¹⁸.

Furthermore, on African theology issue, it was revealed that, some African Catholic theologians pointed to Christian revelation and African philosophy.¹⁹ There is a need for realignment in the general beliefs on the source of Christian theology in African and its original source for a better formation and definition of the concept. Hence, let us look critically on Christian theology. Christian theology is the theology of Christian belief and practice. Such study concentrates primarily upon the texts of the Old Testament and of the New Testament, as well as on Christian tradition; Christian theologians use biblical exegesis, rational analysis and argument.²⁰ A comprehensive Christian theologian must display the above elements in way and manner of her explanation and presentation of

¹⁴ Ibid.,

¹⁵ Peter Falk. *The Growth of the church in Africa*. (Africa Christian Textbooks (ACTS). Plateau State, Nigeria).2011.23

¹⁶ Raymond Hickey. *Two Thousand years of African Christianity*. (Ibadan Daystar Press, Ibadan).1987.i

¹⁷ Ibid,vi

¹⁸Deji Isaac Ayegboyin & S. Ademola Ishola. *African Indigenous Churches. An Historical Perspective*.(Africa Christian Textbooks (ACTS).Plateau State, Nigeria).2013.1

¹⁹https://www.google.com/search?q=what+is+christian+theology+definition+in+africa&clie_d&ei=ORsLZNCnC-uM9u8Pkq24mAo&oq=what+is+christian+theology+definition+in+afr&gs_lcp=Cgxnd3Mtd2l6LXNlcnAQARgAMgUIIRCgATIFCCEQoAEyBQghEKABMgUIIRCgATIFCCEQoAEyBAghEBU6CggAEecQ1gQQsAM6BggAEByQHjoFCAAQhgM6CAghEBYQHhAdOgoIRAWEB4QDxAdSgQIQRgAUMMvWPZCYLJYaAFwAXgAgAHoAogB_Q2SAQUyLTUuMpgBAKABAcgBCMABAQ&scient=gws-wiz-serp
Accessed 10 March 2023.

²⁰https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_theology. Accessed 10 March 2023.

facts. The following are the characteristics of Christian theology: it helps one to better understand Christian tenets, make comparisons between Christianity and other traditions, defend Christianity against objections and criticism, facilitate reforms in the Christian church, assist in the propagation of Christianity, draw on the resources of the Christian tradition to address some present situation or perceived need and education in Christian philosophy, especially in neoplatonic philosophy.²¹

Again, Christian theology in African context can be viewed as the understanding, presentation and concentrate interpretation of the Christian faith in accordance with the needs aspiration, thought –form and mentalitlity of the people of the Black continent.²² African theology is a concept that must be explained and presented in an African way, manner, language and means of understanding during its presentation for a proper communication between the audience and the presenter. It should be noted that, Christian theology has permeated much of non-ecclesiastical western culture, especially in pre-modern Europe, whereas, Christianity is a worldwide religion. Surprisingly, Christian theology varies significantly across the main branches of Christian tradition: Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant. Although, each of those traditions mentioned above has its own unique approaches to seminaries, ministerial formation and ministrations.

History of Artificial Intelligence and Robotic Design:

According to the Michael Haenlein and Andreas Kaplan, the roots of AI can probably be traced back to the 1940s, specifically 1942, when the American Science Fiction writer Isaac Asimov published his short story “Runaround”. The plot of “Runaround” is a story about a robot developed by the Engineers Gregory Powell and Mike Donovan; it revolves around the three Laws of Robotics: (1) a robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm; (2) a robot must obey the orders given to it by human beings except where such orders would conflict with the First Law; and (3) a robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Laws²³. It is quite interesting to note that, the discovery of AI was based on a

²¹ Ibid.,

²²<https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&q=What+are+the+sources+of+Christian+theology+in+Africa%3F&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjdkbPgp9H9AhU08rsIHU-GCLoQzmd6BAGbEAU>. Accessed 1 July 2017.

²³https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Michael-Haenlein/publication/334539401_A_Brief_History_of_Artificial_Intelligence_On_the_Past_Present_and_Future_of_Artificial_Intelligence/links/60cd82e5a6fdcc01d482dc23/A-Brief-History-of-Artificial-Intelligence-On-the-Past-Present-and-Future-of-Artificial-Intelligence.pdf.2. Accessed 18/03/23.

research work aimed at solving a specific task with the aid of a machine known as robot, which has been programmed in a language that can be decoded by the machine for a successful operation of the task assigned to the machine. The primary goal of AI was to develop machines that behave as though they were intelligent. Also, the concept of AI dates back to ancient times when Greek myths spoke of mechanical men created by gods.

However, they stressed further on the role played by John McCarthy in 1955. The word Artificial Intelligence was then officially coined about six years later, when in 1956 Marvin Minsky and John McCarthy (a computer scientist at Stanford) hosted the approximately eight-week-long Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence (DSRPAI) at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire. This workshop—which marks the beginning of the AI Spring and was funded by the Rockefeller Foundation—reunited those who would later be considered as the founding fathers of AI²⁴. It is worthy to note that John McCarthy was not the first inventor as far as AI activities is concern; his role was that he organized a workshop to showcase the activities of AI before then in a more acceptable platform.

In addition, just to mention and give some historical contributors to the evolution of AI. In 1931, Kurt Gödel - an Austrian show that in first –order predicate logic that, all true statements are derivable. In 1943, McCulloch and Pitts model neural networks and make the connection to propositional logic. In 1950, Alan Turing writes about learning machine and genetic Algorithms. In 1955, Arthur Samuel (IBM) guilds a learning checker program that plays better than its developer. In 1956, Newell and Simon of Carnegie Mellon University (CMU) present the logic theorist, the first symbol-processing computer program. In 1961, the General Problem Solver (GPS) by Newell and Simon imitates human thoughts. In 1963, McCarthy founds the AI lab at Stamford University. In 2006, service robotics becomes a major AI research area. In 2017, Robot Sophia was developed by Hanson Robotics think tank group²⁵.

Applications of Artificial Intelligence.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as one of the most transformative technologies in recent years. With its ability to simulate human intelligence, AI has found applications across various fields, revolutionizing industries and enhancing human capabilities. AI is

²⁴ Ibid.,3

²⁵<https://medium.com/datasciencearth/the-history-of-artificial-intelligence-68e5bde27a86>

Accessed Feb 16 2021

reshaping how we live and work, from healthcare to finance, transportation to entertainment.

1. One of the significant applications of AI is in healthcare. AI-powered systems can help doctors diagnose diseases more accurately and efficiently. For instance, machine learning algorithms can analyze large amounts of medical data and identify patterns that human doctors may miss. This can lead to early detection of diseases such as cancer or heart conditions, improving patient outcomes.
2. AI is also used in the financial sector for fraud detection and risk assessment. Machine learning algorithms can analyze vast amounts of financial data in real time, identifying suspicious transactions or patterns that indicate fraudulent activity. This helps banks and financial institutions prevent fraud before it occurs, saving billions of dollars each year.
3. In addition to healthcare and finance, AI is transforming transportation through autonomous vehicles. Self-driving cars have advanced sensors and machine-learning algorithms that enable them to navigate roads safely without human intervention. This technology can potentially reduce accidents caused by human error while increasing efficiency on our roadways.
4. Another exciting application of AI is in the entertainment and gaming industries. Companies use AI algorithms to create realistic virtual characters to interact with users in video games or virtual reality environments. These characters' personalities and behaviors are based on machine learning models trained on vast datasets. This enhances the user experience by providing more immersive game play.

Advantages of AI and Robotics Education Contemporary Times

1. *Daily Applications:* It is very interesting to note that, our everyday lives are entirely dependent on mobile devices and internet. We utilize a variety of applications including Google Maps, take selfies, make calls, use emails, etc. With the use of AI- based techniques, one can anticipate the daily weather and days ahead. Google maps are used for directions and monitoring of traffic situations all over the world.
2. *Education:* Generally, these platforms have revolutionized how students learn by offering personalized learning paths tailored to their needs and abilities. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has revolutionized various aspects of our lives, and education is no exception. Integrating AI in education has opened up new possibilities for personalized learning, improved assessment methods, and enhanced educational outcomes. This essay will explore the benefits and challenges of personalized learning paths through AI-driven platforms. This can be viewed as stated below:

- It helps in the area of personalized learning for students that are finding it difficult to cope with the classroom time frame to understand the class discussion. It helps the school to organize virtual class online for students. Traditional classroom settings often fail to cater to students' diverse learning speeds and styles, resulting in some falling behind while others get bored. With AI-driven platforms, however, students can progress through the curriculum at a pace that suits them best, ensuring a more efficient and effective learning experience.
 - It helps the school setup to curb the following ways: Plagiarism detection, Exam integrity, It also helps the school in the aspects: Analyzing of students success metrics, Chabot's for Enrollments and retention, learning Management systems, transcription of faculty lectures and online discussion Boards.
 - It helps in the Academic research world by the usage of different search engines developed by AI like Google search engine, Rich gate search engine, etc.
3. *Unbiased Decisions:* As human beings, we are often driven by our emotions, whether we like it or not. AI, on the other hand, is devoid of emotions and is highly practical and rational in its approach for accurate decision making.
 4. *New Inventions:* Almost every field of human endeavours have adopted the usage of AI technology as an aid to solving the majority challenges facing them. For Example, medical doctors with recent research with the aid of AI technology can detect breast cancer in a woman at an earlier stage unlike before.

Disadvantages of AI and Robotics Education in Contemporary Times

1. *High Costs:* The ability to create a machine that can simulate human intelligence is no small feat. It requires plenty of time and resources and can cost huge deal of money.
2. *No Creativity:* A big disadvantage of AI is that it cannot learn to think to outside the box. AI is capable of learning over time with pre-fed data and past experiences, but cannot be creative in its approach.
3. *Emotionless:* Since early childhood, we have been taught that neither computers nor other machines have feelings. Humans function as a team and team management is essential for achieving goals.

The Implications for Christian Theologians in These Contemporary Times

It is expedients and important at a time like this for the contemporary theologians to avail herself of the importance of the Technological evolution with the aid of AI in all its activities. There is an urgent and sporadic inculcation and embracement of AI applications in disseminating information as theologians at a time like this. The contemporary theologian must begin to interact with the necessary tools of AI in the dissemination of their lectures, symposia and personal usage as quickly as possible. The contemporary theologian may become absolute, irrelevant and out of the contemporary congregation, if she doesn't avail herself with the current and global AI operandi. Also, there is a need for a paradigm shift in the mean of communication between the Christian theologians and the Christian youth. Majorly, the contemporary theologians' major gap that is visible is the lack of basic understanding, awareness and application of AI in her activities. The acceptance of the era and the evolution of AI is a reality that has come to stay with us. The Contemporary Theologians Compulsory inclusion of computer application studies into the training of theologians is inevitable and should be adopted.

Recommendations

1. Contemporary theologians must avail themselves of the usage of AI in the area of disseminating information to the Next-Gen.
2. Contemporary theologians must inculcate as part of their training the usage of the applications of AI especially the aspect of computer awareness.
3. The syllabus of the Christian theologians must be embracing to the Next-Gen.
4. The designers of theological syllabus must engage the use of AI in its courses
5. Deliberate and intentional addition of AI as a course in the programme courses is inevitable.

Conclusion

Christian Theologians must take advantage of the benefits of AI and robotic education and maximize it. Africans must fully integrate herself into the wave of the new technological era in these contemporary times. If we don't want to be outdated and loss relevance, we must embrace the new world of AI and Robotic education and implement it into our curriculum. There is a need for a paradigm shift in the mean of communication between the Christian theologians and the Christian youth. Also, the Christian theologians must avail themselves this golden opportunity with the application of the knowledge of AI and Robotics education in disseminating its message to the Next-Gen, especially the

Christian youth in this contemporary time. Compulsory inclusion of computer application studies into the curriculum for the training of theologians is inevitable in order for them to be able to meet up with the evolutionary trends and happenings in this contemporary time. A holistic review of the current happenings in the IT world into her systems must be urgently inculcated into the entire operations and activities surrounding the theological system.

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