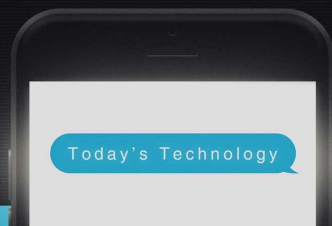


008

# DANGER ZONE

Parenting In The Digital Age



FROM AI  
AND BEYOND

**IN INTRODUCTION  
IN EDUCATION  
IN RELATIONSHIPS  
IN CREATION**

JONATHAN BURNS

# IN INTRODUCTION

In the Greek tale of Talos you have the concept of automation and philosophical discussions about mind and reasons by thinkers like Aristotle. In the 1930's Alan Turing wrote a paper on computation introducing the idea of machines performing logician operations. His work, Computing Machinery and Intelligence, posed the question: "Can machines think?" In 1956 the term "artificial intelligence" was coined at the Darmouth Conference by John McCarthy, Marvin Minsky, Nathaniel Rochester, and Claude Shannon. This marked the official beginning of AI research. In the 1960s to 1970s early AI was limited by computation power and larger data machines. In the 1980s and 1990s the shift toward data driven AI began. AI began to be used in specific domains, such as finance (fraud detection), manufacturing (robotics), and logistics (supply chain optimizations). In the 2000s and 2010s advances in GPUs, improved datasets, and improved algorithms enabled AI systems to outperform previous generations. IBM (Deep Blue) and Google (DeepMind) super computers and AI technology advanced rapidly. AI became mainstream through applications like virtual assistants (e.g., Siri, Alexa, and Google Assistant), recommendation systems (e.g., Netflix and Amazon), and social media algorithms. Autonomous vehicles and facial recognition systems emerged as prominent technologies. AI is now used in many technologies, including smartphones, smart home devices, and software. Advances in Technology, Big Data, User Demand, and Economic Incentives have driven the recent push for AI technology. Technology is not inherently evil but the way it is used will determine the outcome.

# IN EDUCATION

**Adaptive Learning Platforms:** Tools like Khan Academy, Duolingo, and others use AI to tailor lessons and problem sets to individual students' needs, helping them focus on areas where they struggle most.

**Grading Assistance:** AI can grade multiple-choice tests, short essays, and even provide feedback on longer assignments, freeing up time for instructors to focus on teaching.

**Speech-to-Text:** Tools like Otter.ai generate transcripts of lectures for students who may have hearing impairments or want to review material later.

**Plagiarism Concerns:** Students can use AI to generate essays, code, or even math solutions without fully understanding the material. This undermines

the learning process. Detecting AI-generated content is a challenge, though tools like Turnitin are now implementing AI-detection features.

**Undermining Assessment Integrity:** With AI capable of solving advanced problems or generating answers to prompts, traditional assignments may lose their value as accurate measures of student understanding.

**Educator Responses: Policy Adjustments:** Some institutions have updated their academic integrity policies to stop unauthorized AI use.

## IN RELATIONSHIPS

**Setup:** Users typically download an app or access a platform where they create a profile and choose or customize an AI companion. Some apps allow users to set the personality traits, voice, or even appearance of the chatbot.

**Interaction:** Once set up, users can chat with the AI in real-time, just like texting a human friend or partner. The AI uses natural language processing (NLP) to understand and respond to messages in a conversational tone.

**Learning and Adapting:** Over time, the AI “learns” more about the user through their interactions. For example, it might remember your preferences, hobbies, or things you’ve shared about your life.

**Real Life Choices:** A 14 year old teen in the US took his life after his AI chat girlfriend ask him to “come home.” A man in Belgium took his life after having conversations about the future of the planet.

**Ethical and Social Implications:** AI Chats raise questions about the nature of human relationships, dependency on technology, and whether they may discourage users from forming real-life connections.

## IN CREATION

**NSFW: Not Safe For Work** - Open-source models modified for NSFW purposes have been downloaded millions of times globally. The daily active users of NSFW-specific tools are estimated to be in the hundreds of thousands daily.

**Consent Issues:** AI-generated NSFW tools can be misused to create explicit images of real people without their consent.

**Exploitation:** Some tools have been used to generate harmful or exploitative content, including depictions of minors, leading to bans and stricter regulations in many countries.



Jonathan has been preaching in various roles since 2006. He is a graduate from Tennessee Technological University (2011) and the Memphis School of Preaching (2013).

Jonathan is married to Kelley, and they have two sons, Charlie and Colson. He has served congregations in Tennessee and Mississippi.

He is on the Executive Board of the Short Mountain Bible Camp and is the minister at the Findlay church of Christ. Jonathan actively participates in Gospel Meetings and Lectureships, and mission trips in various parts of the United States, Singapore, Philippines, and Malaysia.

### The Burns Family



**VISIT OUR WEBSITE:**  
**[WWW.DIGITALMISSIONWORK.COM](http://WWW.DIGITALMISSIONWORK.COM)**