



Gamified Bilingual AI Agents for Digital Literacy in Qatari Classrooms: A Conceptual Framework

Presented by: Noora Alboinin, MSc

Artificial Intelligence Researcher | University of Essex

Student ID: 28234

This research explores innovative approaches to integrate AI-powered educational assistants in Qatari primary schools, addressing digital literacy challenges through culturally-responsive, personalized learning support.

1. Introduction

Over 140,000 students across 200 Qatari schools engaged in digital literacy and cybersecurity programmes in 2023 (National Cyber Security Agency, 2024).



- Qatar is investing heavily in cyber awareness and digital skill-building from an early age.
- Over 140K students involved in national digital literacy programmes (NCSA, 2024).
- However, these efforts lack adaptive, personalised AI-based learning support.
- This research explores how gamified intelligent agents can deliver tailored digital literacy experiences for diverse learner needs.
- Grounded in Qatar's Vision 2030, this approach addresses the critical personalisation gap in ICT education.



2. Research Problem



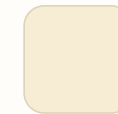
Personalisation Gap

Current digital literacy support systems fail to adapt to individual student learning needs and capabilities



Tool Limitations

Existing educational platforms offer minimal adjustment to student learning curves and progression rates



Strategic Alignment

Critical need to integrate solutions with Qatar's National ICT Framework and Qatar National Vision 2030 educational goals
Policies often overlook classroom-level constraints such as teacher training and infrastructure



3. Research Questions

How can gamified, dual-language AI agents enhance digital literacy development among Grade 6 students in Qatar?



Gamification Integration

Which gamification elements are most effective in increasing motivation and engagement in digital literacy learning?



Teaching Strategies

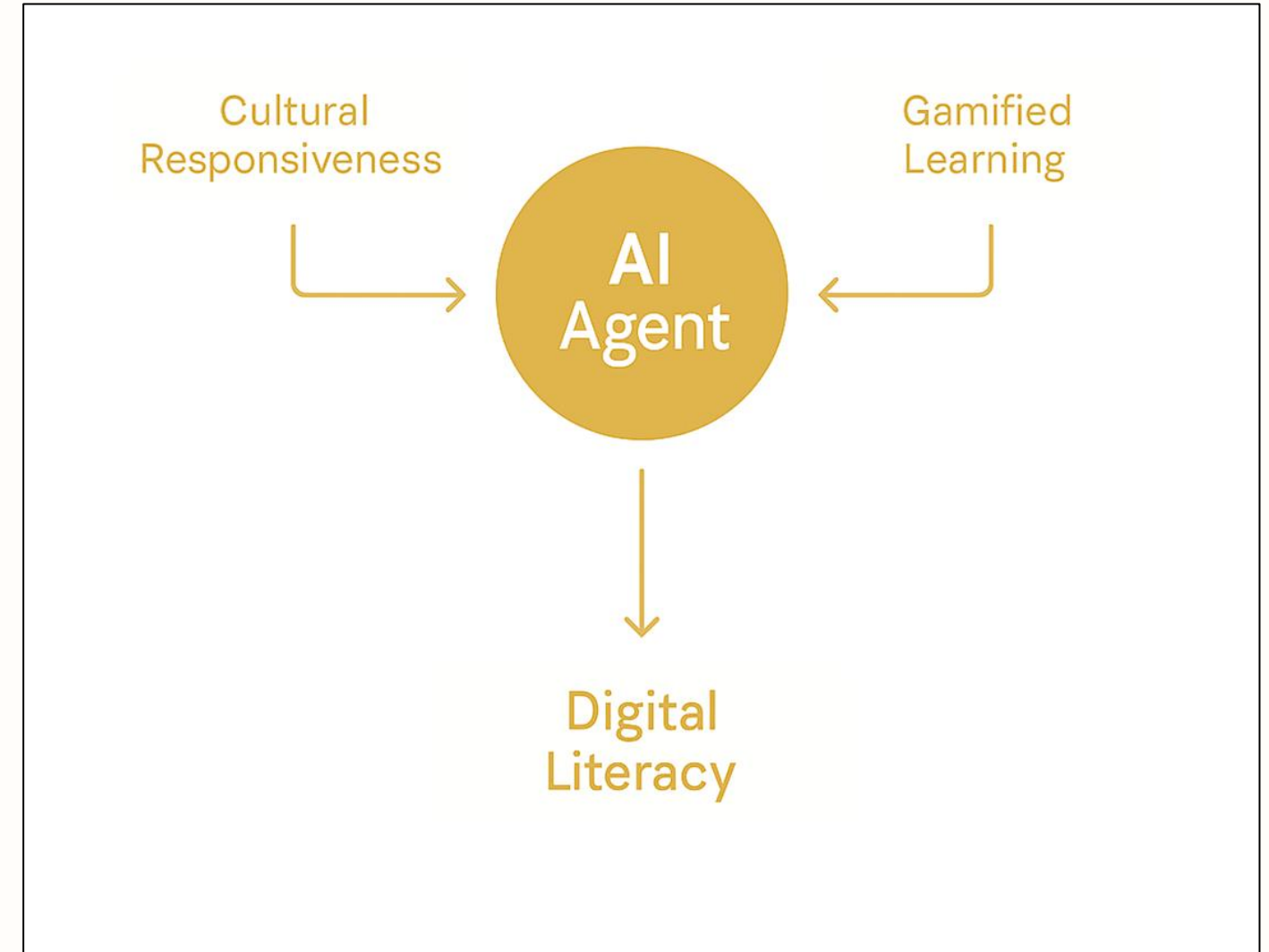
How can bilingual (Arabic-English) interface design influence the accessibility and cultural relevance of AI-supported learning in Qatari primary classrooms?



4. Aims and Objectives

Primary Research Aim:

Design and critically evaluate a conceptual framework for implementing gamified, bilingual AI agents to support digital literacy development in Grade 6 Qatari classrooms.



5. Literature Overview

Sociocultural Theory

Vygotsky (1978) – Emphasizes learning as a social process mediated by tools, language, and cultural context

Qatar Policy

MOEHE (2017) – Outlines Qatar's educational vision and implementation strategies for technology integration

AI in Education

Luckin et al. (2016) – Explores AI as a powerful tool for personalized learning experiences

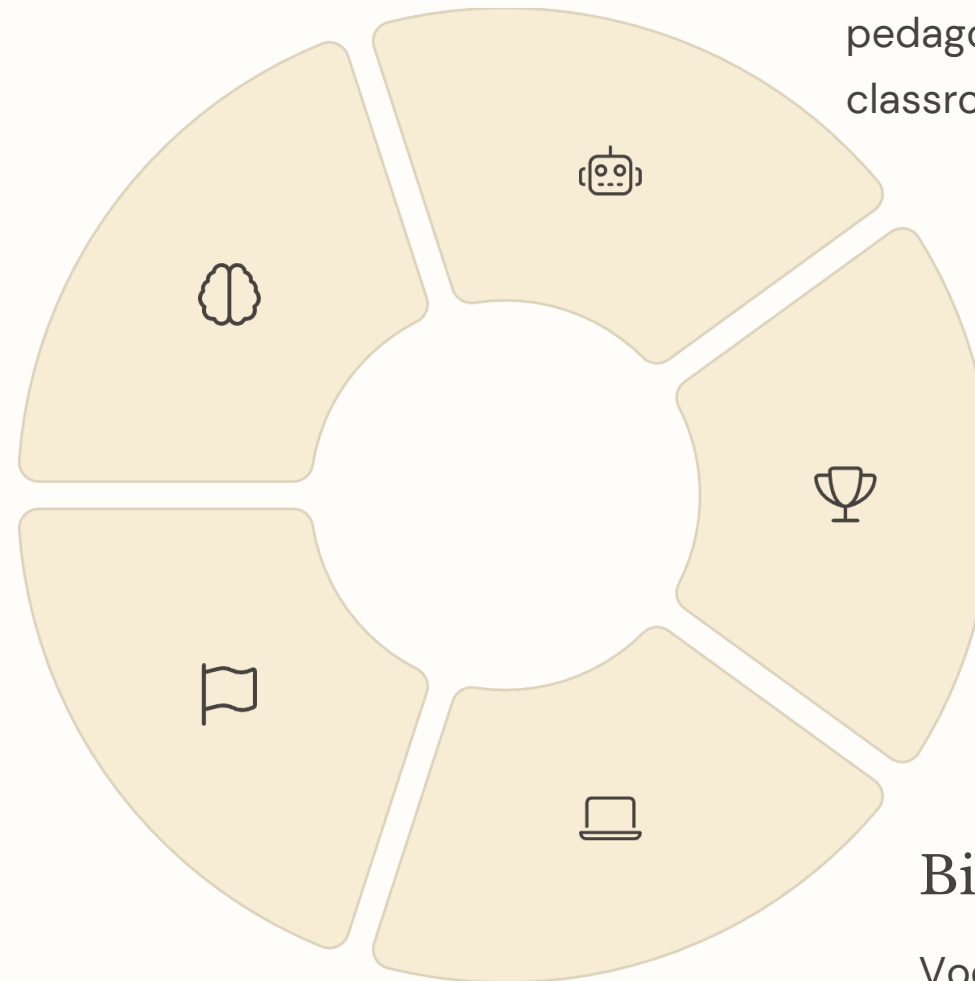
Holmes et al. (2019) – Examines pedagogical applications of AI systems in classroom settings

Gamification

Hamari et al. (2014) – Investigates motivational affordances of game elements in educational contexts

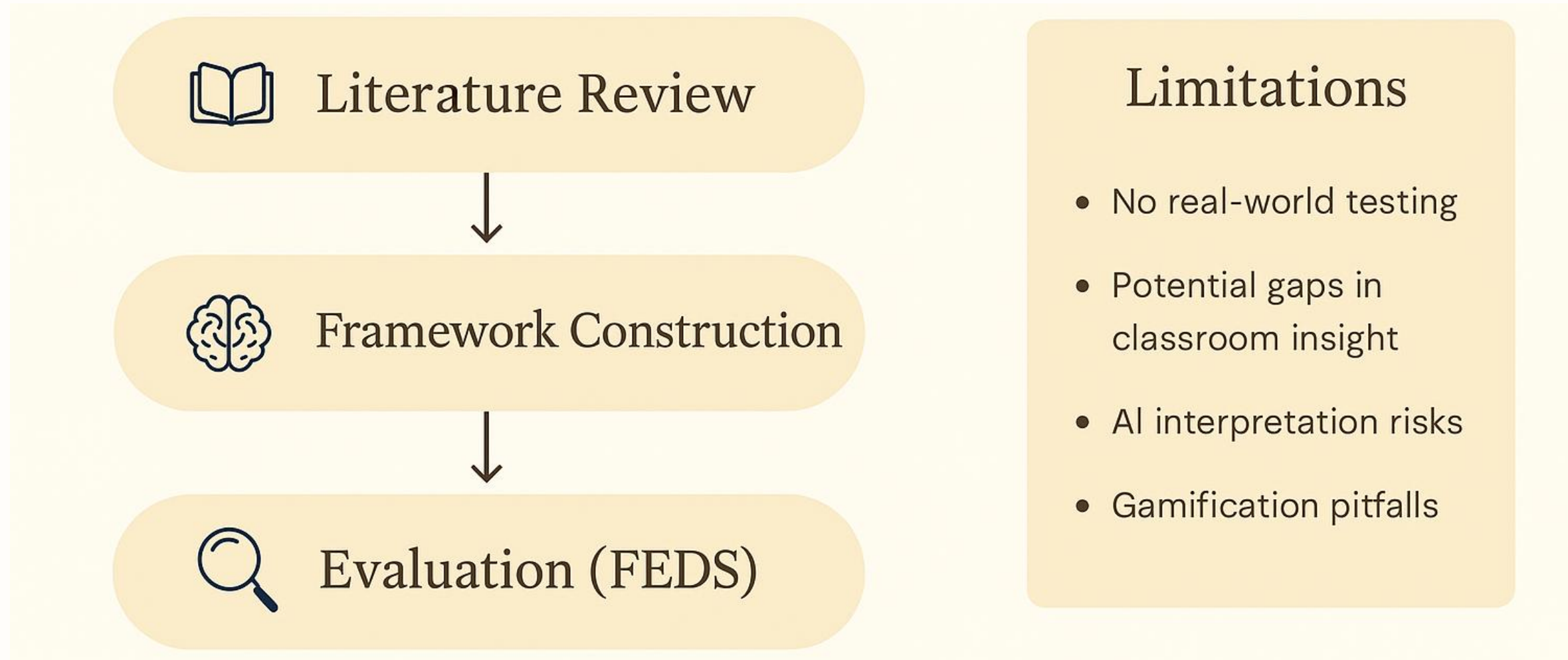
Bilingual Digital Literacy

Voogt & Roblin (2012); Passey (2019) – Presents frameworks for integrating digital technologies into effective teaching practices





6. Methodology & Limitations





7. Ethical Design Principles & Regulations

 Data Privacy

 Fairness

 Child Protection

Regulatory Framework

- GDPR principles for transparent data processing and right to access (Information Commissioner's Office, 2021)
- Qatar Data Privacy Law (Law No. 13 of 2016) compliance for local implementation
- Porayska-Pomsta et al. (2023) guidelines on ethical AI design for educational contexts
- Regular ethical audits and parental involvement in system governance
- Cultural sensitivity assessments for Middle Eastern educational settings



8. Proposed Artefact

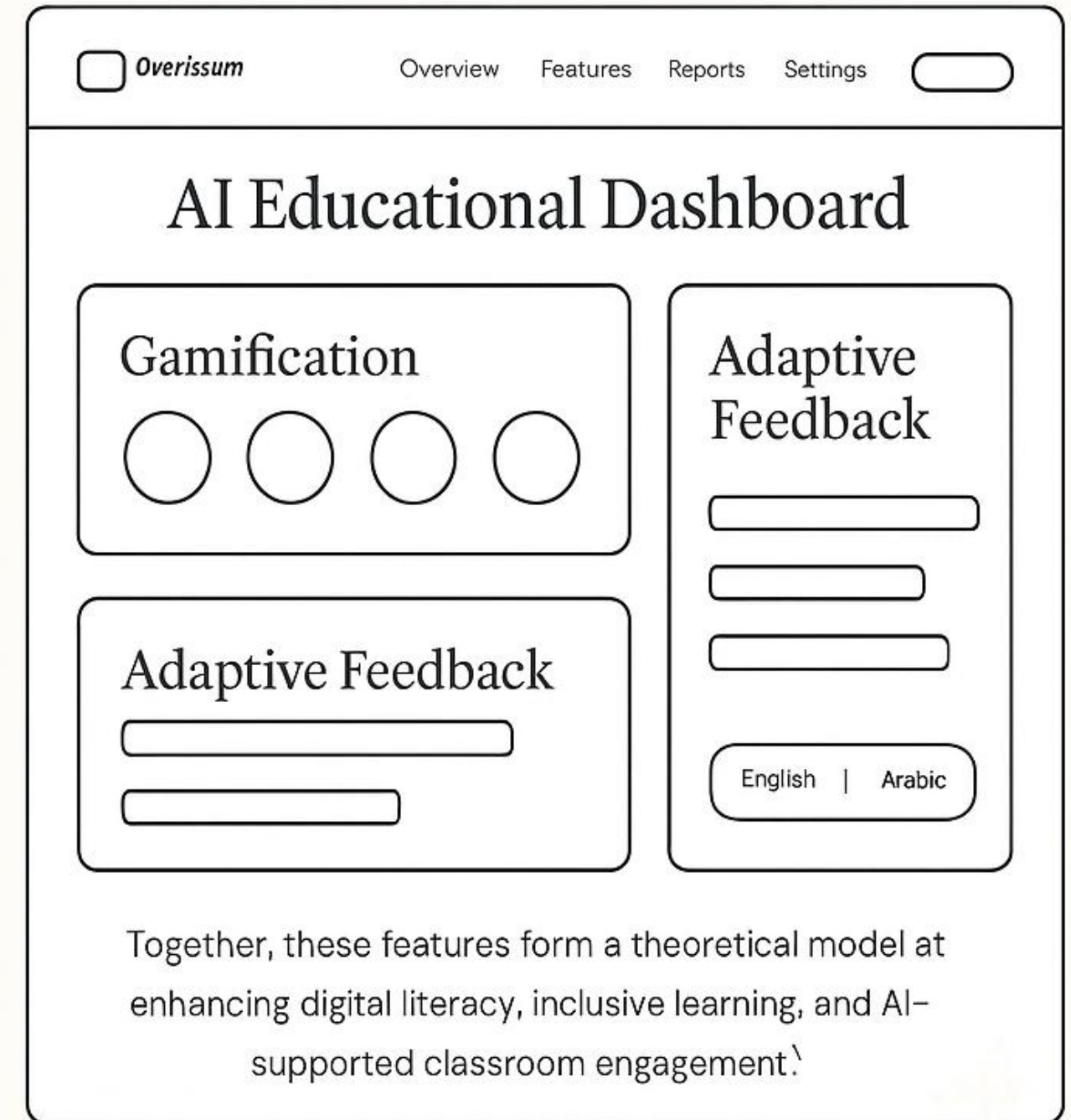
Conceptual Framework Features:

Gamification Elements

Badges, avatars, progress charts to motivate learning.

Dual Language Support

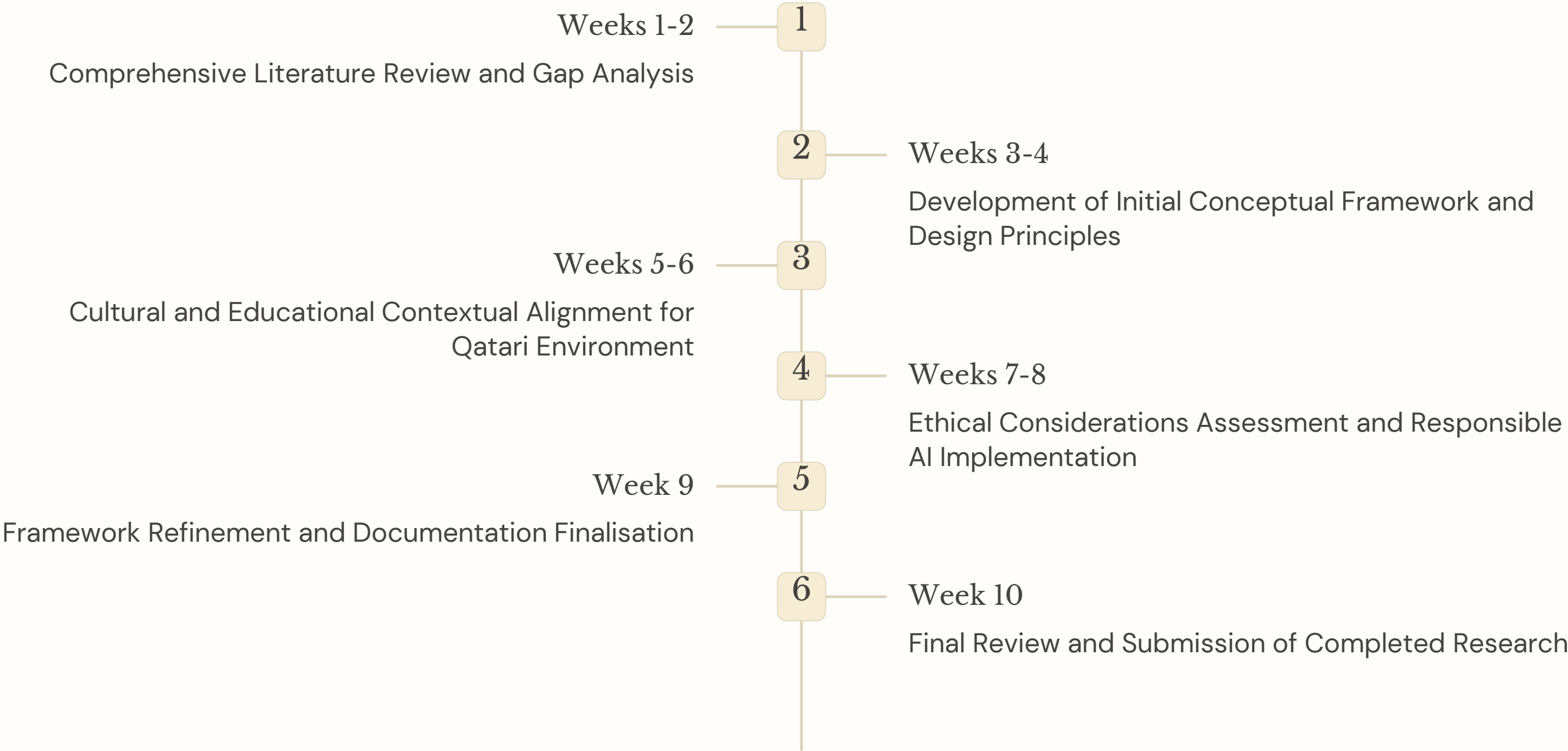
Seamless Arabic–English switching for inclusivity and cultural alignment.



AI-Driven Learning Assistant interface (concept)



9. Research Timeline





10. Conclusion

Theoretical Contribution

Pioneering a culturally-responsive framework for AI educational agents that bridges theoretical gaps in context-aware learning technologies

National Alignment

Directly advancing Qatar Vision 2030's educational pillars by enhancing digital literacy and fostering innovation in pedagogical approaches

Ethical Awareness

Establishing robust guidelines for child-centered AI implementation that prioritizes safety, privacy, and culturally appropriate educational development

11. References 1

1. Al-Ajlan, A. and Al-Murbate, A. (2018) 'Implementation of Qatar's computing curriculum in primary schools', *Qatar Computing and Information Literacy Conference*, pp. 12–25.
2. Ala-Mutka, K. (2011) 'Mapping digital competence: Towards a conceptual understanding', *Joint Research Centre Technical Reports*. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.2791/82116>
3. Baker, R.S., Corbett, A.T. and Aleven, V. (2008) 'More accurate student modeling through contextual estimation of slip and guess probabilities in Bayesian knowledge tracing', *Intelligent Tutoring Systems*, 5091, pp. 406–415.
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-69132-7_45
4. Beetham, H. and Sharpe, R. (2019) *Rethinking Pedagogy for a Digital Age: Designing for 21st Century Learning*. 3rd edn. Abingdon: Routledge.
5. Deterding, S. et al. (2011) 'From game design elements to gamefulness: Defining "gamification"', *Proceedings of the 15th International Academic MindTrek Conference*, pp. 9–15.
<https://doi.org/10.1145/2181037.2181040>
6. Domínguez, A. et al. (2013) 'Gamifying learning experiences: Practical implications and outcomes', *Computers & Education*, 63, pp. 380–392. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2012.12.020>
7. European Commission (2019) *Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI*. Brussels: European Commission. Available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-strategy>. Accessed: 6 July 2025.
8. General Secretariat for Development Planning (2008) *Qatar National Vision 2030*. Doha: State of Qatar.
9. Hamari, J., Koivisto, J. and Sarsa, H. (2014) 'Does gamification work? – A literature review of empirical studies on gamification', *Proceedings of the 47th Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences*, pp. 3025–3034. <https://doi.org/10.1109/HICSS.2014.377>
10. Hevner, A.R. et al. (2004) 'Design science in information systems research', *MIS Quarterly*, 28(1), pp. 75–105.
<https://doi.org/10.2307/25148625>
11. Holmes, W., Bialik, M. and Fadel, C. (2019) *Artificial Intelligence in Education: Promises and Implications for Teaching and Learning*. Boston: Center for Curriculum Redesign.
12. Holmes, W., Romeo, L. and Wang, Y. (2022) 'Ethical implications of AI-based learning systems', *AI & Society*, 37(1), pp. 79–89.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00146-021-01193-1>

11. References 2

13. Information Commissioner's Office (2021) Guide to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Available at: <https://ico.org.uk>. Accessed: 6 July 2025.
14. Luckin, R. et al. (2016) *Intelligence Unleashed: An Argument for AI in Education*. London: Pearson Education.
15. Ministry of Education and Higher Education (2017) *ICT Competency Framework for Teachers*. Doha: State of Qatar.
16. Ministry of Transport and Communications (2020) *Qatar Personal Data Privacy Protection Law*. Doha: MOTC.
17. Papert, S. (1980) *Mindstorms: Children, Computers, and Powerful Ideas*. New York: Basic Books.
18. Passey, D. (2019) 'Digital literacy: Rethinking capability for 21st century learners', *Education and Information Technologies*, 24(3), pp. 1241–1262.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10639-018-9849-5>
19. Porayska-Pomsta, K., Holmes, W. and Nemorin, S. (2023) 'The ethics of AI in education: Bias, privacy and accountability', *AI & Society*, 38(2), pp. 255–272. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00146-023-01667-x>
20. Sim, J. and Waterfield, J. (2019) 'Focus group methodology: Some ethical challenges', *Quality & Quantity*, 53, pp. 3003–3022.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11135-019-00914-5>
21. Venable, J.R., Pries-Heje, J. and Baskerville, R. (2016) 'FEDS: A framework for evaluation in design science research', *European Journal of Information Systems*, 25(1), pp. 77–89.
<https://doi.org/10.1057/ejis.2014.36>
22. Voogt, J. and Roblin, N.P. (2012) 'A comparative analysis of international frameworks for 21st century competences', *Journal of Curriculum Studies*, 44(3), pp. 299–321.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/00220272.2012.668938>
23. Vygotsky, L.S. (1978) *Mind in Society: The Development of Higher Psychological Processes*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.