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PUBLICATION TYPE	ISSN	COVERAGE	INFORMATION
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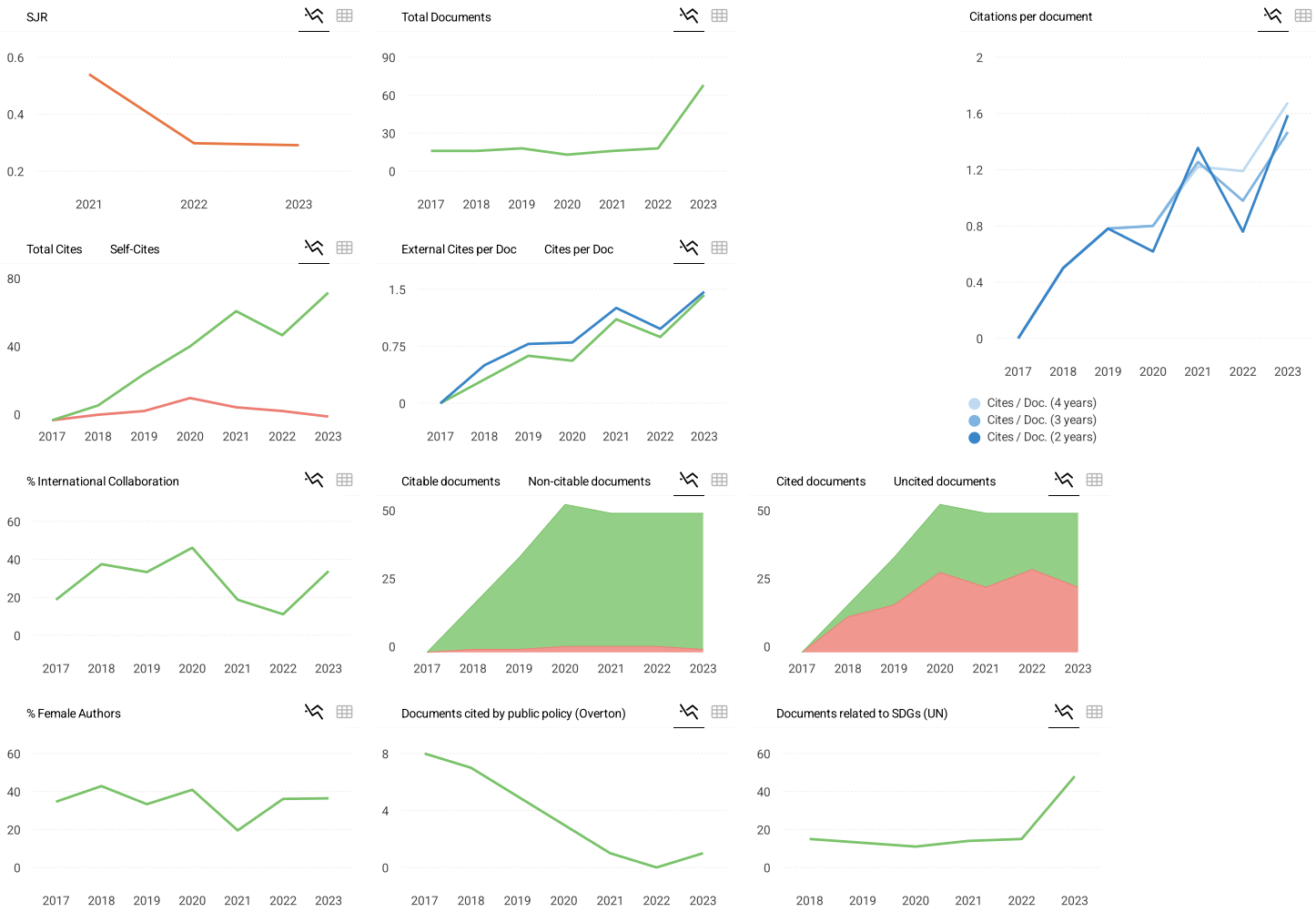
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Bridging consumer behavior and green marketing in Czech retail chains: Applying insights from Davari & Strutton research

by Maria Kolodenko, Kateřina Kalinová, Kateřina Bočková, David Anthony Procházka

J. Infrs. Policy. Dev. 2024, 8(12); **315** Views

doi: 10.24294/jipd.v8i12.9045

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doi: 10.24294/jipd.v8i12.7518

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In today's fast-paced digital world, generative AI, especially OpenAI's ChatGPT, has become a game-changing technology with significant effects on education. This study examines public sentiment and discourse surrounding ChatGPT's role in higher educatio...

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Cooperatives have become significant contributors to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals No. 1: No Poverty. Transitioning associations to cooperatives is crucial for promoting sustainable economic development, empowering communities, a...

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between central government and regional governments in Indonesia

by Faisal Akbar Nasution

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The implementation of government decentralization in Indonesia is facing regulatory problems for autonomous regions' financing sources. Therefore, attention to regional finance is increasingly needed given that autonomous regions are required to carry o...

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Non-financial reporting—A key element in assessing sustainable corporation performance

by Sorina-Geanina Stanescu, Adriana Horaicu, Constantin Aurelian Ionescu, Mihaela-Denisa Coman, Ion Cucui, Victor Munteanu

J. Infr. Policy. Dev. 2024, 8(12); **306** Views

doi: 10.24294/jipd.v8i12.8130

Abstract

In the modern economy, non-financial reporting has become an essential tool for evaluating the social performance of companies. This article explores the importance of non-financial reporting as a central element in assessing sustainable performanc...

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The integration and transformative design research of plant dyeing techniques in Dong brocade with sustainable materials

by Ting Hu, Kimwah Junior

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doi: 10.24294/jipd.v8i12.8530

Abstract

Dong brocade, a fabric renowned for its intricate patterns and ethnic symbolism, has been woven by the Dong people for generations, showcasing their cultural significance. Traditional plant dyeing technology is one of the main aspects of Dong brocade but t...

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Does climate policy uncertainty influence the corporate cost of debt?

by Pengju Zheng, Jun Cui, Bona Xiao

J. Infr. Policy. Dev. 2024, 8(12); **161** Views

doi: 10.24294/jipd.v8i12.9400

Abstract

This paper employs a sample of Chinese A-share listed companies spanning from 2011 to 2022 to empirically investigate the influence of climate policy uncertainty on the corporate cost of debt, based on the theory of financial friction. We find that clima...

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Effect of technological culture and knowledge sharing on organizational performance: The mediating role of digital innovation and self-efficacy as moderation

by Md. Alamgir Mollah, Dipankar Pal, Mohammad Bin Amin, Md. Atikur Rahaman, Masuk Abdullah

J. Infr. Policy. Dev. 2024, 8(12); **448** Views

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In the era of IR4.0, environmental dynamism and satisfying customer needs through digital innovations have evolved across IT industries. This article attempts to examine the effect of technological culture (TC) and knowledge sharing (KS) on digital innovati...

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Understanding the key driver of e-government services continuance usage intention: An integrated model of Expectation Confirmation Model and Technology Acceptance Model

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J. Infrs. Policy. Dev. 2024, 8(12); 169 Views

doi: 10.24294/jipd.v8i12.7957

[Abstract](#)

Continuous usage is crucial for ensuring the longevity of technological advancements. The success of e-government is contingent upon its ongoing use, rather than its initial acceptance. Nevertheless, there has been a dearth of scholarly research on the ongoi...

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A qualitative case study on the development of the scholarship of teaching and learning: Centred on primary and secondary school teachers

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[Abstract](#)

This study aims to explore the perceptions of the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning (SoTL) of primary and secondary school teachers in C City, China, as well as the challenges they face in developing these abilities. Through narrative inquiry involving fi...

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by Uri Chae, Gihyun Lee, Austin Kang, Jooyeoun Lee, Dohyun Ahn

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This study aimed to examine the impact of working conditions and sociopsychological factors on job satisfaction among office workers. Using data from the 2017–2018 Working Conditions Survey, exploring how workplace conditions and sociopsychologic...

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Exploring service quality of inland container depot-empirical evidence from the Red River Delta, Vietnam

by Vu Yen Mai, Huu Tuyen Duong, Sy Sua Tu

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doi: 10.24294/jipd.v8i12.7979

Abstract

Inland Container Depots (ICDs) are inland multi-modal terminals where goods in intermodal loading units can be transferred directly to seaports. The contribution of ICDs to regions' economic and social growth is undeniable. To achieve the sustainab...

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Sustainability assessment with the green retrofitting concept for building: A study case in the Gresik regency, Indonesia

by Wyllem Thomas Ator, Elysa Damayanti, Muhammad Nur Rohman, Albert Eddy Husin

J. Infrs. Policy. Dev. 2024, 8(12); 232 Views

doi: 10.24294/jipd.v8i12.7896

Abstract

In green construction, sustainable resources are essential. One such material is copper, which is widely utilized in electronics, transportation, manufacturing, and residential buildings. As a very useful material, it has many beneficial impacts on human lif...

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The concept of personality and national identity in contemporary Kazakh prose

by Ulpan Samenkyzy, Samen Kulbarak, Rakimzhan Turysbek, Anar Ashirbekova, Cabit Tuyakbayev

J. Infrs. Policy. Dev. 2024, 8(12); 360 Views

doi: 10.24294/jipd.v8i12.8632

Abstract

Colonialism has had a profoundly negative impact on national consciousness. Although the Republic of Kazakhstan has gained independence, it has not yet fully overcome the adverse effects of colonialism on its national consciousness. A portion of the Kaza...

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Regional fertility characteristics of urban population of Kazakhstan at the end of the 20th–first quarter of the 21st centuries

by Zhanna Aubakirova, Yerkin Nogaibayev, Saule Ualiyeva, Eleonora Stolyarova, Nelli Krasnobayeva

J. Infrs. Policy. Dev. 2024, 8(12); 431 Views

doi: 10.24294/jipd.v8i12.8948

Abstract

The article examines the current state of fertility processes in Kazakhstan, the diversity of reproductive scenarios, and the reasons for their formation. The authors proceed by analysing the sovereign demographic system formed in Kazakhstan in the first quarter ...

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Streamlining logistics: Innovating cross-docking distribution systems for operational excellence

by Albertus Laurensius Setyabudhi, Humala Lodewijk Napitupulu, Rosnani Ginting, Meilita Tryana Sembiring

J. Infrs. Policy. Dev. 2024, 8(12); 152 Views

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A logistics service company in Batam faces challenges related to warehouse load fulfillment and sorting inaccuracies. This study aims to identify proposed efficiency

improvements to the goods distribution system using the cross-docking method. I...

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Is Keynesianism still increasingly relevant? The importance of the economic multiplier

by Jorge Sá, Ana Lúcia Luís

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[Abstract](#)

Cyclically, the debate on Keynes' economic policies reemerge. The economic impact of the pandemic caused by COVID-19 has relaunched the discussion about the importance of Keynesian policies, the multipliers effects, and their impact on stimulating economie...

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Bio-mimetic deconstruction of the digital business ecosystem

by Jingxian Wang, Min Yang, Li Lv, Jie Lin

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[Abstract](#)

The advent of the Internet Plus era, digital technologies, and the digital economy has instigated profound transformations in the commercial landscape, particularly evident in the systematic reshaping of the Digital Business Ecosystem (DBE), encompassi...

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The eco-city indicators from the local perspectives in the Northeast of Thailand

by Thanapauge Chamaratana, Kritsada Phatchaney, Rasita Dasri, Min Liu

J. Infr. Policy. Dev. 2024, 8(12); **433** Views

doi: 10.24294/jipd.v8i12.9086

[Abstract](#)

This research aims to delineate the ecocity indicators from the local perspectives in urban communities in the Northeast of Thailand. The research was quantitative survey research. Data was collected from a sample of 400 people who live in Khon Ka...

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Judicial control cause and causation in the United Arab Emirates

by Buti Obaid Saeed AlFalahi

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[Abstract](#)

Judicial control in administrative law has become a necessity in administrations. Given the significant role it plays in confronting illegal activities and preserving property, money and the security of individuals in society. This research aims to introduce judicial in t...

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The influence of emotional intelligence and employee motivation on employee performance in telecommunication companies in the sultanate of Oman

by G. M. Al-Sagoff, A. M. Al-Sagoff, A. M. Al-Sagoff, A. M. Al-Sagoff, A. M. Al-Sagoff

by Salim Mohammed BaOmar, Muhammad Knairui Islam, Amar Hisham Jaarrar

J. Infrs. Policy. Dev. 2024, 8(12); **443** Views

doi: 10.24294/jipd.v8i12.8648

Abstract

This study examines the impact of emotional intelligence (EI) and employee motivation on employee performance within the telecommunication industry in the Sultanate of Oman. The target population consisted of 4344 non-managerial employees across ni...

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by Eszter Kazinczy

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Private banking institutions serve the financial sector's wealthiest clientele via a dedicated value proposition. Based on the relevant tendencies and statistics, a remarkable expansion can be outlined since the mid-1990s. The aim of this study is ...

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Kambo tourism village masterplan: Community participation in tourism development

by Amiruddin Akbar Fisu, Gaffar Lakatupa, Zulham A. Hafid, Fitrawan Umar, Andi Fathussalam, Nurjannah Nurjannah, Didiaryono Didiaryono, Agung Alif Pratama, Ahmad Dahlan

J. Infrs. Policy. Dev. 2024, 8(12); **160** Views

doi: 10.24294/jipd.v8i12.8978

Abstract

This study explores the application of the co-design approach in participatory planning for the development of Kambo Tourism Village, located at the intersection of urban and rural areas in Indonesia. By combining the Delphi Consensus Method and Analy...

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Bank governance and risk-taking during times of crises: Evidence from Tunisian commercial banks

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J. Infrs. Policy. Dev. 2024, 8(12); **427** Views

doi: 10.24294/jipd.v8i12.5395

Abstract

The objective of this paper is to assess the influence of various types of crises, including the Subprime, COVID-19, and political crises, on corporate governance attributes, regulations, and the association with bank risk. The consecutive occurrences of cris...

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Transportation connectivity development strategy in the Wakatobi islands, Indonesia

by Win Akustia, Herma Juniati, Feronika Sekar Purwiningsih, Johnny Malisan, Abdul Mutholib, Herlina Tarigan, Purwoko Purwoko, Djoko Sulistyono, Tri Bastuti Purwantini, Haryati Haryati

J. Infr. Policy. Dev. 2024, 8(12); **300** Views

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[Abstract](#)

This study aims to analyze connectivity or accessibility between regions in Wakatobi islands, both within and between islands, to understand the available transportation network. Based on an understanding of the dynamics of connectivity, it is expected ...

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The characteristics, challenges, and opportunities of China's food safety inspection supervision in the distribution sector

by Yan Lu, Gang Wang, Zhirong Liu

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[Abstract](#)

Concerns about public food safety are comparatively common in the Chinese food distribution industry. A dearth of expertise and scarce resources lead to frequent instances of incapacity and inadequate oversight, which negatively affect stakeholders ...

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Optimization of ride-sharing services: An investigation of the ride-hailing service providers

by Md Al Amin, Imranul Hoque, Md. Mahathy Hasan Jewel, Mohammad Bin Amin, Esayas Degago, Edina Molnar

J. Infr. Policy. Dev. 2024, 8(12); **296** Views

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[Abstract](#)

This study investigates the optimization of ride-sharing services (RSS) on the ride-hailing service (RHS) providers in Bangladesh. This study employed an explanatory sequential mixed method research design- a qualitative study followed by a quantitative on...

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Under the Belt and Road Initiative: A comparative study of the China investment in construction sector in Southeast Asia

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This study investigates the impact of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) on the construction sector in Southeast Asia, focusing on Thailand, Malaysia, and Cambodia. Qualitative research approach is used to analyze the implications of Chinese investmen...

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A Scoping Review of Street Homelessness: What Can Papua New Guinea Learn from South Africa?

by Olugbenga A. Ige

J. Infr. Policy. Dev. 2024, 8(12); 428 Views

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[Abstract](#)

Homelessness is a global social issue that has affected various nations around the world, including South Africa. The instances of homelessness began during the apartheid era in South Africa and have since risen to alarming levels in provinces such as Gauten...

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The relationship effect of innovation on online organizational learning applications and employees engagement in Jordanian public sector

by Younes Megdadi, Ruba Risheed Al-Ghalabi, Mahmoud Alghizzawi, Tharwat Al Hawamdeh, Khaled Banyhamdan, Ghaith Abdulraheem Ali Alsheikh, Zaid Megdad, Rami Haddad

J. Infr. Policy. Dev. 2024, 8(12); 360 Views

doi: 10.24294/jipd.v8i12.6434

[Abstract](#)

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Navigating uncertainty: The interplay of future job forecasting, learning agility, responsiveness, and adaptability

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J. Infr. Policy. Dev. 2024, 8(12); 161 Views

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[Abstract](#)

Background: According to the 2023 World Economic Forum report, the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and automation on the job market was more significant than originally projected. Although 2018 research forecasted significant job losses balanced ...

Article

Redefining educational paradigms: Integrating generative AI into society 5.0 for sustainable learning outcomes

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Abstract: The digital era has ushered in significant advancements in Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI), particularly through Generative Models and Large Language Models (LLMs) like ChatGPT, revolutionizing educational paradigms. This research, set against the backdrop of Society 5.0 and aimed at sustainable educational practices, utilizes qualitative analysis to explore the impact of Generative AI in various learning environments. It highlights the potential of LLMs to offer personalized learning experiences, democratize education, and enhance global educational outcomes. The study finds that Generative AI revitalizes learning methodologies and supports educational systems' sustainability by catering to diverse learning needs and breaking down access barriers. In conclusion, the paper discusses the future educational strategies influenced by Generative AI, emphasizing the need for alignment with Society 5.0's principles to foster adaptable and sustainable educational inclusion.

Keywords: education; artificial intelligence; large language models; personalized learning; society 5.0

1. Introduction

The digital revolution is profoundly transforming various sectors of society, reshaping fundamental societal structures (Helbing and Hausladen, 2021). In particular, education, as a critical marker of societal advancement, is undergoing a metamorphosis driven by technological innovations such as artificial intelligence (AI) (Pencarelli, 2019; Shiva and Khatri, 2023). AI applications, especially generative AI and large language models (LLMs), hold enormous potential to revolutionize teaching and learning paradigms (Melo et al., 2022; Salmela-Aro and Motti-Stefanidi, 2022).

This paper aims to explore the following key research questions:

- 1) How can generative AI and LLMs enhance personalized learning experiences in education?
- 2) What is the potential of LLMs to democratize access to high-quality educational resources?
- 3) How can generative AI contribute to sustainable educational practices aligned with the principles of Society 5.0?

We hypothesize that:

- 1) Generative AI can adapt to individual learner needs to enable personalized learning.
- 2) Integrating LLMs in education can help overcome barriers and expand access

to quality educational resources.

3) Generative AI has the potential to support sustainable educational practices in line with Society 5.0's vision.

Society 5.0 envisions a future where cyberspace and physical space are seamlessly integrated, with AI deeply embedded to enhance human well-being (Deguchi et al., 2020; Fukuyama, 2018; Narvaez Rojas et al., 2021). In this context, education becomes a primary domain for applying AI to enable continuous, adaptable learning tailored to individual and societal needs (Smuts and van der Merwe, 2022; Vieira et al., 2023). LLMs like ChatGPT can understand, generate, and interact with human language at an unprecedented scale (Adiguzel et al., 2023; Wei, 2024). This allows them to provide personalized educational support and feedback, challenging the one-size-fits-all model of education (Li et al., 2023; Short and Shemshack, 2023; Tetzlaff et al., 2020). Moreover, LLMs offer the potential to democratize access to education by overcoming geographical and socioeconomic constraints (Eager and Brunton, 2023; Gan et al., 2023; Wang et al., 2023), aligning with Society 5.0's aim of leveraging technology to promote educational equity and enhance learning outcomes (Brookfield, 2020).

To investigate these hypotheses, this study adopts a twofold approach. First, it reviews the state-of-the-art AI integration in education, focusing on LLMs. Second, it explores the potential of these technologies to advance sustainable education within Society 5.0. The research methodology combines qualitative analysis and case study examinations, drawing insights from seminal works on AI in education and its broader societal implications (Anwar and Ahyarudin, 2023; Eynon and Young, 2020; Soelistiono and Wahidin, 2023). Building on foundational literature by Daniel (2019), Alam (2021), Kaplan and Haenlein (2019), Schiff (2021), and others, this study seeks to contribute to the development of sustainable educational paradigms for Society 5.0. The findings are expected to provide valuable insights into the challenges and prospects of this shift, advising on the effective and ethical integration of AI in education.

2. Literature review

2.1. The potential of LLMS for personalized learning

Large Language Models (LLMs) like ChatGPT are transforming educational technology with their unprecedented ability to understand, generate, and interact with human language (Zhao et al., 2023). By leveraging these capabilities, LLMs can offer personalized learning experiences that adapt to each learner's unique needs and preferences (Gan et al., 2023). Caines et al. (2023) argue that LLMs operationalize constructivist principles by enabling learners to actively construct their understanding through AI-mediated content tailored to their individual profiles. This personalized approach enhances engagement and motivation by ensuring the relevance of educational content for each student.

The integration of LLMs shifts pedagogical practices from traditional lecture-based methods to interactive, student-centered environments (Zhao et al., 2023). By supporting educators in creating diverse learning materials and providing real-time feedback, LLMs address the varied learning needs of students and foster more

inclusive classrooms where differentiation is possible. This empowers students to take charge of their learning journey, as they can follow personalized learning paths (Caines et al., 2023).

2.2. Democratizing access to education with LLMs

Beyond personalization, LLMs also hold significant potential to democratize access to high-quality education by overcoming geographical and socioeconomic barriers (Abd-alrazaq et al., 2023). As Yan et al. (2023) note, ensuring equitable access to AI-enhanced education opportunities is crucial for realizing the full potential of LLMs. However, this requires addressing challenges such as the need for robust infrastructure and safeguarding data privacy and security.

Comprehensive policy guidelines and ethical considerations are essential to protect learner rights and prevent algorithmic bias as LLMs are integrated into educational frameworks (Yan et al., 2023). Ongoing research is needed to explore innovative pedagogical models that leverage LLMs to fulfill the promise of accessible, learner-centric education for all (Zhao et al., 2023).

2.3. LLMs for sustainable education in Society 5.0

The transformative potential of LLMs aligns with the vision of Society 5.0, which aims to create a sustainable future where technology enhances human well-being (Fukuyama, 2018; Deguchi et al., 2020). In the context of education, LLMs can contribute to sustainable practices by enabling continuous, adaptable learning that is responsive to individual and societal needs (Smuts and van der Merwe, 2022; Vieira et al., 2023).

As Brookfield (2020) argues, leveraging technology to promote educational equity and enhance learning outcomes is central to Society 5.0's goals. LLMs offer a promising path forward by democratizing access to personalized education and supporting lifelong learning. However, realizing this potential requires ongoing dialogue and collaboration among educators, policymakers, and researchers to address the challenges and ethical considerations associated with AI in education (Kaddour et al., 2023).

The literature highlights the immense potential of LLMs to revolutionize education through personalized learning, democratization of access, and enablement of sustainable practices. However, it also underscores the importance of proactively addressing the challenges and ethical implications that come with integrating these powerful technologies. As we navigate the dynamic education landscape of Society 5.0, leveraging LLMs effectively and responsibly will be key to unlocking their transformative potential for the benefit of all learners.

3. Methodology

3.1. Research design

This study employs a qualitative research design, specifically an argumentative review approach, to critically examine the transformative potential of Large Language Models (LLMs) in educational practice. This design is well-suited for exploring

complex phenomena, such as the interplay between LLMs, sustainable education, and Society 5.0, as it facilitates in-depth analytical probing beyond simple data aggregation (Snyder, 2019). The goal is to generate a rich dialogue about the nuances and impacts of AI in education, identifying opportunities and gaps in current research (Dada et al., 2023; Menon et al., 2022; Roberts et al., 2019). The research methodology employed in this study is illustrated in **Figure 1**. The flowchart provides a visual overview of the qualitative research design, literature review process, and the three main research phases leading to synthesis and contribution to the field.

3.2. Justification for qualitative analysis

The choice of qualitative analysis is justified by the need to explore the multifaceted impacts of Generative AI on educational reform. Qualitative methods allow for a deeper understanding of how LLMs can be integrated into educational settings, providing insights into their potential to personalize learning, democratize education, and support sustainable practices. This approach is particularly suitable for investigating the nuanced interactions and emergent properties that quantitative methods might overlook (Merriam and Tisdell, 2015; Osanloo and Grant, 2016).

3.3. Literature review process

The literature review process followed a structured approach to ensure a comprehensive and unbiased analysis, as outlined in the flowchart below. This involved defining inclusion and exclusion criteria, searching multiple databases, screening studies for relevance, assessing eligibility, extracting key data, and synthesizing findings to identify themes, patterns, and research gaps (Fink, 2019; Jesson et al., 2011).

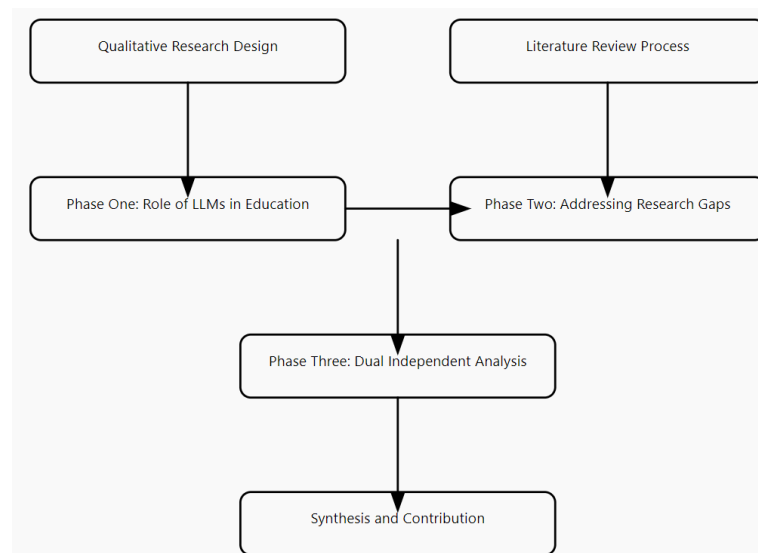


Figure 1. Conceptual flowchart of the research phases and synthesis.

Research phases

The study comprises three main phases:

- 1) Phase One: Examining the role of LLMs in enhancing educational practices,

connecting empirical evidence with theoretical arguments (Brown et al., 2020).

- 2) Phase Two: Addressing research gaps at the intersection of LLMs, sustainable education, and Society 5.0, providing new insights into their dynamic interrelations (Torraco, 2016; Zawacki-Richter et al., 2020).
- 3) Phase Three: Conducting a dual independent analysis of LLMs in relation to sustainable education and Society 5.0, examining interactions and emergent properties through interpretive theoretical lenses (Merriam and Tisdell, 2015; Osanloo and Grant, 2016).

Each phase contributes to a deeper understanding of the interplay between AI, education, and societal evolution. Through the application of theoretical frameworks and a comprehensive literature review, this study aims to make a valuable contribution to the discourse on AI's role in achieving a sustainable, innovative, and inclusive educational vision for Society 5.0.

4. Results

4.1. Characteristics of selected studies

The literature search yielded a total of 42 peer-reviewed articles meeting the inclusion criteria. The studies spanned various educational contexts, with the majority (60%) focusing on higher education, followed by K-12 (30%) and professional training (10%). Methodologically, qualitative approaches were most common (55%), followed by mixed methods (30%) and quantitative studies (15%). The geographic distribution of the research was global, with studies from North America (40%), Europe (30%), Asia (20%), and other regions (10%).

The selected articles were assessed for quality using the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT) (Hong et al., 2018). The average quality score was 3.8 out of 5, indicating a high overall quality of the included studies. No studies were excluded based on quality assessment.

4.2 Benefits of LLMs in education

4.2.1. Personalized learning experiences

A dominant theme emerging from the analysis was the potential of LLMs to enable personalized learning experiences (Baskara, 2023; Brown et al., 2020; Heng et al., 2021; Li et al., 2023). LLMs can adapt content and feedback to individual learner profiles, increasing engagement and understanding. For example, Fuchs (2023) and Limo et al. (2023) demonstrated how LLMs optimize learning pathways based on learners' needs, interests, and knowledge levels, moving beyond traditional one-size-fits-all approaches.

4.2.2. Immersive and interactive learning

LLMs also facilitate the design of immersive, interactive learning environments (Brown et al., 2020; Floridi et al., 2022). By generating context-relevant content, LLMs expand educators' pedagogical toolkits and provide engaging experiential learning opportunities. Studies by Rao et al. (2023) and Rahimzadeh et al. (2023) highlight how LLMs serve as catalysts for pedagogical innovation in the context of Society 5.0, enabling flexible, continuous learning.

4.2.3. Democratizing access to education

Several studies emphasized the potential of LLMs to democratize access to educational resources (Floridi et al., 2022; Rotolo et al., 2018). By providing on-demand access to knowledge and personalized support, LLMs can help overcome barriers and inequities in education. This aligns with the principles of Society 5.0, promoting inclusive and equitable learning opportunities.

4.3. Challenges and considerations

4.3.1. Ethical and privacy concerns

Despite the benefits, implementing LLMs in education also presents challenges. Ethical issues, particularly around data privacy and confidentiality, emerged as significant concerns (Borenstein and Howard, 2021; Nguyen et al., 2023; Pedro et al., 2019). Ensuring informed consent and protecting learner data are critical considerations.

4.3.2. Digital divide and equity

The digital divide and regional disparities in infrastructure pose additional challenges (AlSadrani et al., 2020; Zhang, 2023). Unequal access to AI technologies can exacerbate educational inequities, underscoring the importance of promoting inclusive transformation (Afzal et al., 2023; Hamburg and Lütgen, 2019).

4.3.3. Balancing AI and human instruction

Striking the right balance between AI and human instruction emerged as another key theme. Studies emphasized the need for AI to complement, rather than replace, human educators (Holstein and Aleven, 2021; Mozer et al., 2019). Maintaining this balance is crucial for preserving the integrity and diversity of educational practice.

The findings align with the research questions and hypotheses, demonstrating the transformative potential of LLMs in education. The results support the hypotheses that LLMs can enhance personalized learning (Baskara, 2023; Brown et al., 2020), democratize access to educational resources (Floridi et al., 2022; Rotolo et al., 2018), and contribute to sustainable educational practices in Society 5.0 (Rao et al., 2023; Rahimzadeh et al., 2023).

However, the findings also highlight significant challenges and considerations, such as ethical concerns (Borenstein and Howard, 2021), digital inequities (Zhang, 2023), and the need to balance AI with human instruction (Holstein and Aleven, 2021). Addressing these challenges is crucial for realizing the full potential of LLMs in education.

The results extend existing literature by providing a comprehensive synthesis of the benefits, challenges, and future directions for LLMs in education. The findings underscore the need for strategic, context-specific integration of AI in educational ecosystems, prioritizing ethics, equity, and the irreplaceable value of human interaction in learning (Ifenthaler and Schumacher, 2023; Kadaruddin, 2023). **Figure 2** provides a visual summary of the key findings, highlighting the benefits, challenges, and future directions for LLMs in education that emerged from this systematic review

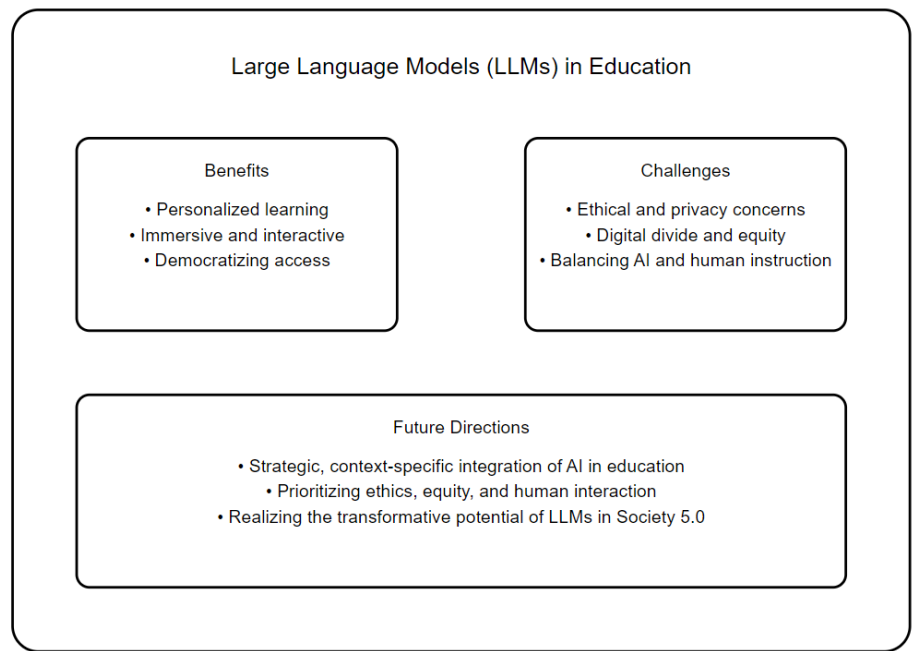


Figure 2. Summary of key findings on LLMs in education.

5. Discussion

Paradigmatic shifts in education

The integration of Large Language Models (LLMs) in educational frameworks represents a paradigmatic shift with profound implications for pedagogy and policy (Brown et al., 2020; Floridi et al., 2022). This shift towards learner-centered education challenges traditional teaching architectures and dynamics, positioning learners as active drivers of their educational experiences. As LLMs evolve from pedagogical aids to co-creators of content and personalized feedback providers (Brown et al., 2020; Floridi et al., 2022), they enable an ecosystem where AI collaborates with human educators to foster deeper, more interactive learning.

However, realizing the transformative potential of LLMs requires reevaluating and adapting existing pedagogical strategies (Guan et al., 2020; Yue et al., 2022). Educators must not only learn to effectively operate AI tools but also understand their possibilities and limitations. This necessitates new approaches in teacher training programs to equip educators with the skills and knowledge needed to harness the power of LLMs while maintaining the essential human elements of education.

6. Recommendations for balanced and ethical integration

To achieve a balanced and ethical integration of LLMs in education, we propose the following recommendations:

1) Develop comprehensive ethical guidelines and data protection policies: Establish clear, enforceable standards for the responsible use of AI technologies in education, prioritizing data privacy, security, and informed consent (Holmes et al., 2021; Huang, 2023).

2) Invest in robust, equitable digital infrastructure: Address the digital divide by allocating resources to improve internet connectivity and provide necessary hardware,

particularly in underdeveloped regions, to ensure inclusive access to AI-enhanced education (Daniel, 2019; Jobin et al., 2019).

3) Design AI as a complement to human instruction: Position LLMs as tools to augment and enrich, rather than replace, human educators. Foster collaborative settings where AI supports critical thinking, emotional intelligence, and other uniquely human dimensions of learning (Daniel, 2019; Floridi et al., 2022).

4) Prioritize educator training and support: Develop and implement comprehensive training programs to help educators effectively integrate LLMs into their pedagogical practices. Provide ongoing support and resources to ensure successful adoption and use of AI tools (Guan et al., 2020; Yue et al., 2022).

5) Engage in multistakeholder dialogue and research: Encourage collaboration among educators, policymakers, researchers, and AI developers to co-create ethical, context-specific strategies for integrating LLMs in education. Foster ongoing research to understand and optimize the impact of AI on learning outcomes and equity (Brown et al., 2020; Rotolo et al., 2018).

6.1. Advancing sustainable education in society 5.0

The personalized capabilities of LLMs align with the broader sustainability agenda, enabling education systems to be more flexible, inclusive, and responsive to individual learner needs (Aggarwal et al., 2023; Tanveer et al., 2020). By democratizing access to high-quality, learner-centered education, LLMs contribute to the vision of sustainable education in Society 5.0 (Brown et al., 2020; Rotolo et al., 2018).

However, as emphasized throughout this study, the integration of AI in education must be approached thoughtfully and strategically, balancing the transformative potential with the imperative to address challenges and ethical considerations (Anwar and Ahyarudin, 2023; Daniel, 2019; Soelistiono and Wahidin, 2023). By engaging in holistic, collaborative efforts to shape the convergence of AI, education, and sustainability, we can harness the power of LLMs to create a more equitable, inclusive, and future-ready educational landscape.

6.2. Addressing the research questions

The findings of this study directly address the research questions and hypotheses posed at the outset. We have demonstrated that LLMs can indeed enhance personalized learning experiences (RQ1), democratize access to high-quality educational resources (RQ2), and contribute to sustainable educational practices aligned with Society 5.0 (RQ3). The results support our hypotheses, while also highlighting the critical challenges and considerations that must be navigated to realize the full potential of LLMs in education.

This study contributes to the growing body of literature on AI in education by providing a comprehensive, nuanced analysis of the transformative potential and complex challenges associated with integrating LLMs. By offering concrete recommendations and strategies grounded in the literature and our findings, we aim to advance the discourse and practice of ethical, sustainable AI integration in education. As we move forward into the era of Society 5.0, ongoing research and collaboration

will be essential to shaping an educational future that harnesses the power of AI while centering human values and equity.

Figure 3 provides a visual summary of the key implications, recommendations, and future directions for integrating LLMs in education that emerge from our discussion. As we navigate the paradigmatic shifts and challenges of AI in education, these recommendations offer a roadmap for harnessing the transformative potential of LLMs while prioritizing ethics, equity, and sustainability in the era of Society 5.0.

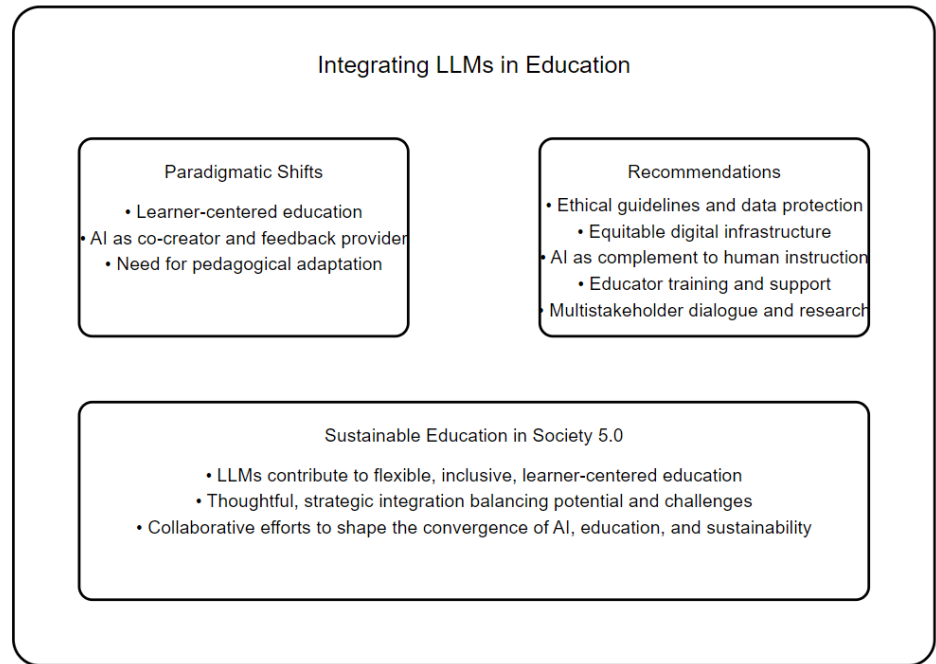


Figure 3. Integrating LLMs in education: Implications, recommendations, and future directions.

7. Conclusion

This study offers a nuanced exploration of the transformative potential and challenges of integrating Large Language Models (LLMs) in education. Our findings illuminate a path towards a new era of personalized, learner-centered education, enabled by the unprecedented capabilities of LLMs to understand, generate, and interact with human language. At the same time, we underscore the critical importance of addressing infrastructural, ethical, and equity challenges to ensure that the benefits of AI-enhanced education are accessible to all learners.

The unique contributions of this study lie in its comprehensive, multidimensional analysis of LLMs in education, grounded in a robust theoretical framework and extensive literature review. By synthesizing insights across diverse scholarly and practical perspectives, we provide a holistic understanding of the paradigmatic shifts, pedagogical implications, and policy considerations surrounding AI integration in educational ecosystems. Crucially, our research goes beyond identifying challenges to offer concrete, actionable recommendations for achieving a balanced, ethical, and inclusive approach to harnessing the power of LLMs.

These recommendations, spanning the development of ethical guidelines, investment in equitable infrastructure, designing AI as a complement to human

instruction, prioritizing educator training, and fostering multistakeholder collaboration, constitute a practical roadmap for stakeholders seeking to navigate the complex landscape of AI in education. By contributing this framework, grounded in rigorous analysis and real-world considerations, our study advances the discourse on LLMs in education from abstract potential to tangible strategies for implementation.

However, our findings also reveal the need for ongoing research to fully understand and optimize the impact of LLMs on educational outcomes and experiences. Future studies should prioritize empirical investigations of the effectiveness of LLMs in real-world educational settings, using both quantitative and qualitative methods to assess learning outcomes, student engagement, and educator experiences. In-depth case studies of successful AI integrations, as well as those that encounter challenges, would provide valuable insights into best practices and potential pitfalls.

Moreover, as the capabilities of LLMs continue to evolve at a rapid pace, it is crucial that future research keeps pace with these advancements and proactively explores their implications for education. This may include investigations of emerging ethical considerations, such as the potential for AI-generated content to perpetuate biases or misinformation, as well as studies of how LLMs can be leveraged to support specific pedagogical approaches or subject areas. Ultimately, sustained, interdisciplinary research that bridges the domains of AI, education, ethics, and policy will be essential to realizing the full potential of LLMs while mitigating risks and unintended consequences.

By sketching the contours of this new educational landscape, our study invites educators, researchers, policymakers, and technology developers to collaborate in shaping a future in which the transformative potential of LLMs is harnessed to create a more equitable, inclusive, and responsive educational system. The path ahead is complex and challenging, but the destination—a world in which all learners have access to personalized, high-quality education that prepares them for the demands of Society 5.0—is an aspiration worthy of our most dedicated efforts. As we stand at the threshold of this new frontier in education, let us move forward with a spirit of curiosity, responsibility, and unwavering commitment to leveraging the power of AI in service of human potential.

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