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52% detected as AI

The percentage indicates the combined amount of likely AI-generated text as well as likely AI-generated text that was also likely AI-paraphrased.

Caution: Review required.

It is essential to understand the limitations of AI detection before making decisions about a student's work. We encourage you to learn more about Turnitin's AI detection capabilities before using the tool.

Detection Groups

- 
1 AI-generated only 52%
 Likely AI-generated text from a large-language model.
- 
2 AI-generated text that was AI-paraphrased 0%
 Likely AI-generated text that was likely revised using an AI-paraphrase tool or word spinner.

Disclaimer

Our AI writing assessment is designed to help educators identify text that might be prepared by a generative AI tool. Our AI writing assessment may not always be accurate (it may misidentify writing that is likely AI generated as AI generated and AI paraphrased or likely AI generated and AI paraphrased writing as only AI generated) so it should not be used as the sole basis for adverse actions against a student. It takes further scrutiny and human judgment in conjunction with an organization's application of its specific academic policies to determine whether any academic misconduct has occurred.

Frequently Asked Questions

How should I interpret Turnitin's AI writing percentage and false positives?

The percentage shown in the AI writing report is the amount of qualifying text within the submission that Turnitin's AI writing detection model determines was either likely AI-generated text from a large-language model or likely AI-generated text that was likely revised using an AI-paraphrase tool or word spinner.

False positives (incorrectly flagging human-written text as AI-generated) are a possibility in AI models.

AI detection scores under 20%, which we do not surface in new reports, have a higher likelihood of false positives. To reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation, no score or highlights are attributed and are indicated with an asterisk in the report (*%).

The AI writing percentage should not be the sole basis to determine whether misconduct has occurred. The reviewer/instructor should use the percentage as a means to start a formative conversation with their student and/or use it to examine the submitted assignment in accordance with their school's policies.

What does 'qualifying text' mean?

Our model only processes qualifying text in the form of long-form writing. Long-form writing means individual sentences contained in paragraphs that make up a longer piece of written work, such as an essay, a dissertation, or an article, etc. Qualifying text that has been determined to be likely AI-generated will be highlighted in cyan in the submission, and likely AI-generated and then likely AI-paraphrased will be highlighted purple.

Non-qualifying text, such as bullet points, annotated bibliographies, etc., will not be processed and can create disparity between the submission highlights and the percentage shown.



IT Solutions for Today's Schools

Student Name

Date

IT Solutions for Today's Schools

Introduction, Background, and Objectives

In today's digital age, Information Technology (IT) plays a revolutionary role in modern education. From administration procedures to teaching in classrooms, schools use IT facilities more and more for enhancing learning outcomes, streamlining processes, and building collaboration among students, teachers, and administrators. The integration of cloud computing, mobiles, and real-time communication facilities has transformed the functioning of institutions of learning, their provision of content, as well as interaction with students across various platforms.

As learning requirements become more varied, there is a growing demand for scalable, secure, and affordable IT solutions that will accommodate changing school environments. Schools must manage variable student loads, incorporate hybrid models of learning, and protect sensitive student and personnel information, all within tight budgets and regulatory environments. Legacy systems such as Spiceworks, once deemed adequate for core IT support, are progressively failing to deliver on the changing demands for performance, analytics, automation, and security in today's schools.

This report analyzes contemporary IT solutions, i.e., cloud-hosted software, artificial intelligence (AI) solutions, and analytics platforms, offering innovative features appropriate for academic settings. In comparing these with previous alternatives, such as Spiceworks, the report intends to make proper recommendations to educational institutions that need to upgrade their IT infrastructure. The aim is to identify cost-effective, secure, and future-proof technologies that optimize operational efficiency as well as allow student-centric learning.

Investigation, Analysis, and Findings

Cutting-edge IT Solutions

Google Workspace for Education is a powerful set of cloud collaboration software specifically for educational institutions. With tools like Google Docs, Sheets, Classroom, and Meet, educators and students can work together in real-time, share materials with ease, and enjoy continuity in both face-to-face and remote learning environments. The centralized management of the platform, learning management system integration, and robust cloud storage make it a scalable solution for academic and business use, reducing demands on local infrastructure and legacy systems.

Azure AI, within Microsoft Education, brings advanced artificial intelligence capabilities to the education market by automating administrative workloads and enabling data-driven insights on learning. With applications like Azure Machine Learning, Cognitive Services, and Power BI, institutions can automate tasks like attendance tracking, grading, and content delivery according to individual choices. These AI-enabled features also enable learning analytics, enabling educators to monitor patterns of student performance, predict learning outcomes, and make informed interventions, thereby improving academic outcomes and operational efficiency.

For cybersecurity monitoring and compliance, the Splunk and IBM QRadar solutions provide schools with enterprise-grade security information and event management (SIEM) capabilities. Splunk and QRadar collect and analyze data from throughout the school network, identifying threats, unauthorized access, and policy violations in real-time. With automated alerting and enhanced compliance reporting features, Splunk and QRadar help institutions meet

regulatory needs like FERPA and HIPAA while continuously protecting sensitive student and teacher data from cyber threats.

In addition to basic IT infrastructure, technologies like Canva for Education and ClassDojo enhance student engagement and creativity. Canva makes it simple for teachers and students to design presentations, infographics, and educational materials, making visual learning and digital literacy simple. ClassDojo, conversely, fosters positive classroom culture via real-time feedback, parent-teacher communication, and monitoring of student behavior. These technologies enhance traditional teaching by promoting interaction, creativity, and community, cornerstones of a balanced modern education experience.

Comparison with Long-established System: Spiceworks

Although Spiceworks has been a reliable on-premise IT helpdesk and network monitoring solution for many years, the future demands of education require more scalable, cloud-centric, and intelligent solutions. Newer platforms such as Google Workspace for Education, Azure AI, Splunk/IBM QRadar, and Canva/ClassDojo provide superior capabilities, particularly in cloud collaboration, AI-powered automation, cybersecurity, and engagement. Spiceworks remains a suitable option for smaller installations with a focus on local IT support but falls behind in automation, cloud integration, and real-time analytics. The following table compares the tools objectively based on significant parameters.

Tool/Platform	Cost	Scalability	Ease of Use	Compliance	Integration	Automation
Spiceworks	Free (limited)	Low–Moderate	Moderate	Basic (limited)	Limited (on-prem)	Low

Google Workspace for Education	Low (Free tiers)	High	Very Easy	Strong (FERPA, GDPR)	Excellent (APIs, LMS, etc.)	Moderate
Azure AI (Microsoft Edu)	Moderate	Very High	Moderate	Strong (FERPA, GDPR)	High (MS ecosystem)	Very High
Splunk / IBM QRadar	High	High	Moderate	Very Strong (SIEM-level)	High (Enterprise IT tools)	High
Canva / ClassDojo	Low	Moderate	Very Easy	Basic	Moderate	Low–Moderate

Best Practices in Educational Technology

Effective digital transformation of schools does not necessarily require only the selection of appropriate tools but also the right implementation procedures. Sustainable school technology integration is often hindered by inadequate planning, inadequate training, and resistance to change. Peer-reviewed studies emphasize that technology adoption should be aligned with pedagogical goals, institutional capacity, and long-term digital literacy acquisition (Metivier, 2020). Successful digital transformation initiatives start with a needs assessment, and goal-setting is subsequently done methodically to ensure that technology solutions address specific educational issues rather than being implemented for novelty.

To make it more effective, institutions must use phased implementation plans that allow for gradual adoption and adaptation. Educator-specific training programs and administrative staff are needed to establish confidence and competence in using new digital tools. Continuing professional development, along with embedded feedback loops, allows users to offer complaints, suggest feedback for changes, and have a sense of ownership concerning the

transformation process (Dwivedi, 2024). These policies lower friction, improve user satisfaction, and develop sustainable use of IT investments within education in the long term.

Student Safety and Data Protection

Each of these modern-day IT solutions under consideration, Google Workspace for Education, Azure AI, Splunk, IBM QRadar, Canva for Education, and ClassDojo, has compliance capabilities embedded within international data protection frameworks, including Australia's Privacy Act 1988 and the Australian Privacy Principles (APPs). To illustrate, both Microsoft and Google have data residency controls and are audited every two years by third-party auditors to confirm APPs compliance with consent, data minimization, and secure handling of data. Splunk and IBM QRadar provide logging and encryption features that enable schools to maintain records of data access and meet security and transparency requirements (Swaak & Chronicle of Higher Education, 2022). Solutions like Canva and ClassDojo provide privacy features for educational environments that limit data gathering and sharing without explicit student consent unless there are compelling reasons.

However, the integration of AI tools introduces new student safety threats, including algorithmic bias, profiling, and surveillance. These risks arise when AI systems make predictions or decisions based on incomplete, biased, or unethical data. For example, learning analytics tools might inadvertently reinforce inequities if they base interventions on isolated measures of performance alone. Mitigating such threats requires ethical AI regulation through open algorithms, human oversight, and periodic auditing of AI output. Privacy-by-design techniques must also be adopted by schools to ensure that AI systems are explainable, and stakeholders like parents and teachers are engaged in analyzing how student information is being used (Hewage et

al., 2024). Specific data use policies and opt-out features are also required to maintain trust and remain privacy compliant.

Integration Challenges

Technical challenges remain the greatest problem during the application of modern IT technologies in schools. The majority of schools, particularly those found in disadvantaged regions, lack the stable network infrastructure necessary to support cloud-based applications like Google Workspace or AI tools via Azure (Hammond, 2023). Limited bandwidth causes latency issues, especially when multiple students access services simultaneously. Device compatibility also presents issues since older hardware does not always accommodate newer platforms, compelling institutions to make expensive upgrades. Furthermore, synchronizing disparate systems, be they security systems like Splunk or IBM QRadar, with infrastructure in place, can necessitate specific IT expertise and create complexity where APIs or middleware solutions are scarce.

Aside from technology, human elements play heavily into the success of digital transformation in education. Teachers and administrative staff tend to have steep learning curves when it comes to adopting new systems, particularly when professional development is incomplete or late. Resistance to change is inevitable, not least from teachers who are accustomed to traditional workflows or legacy systems like Spiceworks. Digital literacy levels vary between low and high, and without formal training programs and sustained support, deployment is likely to bog down (ICTE, 2020). Encouraging a growth mindset, involving teachers in the process of decision making, and a collaborative culture are core to overcoming these human-centric issues.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The review of current IT solutions witnesses a stark inclination towards cloud computing, AI-powered, and secure digital environments in education. Google Workspace for Education offers scalable collaboration areas, and Microsoft's Azure AI offers automations and decision-making analytics learning. Cybersecurity solutions like Splunk and IBM QRadar cater to increased awareness for safeguarding data and compliance with regulations. Compared to legacy systems such as Spiceworks, these solutions are more integrated, flexible, and responsive to the demands of contemporary education. However, successful implementation is contingent on technical infrastructure management and equipping employees with the necessary skills to adopt and optimize such solutions.

To ensure a smooth transition and maximum impact, schools would be well advised to implement a phased, strategic solution. Starting with cloud-based platforms like Google Workspace provides inherent value in collaboration and remote education with little technical overhead. Once core systems are stabilized, AI applications can subsequently be introduced to automate administrative tasks and enable data-based pedagogy. Finally, integrating cybersecurity measures should make data protection and compliance with regulatory requirements like the Privacy Act 1988 and APPs more secure. These processes, in conjunction with ongoing staff development and repeated cycles of feedback, form a strong and future-capable learning technology infrastructure.

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