



# The Impact of ChatGPT-like Artificial Intelligence on Ideological and Political Education

**Yinan Du**

University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, Shanghai, China

DOI: 10.32629/jher.v5i2.2401

---

**Abstract:** The rapid development of artificial intelligence technology and application led by ChatGPT has brought a strong impact on all walks of life, and has also brought application possibilities for the ideological and political education work in colleges at the forefront of the Internet to build an "intelligent core". ChatGPT can provide information and knowledge, promote interaction and exchange, assist teaching and research, and provide more comprehensive and diversified support and services for the ideological and political education. However, due to its lack of emotional understanding ability, lack of experience and intuition of human teachers, its application will be accompanied by some risks. In this context, this paper studies the opportunities and challenges of the application of ChatGPT in the network ideological and political education in colleges and universities, in order to improve the quality of the ideological and political education in colleges.

**Keywords:** ideological and political education, ChatGPT, artificial intelligence, college

---

## 1. Introduction

At present, ChatGPT-like artificial intelligence with advanced natural language processing, multilingual support, precise reasoning, and continuous learning as core technologies will become the catalyst for the fourth industrial revolution. In November 2022, the American artificial intelligence research laboratory released ChatGPT with human-like traits, whose pretest data sources are approaching "total data" to an infinite extent. Its emergence marks a stage of significant improvement in the autonomous learning, natural language processing, image recognition, and basic algorithm capabilities of artificial intelligence, and the application of related. Therefore, by analyzing the opportunities and risks brought about by this, actively analyzing the conflicts and tensions between the two, clarifying the potential practical contradictions within, and driving the organic integration of ChatGPT with ideological and political education, we can effectively enhance the technology's ability to increase intelligence and empowerment, and ensure the high-standard realization of the fundamental task of cultivating people with integrity.

## 2. Opportunities of ChatGPT-like artificial intelligence in College Ideological and Political Education

### 2.1 Precise and Personalized Educational Effects

With the help of artificial intelligence technology, the traditional education's shortcoming of being unable to provide personalized learning for each student has been overcome, making large-scale personalized learning possible. Paul Baxter's research firmly believes that the realization of personalized learning requires the integration of intelligent robots with education[1]. The U.S. Education Technology Plan, "Reshaping the Educational Role of Technology," asserts that by partnering with online platforms to gather student-related data, personalized services and learning paths can be tailored for all students. By capturing and integrating formative and summative evaluation data, educators can be assisted in making relevant teaching decisions, providing learners with a unique personalized learning experience[2]. The content of college ideological and political education should be guided by the needs of the educated, meeting the individualized needs of the educated, which requires individualized approaches that traditional education models are unable to achieve. The multi-modal learning analysis, bidirectional adaptive feedback, and powerful algorithms supported by artificial intelligence in the perspective of ideological and political education can effectively achieve precision education. Based on the data trajectory and value preference analysis of college students' online behavior, the adaptive feedback of artificial intelligence can help them develop personalized learning plans, produce personalized learning content, and provide precise content based on their learning interests, academic level, cognitive mode, and thinking habits. This enables the desired content to reach the individual terminal, conduct precise gap filling, and realize personalized supply of learning resources, thereby improving the

quality and effectiveness of learning and ideological and political education.

## **2.2 Possibility of achieving educational informatization and intelligence**

British artificial intelligence education expert Rose Luckin believes that education is an important testing ground for the application of artificial intelligence, and that educational artificial intelligence needs to build a space for self-adaptive learning for students and become a tool for effective learning[3]. At the same time, schools should keep pace with the development of intelligent technology and play a role in course setting and the popularization of intelligent knowledge, training students' skills in operating intelligent technology, and learning in collaboration with it. According to the research viewpoint of TimmsMJ, educational artificial intelligence can enhance teaching efficiency for teachers, provide better learning experiences for students, and collect and monitor students' learning dynamics through the use of smart devices and platforms[4]. College students, who are the targeted group for ideological and political education in universities, are the "native inhabitants" of the internet age. Any words and actions of college students on the internet can be regarded as the digital existence of their individual thought dynamics. From the perspective of precision ideological and political education, the processing of individual data is actually the practical application of precision ideological and political education. However, the effective implementation of precision ideological and political education must be supported by modern information technology. In other words, by leveraging big data, artificial intelligence, etc., one can establish databases to capture individual data of ideological and political education targets in real-time, and conduct longitudinal and cross-sectional comparisons to create personal profiles, providing decision support for ideological and political educators.

## **3. Challenge of ChatGPT-like artificial intelligence in College Ideological and Political Education**

With the development of technology and the promotion of internet technology, artificial intelligence technology has begun to penetrate the education field. Among them, ChatGPT, a cutting-edge technology in the fields of generative artificial intelligence and natural language processing, is favored by educators due to its vast knowledge reserves and intelligent text creation capabilities. However, from the perspective of ideological and political education in higher education, there are still many knowledge gaps and uncertainties in whether such large language models can be successfully integrated into the learning and teaching process, which requires empirical research and evaluation by the discipline of ideological and political education in higher education. In the face of the increasingly profound impact of general large models on education, it is necessary to reflect on whether the general large models bring about a revolution in knowledge or educational alienation. Therefore, it is necessary to actively analyze the potential real risks of ChatGPT application and minimize the negative impacts of ChatGPT technology to the greatest extent, and maximize the beneficial value of ChatGPT in empowering higher education ideological and political education.

### **3.1 Neglect of the subjective value of ideological and political educators**

Artificial intelligence uses big data, algorithm recommendation, etc. to accurately grasp and lock the needs of educational objects, and the diverse information recommendations and intelligent applications to meet learning tasks may result in results contrary to the set goals of ideological and political education. Secondly, with the rapid development of artificial intelligence technology, the degree of empowerment of thought political education by intelligent technology has deepened, robots and technology have replaced thought political educators and become the "gatekeepers" of thought political education content, which has weakened the edge of thought political educators and gradually squeezed their dominance and discourse power in the education process, even deprived them of it. It is evident that the intensification of technological empowerment hinders the innovative development of thought political education and constitutes a challenge to human social ethics and morality, which may put thought political education in an ethical dilemma. As the main body of thought political education, we should choose, guide, and control the themes, contents, processes, and outcomes of thought political education, and the intervention of ChatGPT should not disrupt the original main body structure of thought political education. Currently, humanity is in the Web3.0 era, and the cooperative relationship between humans and ChatGPT-like artificial intelligence is more intimate. The GPT series of technologies embedded in thought political education are quietly triggering a transformation in the subjectivity of education, and intelligent machines are gradually transitioning from an intermediary role to a subjective role.

### **3.2 Lack of student autonomy and independence**

Artificial intelligence technology enables students to enjoy a vast amount of precise educational resources, improving the effectiveness of ideological and political education, but the diverse information resources and intelligent recommendations also trap educational subjects in a closed loop. On the one hand, artificial intelligence uses big data analysis, algorithm

recommendation and other technologies to accurately grasp the various needs of educational subjects, but the homogeneous information recommendations also trap educational subjects in the information cocoon. The goal of ideological and political education is to let students be active in their thoughts while adhering to the correct direction and broadening their horizons. Homogeneous information makes students' thoughts and views bound and confined in the information pool, gradually making them lose their personal views on things or events. On the other hand, integrating theory and practice is the pursuit of Chinese education, and ideological and political education is not only about theoretical indoctrination for students, but also about internalizing it in their hearts and externalizing it in their actions, so that they can make breakthroughs in action and gain a deeper understanding of the practical implications of theoretical knowledge in practice. In recent years, universities have used artificial intelligence technology to optimize the various elements of the ideological and political education process, achieving certain effects, but it cannot be denied that artificial intelligence's big data analysis, precise recommendation and other technologies also trap educational subjects in virtual scenarios, leading to a disconnect between theory and practice and reducing the educational value of ideological and political education in universities. Furthermore, ChatGPT can only answer questions and provide information, but it cannot ask students thought-provoking questions, which suppresses the cultivation of subjectivity in education and suggests that the subjectivity of ideological education is facing a huge crisis. If we cannot realize the potential risks brought by educational technology in time and intervene in various educational links, teachers and students will be dominated by artificial intelligence, ultimately leading to the weakening or even absence of educational subjectivity.

### **3.3 The collapse of ideological education paradigm**

ChatGPT-like artificial intelligence has a vast knowledge reserve system and text understanding, conversion, and generation capabilities, which can aggregate trivial knowledge into a system and provide comprehensive educational services. Regulation for ideological and political education norm system that adjusts human behavior. Internet and artificial intelligence technologies are subtly changing human life and behavior patterns. The traditional paradigm of ideological education has cultivated knowledge talents who cannot keep a foothold in the ChatGPT-like artificial intelligence era. Compared with them, application-oriented and composite talents with certain technical backgrounds have become the latest needs of society. In other words, to adapt to the new society, ideological education cannot only focus on enhancing students' basic moral concepts, but also pay enough attention to cultivating their thinking, dialectical thinking, practical ability, and forward-looking ability, so that students can open up their own space in the future world. The emergence of ChatGPT-like artificial intelligence is bound to disrupt the traditional paradigm of ideological and political education, prompting ideological and political educators to reflect deeply and then lead the educational paradigm back to the educational essence of being centered on people.

## **4. Suggestion for ChatGPT-like AI to be embedded in college students' ideological and political education**

### **4.1 Strengthen ideological and value guidance**

In the era of artificial intelligence, colleges and universities need to pay more attention to value guidance in ideological and political education to cultivate high-quality talents with wisdom and conscience. Colleges and universities need to emphasize that students fully exercise their autonomy and creativity, allowing them to continuously improve their critical thinking skills through exploration and practice. First, students should understand their own value concepts and standpoints, thus establishing correct life goals and pursuit directions in their study, work, and life. Colleges and universities can use diverse educational forms to integrate the application of new technologies with ethics and morality, enabling students to acquire knowledge while also understanding moral norms and improving their social responsibility. For example, combining artificial intelligence with career ethics courses to cultivate students' correct professional conduct and ethical concepts. Second, intelligent means should be used to guide students to actively participate in social practice, enhancing their sense of social responsibility and civic morality. Colleges and universities should also guide students to reflect on the social changes brought about by artificial intelligence technology and pay attention to the value orientation and risks and challenges behind it. For example, opening AI ethics courses, organizing debate competitions and other activities can help students improve their understanding and ability to think about issues such as human dignity, privacy protection, fairness and justice. It can also guide them to build their own values. Finally, universities need to pay attention to inspiring students' creative thinking and encourage them to actively participate in the innovation of AI technology, using their knowledge and wisdom to make contributions to social development. By organizing innovation design competitions, science and technology innovation projects and other activities, they can guide and stimulate students' creative thinking.

## 4.2 Enhance teachers' AI literacy and teaching level

Most traditional teachers do not have a professional background in AI, so adapting to the "double teacher classroom" under human-machine collaboration is challenging for teachers. Therefore, the teacher team needs to continuously learn and enhance their information literacy in AI technology to fill in the gaps in their knowledge of AI-related content, accept and apply intelligent teaching methods, and bring about a qualitative leap in ideological and political education and teaching. Second, ChatGPT-like AI is not all-powerful, and its operation requires human guidance. Therefore, in enhancing the synergy of the ideological and political education system, it is necessary to consciously train students' logical thinking ability and effective communication ability, and add more human elements to the education system. Stimulate the self-subjective consciousness of teachers and students, and guard against being intelligent alienated and replaced.

## 4.3 Strengthen top-level design and improve the digital ideological and political education system

Top-level design is of great significance for the precise thought political education of colleges and universities through digital empowerment. The key lies in the improvement and optimization of relevant mechanisms. Colleges and universities should establish the awareness of digital integration and sharing, and comprehensively coordinate resources and forces in all fields of the university, in all aspects of education and teaching, and in the cultivation of talents with governance thinking, using big data technology to integrate data throughout the entire chain of education and all links, standing at the height of the digital transformation of college and university thought political education, comprehensively planning and scientifically assumption, finding the most suitable digital system and operation mechanism in practice, setting standardized and unified technical standards, establishing a resource information integration platform, building a complete artificial intelligence education system, having digital awareness in teaching, course setting, and teacher training, driving the overall transformation of the education system, avoiding information fragmentation among departments, and building a complete data integration and sharing ecological system.

## 5. Conclusion

The rapid advancement of ChatGPT-like artificial intelligence technology has profoundly influenced and transformed every aspect of human life, creating significant ripples in the education industry. Major universities have leveraged the substantial advantages of artificial intelligence to continuously explore new educational pathways for ideological and political education, thereby bringing fresh opportunities for development, while also posing considerable risks and challenges. In the era of artificial intelligence, ideological and political education in universities must more firmly anchor the fundamental task of moral cultivation and talent development, fully harness the empowering effects of artificial intelligence, enhance the capability to manage artificial intelligence, and minimize or mitigate its potential negative impacts on ideological and political education.

## Acknowledgments

This paper was supported by the following fund project: 2022 Shanghai University Young Teacher Training Funding Plan.

## References

---

- [1] Paul Baxter, et al. Robot education peers in a situated primary school study: Personalisation promotes child learning. *PLoS ONE* 12.5 (2017). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0178126.
- [2] U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Technology Reimagining the role of technology in education: 2017 national education technology plan update, Washington: U.S. Department of E-ducation, 2017.
- [3] Charlton P, Luckin R. Time to Re-load?Computational Thinking and Computer Science in Schools[C]. Briefing Report, 2012.
- [4] Timms M J, Letting artificial intelligence in education out of the box: educational cobots and smart classrooms, *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 2016, pp. 701-712.
- [5] Gao Qi Qi, Yan Wen Feng. Knowledge revolution or educational alienation? ChatGPT and the Future of Education [J]. *Journal of Xinjiang Normal University (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition)*, 2023, 44(5):102-112, seal 2.
- [6] Xu Ye. Digital Technology Empowering Ideological and Political Education in Colleges and Universities: Value, Dilemma and Path [J]. *Hunan Social Science*, 2023, (4): 156-163.
- [7] Zhang Youliang, Shang Junjie. Teacher Role Reconstruction in the Age of Artificial Intelligence [J]. *Tsinghua University Education Research*, 2019, 40(4): 39-45.