

A New Covenant for Learning: From Compulsion to Concert

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Table 1: Educational Paradigm Transformation

Feature	Old Paradigm (Tyranny of Chronos)	New Pact (Symphony of Agents)
Control	Centralized (teacher-led)	Decentralized (student-agent-led)
Pacing	Uniform (cohort-based)	Personalized (mastery-based)
Assessment	Summative (grades for completed work)	Formative and continuous (verifiable credentials)
Feedback	Delayed and asynchronous	Immediate and contextual
Teacher’s Role	Content deliverer / Task assigner	Learning orchestrator / Mentor
Student’s Role	Passive recipient / Task completer	Active navigator / Problem solver
Well-being	High stress / Negative health impact	Balanced / Monitored for well-being
Equity	Reinforces existing inequalities	Mitigates resource gaps

Preamble: A New Covenant for Learning: From Compulsion to Concert

This document is not merely a technical proposal; it is a response to a civilizational need. It stands as a manifesto for a new era in education, one in which technology serves to liberate human potential, not to mechanically format it. The contemporary education system, in its essence, resembles a cacophony—a collection of uncoordinated, often contradictory demands that clash in a student’s life, creating dissonance and stress. At the heart of this cacophony is the homework paradigm, which relentlessly infringes upon the temporal sovereignty of young people, transforming their lives into an endless cycle of obligations.

In response to this crisis, we present a vision of transformation based on two pillars: the “Scholastic Pact on Temporal Non-Aggression” and the “Symphony of Agents” architecture. The Pact is our ethical commitment—a fundamental social contract that recognizes a student’s time as a precious, protected resource intended for integral development, not for the thoughtless completion of tasks. The Symphony, in turn, is the technological realization of this Pact. It is a decentralized, intelligent ecosystem in which autonomous software agents, acting on behalf of students, teachers, and curricula, harmoniously orchestrate the educational process.

The central thesis of this document is as follows: by replacing the blunt instrument of mass-assigned homework with a decentralized, agent-driven system of personalized, just-in-time educational interventions, we can resolve the paradox of deteriorating student well-being in an age of unprecedented technological possibilities. This is not about abolishing effort, but about restoring its meaning. It is not about rejecting rigor, but about redefining it—as the pursuit of verifiable mastery, not as a measure of time spent on a task. We propose a shift from coercion to concert, from cacophony to symphony, in which every student, supported by their digital agent, can find their own unique melody of development. This is a blueprint for building an architecture for a more humane, just, and effective future of learning.

1 The Tyranny of Chronos

Deconstructing the Homework Paradigm

Before presenting the architecture of the solution, it is necessary to thoroughly understand the problem we intend to solve. This section builds an evidence-based argument that the current homework paradigm is not only ineffective but actively harmful, making radical change a moral and pedagogical imperative.

1.1 The Quantified Student: Stress, Health, and the Erosion of Well-being

The human cost of the current system is alarming and well-documented. Groundbreaking research by Denise Pope at Stanford University provides evidence of a negative correlation between excessive homework and the health and well-being of students, particularly in high-achieving academic environments.^{17,21}

An analysis of survey data from 4,317 students at 10 renowned high schools in affluent California communities revealed a harsh reality.¹⁷ Students in these schools spend an average of 3.1 hours on homework each night.¹⁷ More alarmingly, 56% of them identified homework as a primary source of stress—surpassing other stressors such as tests (43%) or pressure to get good grades (33%).¹⁷ Less than 1% stated that homework was not a source of stress at all.¹⁷

The consequences of chronic stress extend beyond the psychological realm. In open-ended responses, students repeatedly reported that the burden of homework leads to serious health problems: chronic sleep deprivation, exhaustion, headaches, stomach problems, and even weight loss.^{17,21} These physical symptoms are a direct result of a system that regularly forces young people to sacrifice sleep and rest for school obligations.

Equally severe are the social and developmental costs. Data indicate that an excess of homework prevents students from meeting developmental needs and cultivating other critical life skills.¹⁷ Students give up extracurricular activities, limit time with family and friends, and abandon hobbies that bring them joy. An education system that should support holistic development, in practice, inhibits it.

Moreover, this model undermines the very purpose of education. Research has shown no correlation between the amount of time spent on homework and the enjoyment derived from it.¹⁷ Students openly admit they often complete tasks they perceive as “pointless” or “mindless” solely to maintain grades.¹⁷ Such “busy work” discourages learning and instead promotes doing homework merely to earn points.¹⁷ In extreme cases, stress leads to unhealthy coping mechanisms such as cheating, substance abuse, or eating disorders.¹⁸

1.2 The Fallacy of Volume: Diminishing Returns and Entrenched Inequality

The pedagogical argument for a large volume of homework also crumbles in the face of data. The belief that “more is better” proves to be a fallacy that not only fails to deliver

expected benefits but also contributes to deepening social inequalities.

Prior work indicates that the benefits of homework plateau after roughly two hours per day, with the optimal time for high school students between 90 and 150 minutes.¹⁷ Each additional hour brings diminishing returns and increasing negative effects.

1.3 A Call for a Temporal Non-Aggression Pact: Redefining “Effort” Beyond Time-on-Task

This conclusion is supported by macro-level data. Analyses by the OECD show no clear link between average national homework hours and performance on PISA.^{4,5} Finland, a consistent educational leader, achieves excellent results with students spending about three hours per week on homework.⁵ Conversely, high-performing countries like Singapore assign substantial homework, demonstrating the lack of a universal rule.⁵

A more detailed OECD analysis reveals a troubling pattern: within countries, students from wealthier backgrounds who do more homework tend to achieve higher scores.⁵ However, this likely reflects that systems rely on homework to compensate for what could be learned in school, thereby advantaging those with resources (quiet study space, materials, educated parents). Homework thus becomes a mechanism for socio-economic sorting.

Data from Shanghai show students spending up to 14 hours per week on homework, yet additional hours among wealthier students (from 11 to 16) do not translate into further gains,⁵ suggesting a ceiling of effectiveness. Subject and context matter: one U.S. study found significant benefits from math homework for eighth-graders, but not for English, science, or history; even in math, effects were stronger for white than Black students.⁵

Therefore, we formally propose establishing a “Scholastic Pact on Temporal Non-Aggression.” This Pact recognizes, *inter alia*, that the total learning time for a 15-year-old in Europe averages 43 hours per week (26 in school plus 17 on homework and self-study)—exceeding a full-time job—for questionable benefit.⁴ Claims that homework builds responsibility are undermined by research showing it often becomes a source of family stress and reduced shared leisure.⁴

Moreover, the nature of most assigned homework is inconsistent with modern educational goals. Instead of creative application, complex problem solving, or teamwork, tasks tend to emphasize mechanical reinforcement of class material.⁴ This is precisely the kind of “mindless” work that leads to a disconnect between effort and mastery.¹⁷

2 Symphony of Agents: An Architecture for Personalized, Real-Time Learning

2.1 The Foundational Layer: Decentralized Trust and Verifiable Mastery via DLT

The foundation of the entire system is a novel approach to data and trust. Instead of relying on centralized, vulnerable databases, we implement a layer based on Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT). DLT securely records and verifies transactions (here: mastery credentials) without a single central authority.²³ While all blockchains are DLTs, not all DLTs are blockchains.^{9,13} For education, a permissioned DLT is preferable: only trusted entities (e.g., certified Curriculum or Mentor Agents) can validate and commit new credentials, preserving integrity while remaining decentralized.^{13,23}

A common criticism is immutability.²³ In mastery-based education this is a feature: a credential is a fact at a given moment—once verified, it should be tamper-proof and portable across contexts, forming a lifelong transcript of competencies.

This layer is supported by Distributed Hash Tables (DHTs), decentralized key-value maps enabling efficient retrieval by key.^{7,28,29} Inspired by Holochain, agents keep a local source chain while publishing validated, public data to a shared DHT—yielding redundancy, fault tolerance, and availability.¹²

2.2 The Agent Collective: An Autonomous System for Educational Orchestration

The actors in this infrastructure are autonomous software agents. Their rational behavior is grounded in the Belief-Desire-Intention (BDI) model.^{11,19,27}

2.2.1 The Agent’s Mind: Practical Reasoning in the BDI Model

Beliefs capture the agent’s current knowledge (e.g., a Student Agent’s verified mastery state from the ledger). Desires define goals (e.g., achieve the next node on a personalized path). Intentions are committed plans that focus resources and avoid paralysis by analysis.¹¹ BDI supports recovery from failure (e.g., after a failed challenge) and opportunism (e.g., a mentor becomes available). Advanced variants support Theory of Mind for negotiation and collaboration.³⁰

2.2.2 The Agent’s Voice: Standardized Communication and Negotiation Protocols

For heterogeneous agents (students, teachers, AI resources, curricula) to communicate effectively, a common Agent Communication Language is essential.^{6,10,14,20} We propose adopting FIPA Agent Communication Language (FIPA-ACL), which defines message structure, including: - Performative (e.g., inform, request, Contract Net Protocol (CNP)

cfp), - Sender/Receiver, - Content, - Content descriptors (language, ontology, encoding), - Conversation parameters (protocol, conversation-id).

Within this language, agents use interaction protocols. A fundamental one for task allocation is the CNP:^{16,26} - Call for Proposals (CFP): the initiator broadcasts a need. - Proposal Submission: participants respond with terms (e.g., time, cost). - Evaluation and Selection: initiator chooses the best proposal. - Acceptance/Rejection: winners get accept-proposal; others get reject-proposal.

Although the Contract Net protocol is a robust and proven mechanism, its classic form has limitations in dynamic, large-scale settings (communication overhead for frequent, low-cost interactions).¹⁶ This motivates a more lightweight orchestration mechanism.

2.3 The Symphony Protocol: Dynamic Allocation of Educational Interventions via Beacons

Our orchestration is inspired by the “Symphony” platform—a decentralized multi-agent system for scalable, privacy-preserving collaboration.^{8,22,24,25} The key element is a beacon-selection protocol, a lightweight alternative to Contract Net.⁸

Process:^{22,24} - Beacon Emission: an agent with a subtask broadcasts a short “Beacon” describing requirements (topic, level, style). - Local Match Evaluation: available agents compute a local match score (0–1) against capabilities. - Best Match Selection: scores are returned; the initiator selects the best-matching agent.²²

Compared to Contract Net, beacon-selection is more efficient for frequent, minor interactions, ideal for dynamic matching in real time.⁸ A pragmatic hybrid model uses: - Beacon-selection for high-frequency, low-risk matching (e.g., “find a 5-minute intro video on photosynthesis”); - Contract Net for high-stakes, complex tasks (e.g., booking a 30-minute human-mentor session).

3 The Pact in Practice: A Strategic Transformation Plan

Transforming the architecture into practice requires defining roles, illustrating workflows, and proposing a pragmatic, phased implementation strategy based on a Minimum Viable Ecosystem (MVE).^{1–3,15}

3.1 The Agent Ecosystem: Defining Roles in the New Learning Paradigm

The Symphony depends on collaboration of specialized agents, each with a unique role—combining BDI (Belief–Desire–Intention) and FIPA-ACL with concrete educational functions.^{11,19,27,30}

Student Agent: The student’s autonomous assistant. Desire: achieve mastery within a

defined curriculum. Beliefs: current mastery state (ledger-recorded). Intentions: active learning plans (use a resource, attempt a mastery challenge). It initiates interactions, negotiates access to resources, and manages the educational path.

Curriculum Agent: Digital representation of a knowledge domain (e.g., algebra, modern history). Stores the curriculum as a dependency graph, serves resources, and generates mastery challenges while preserving integrity and coherence.

Mentor Agent: Provider of explanations and guidance. Announces competencies in a registry. May be an AI agent or a proxy for a human teacher (managing calendar, specialization, responding to Beacons/CFPs). This empowers teachers to focus on high-value mentoring.

Well-being Agent: Monitors and supports well-being in line with the Pact. Desire: maintain indicators within healthy limits (learning time, frustration, breaks). Analyzes interaction metadata and can suggest breaks, exercises, or escalate to a human mentor.

3.2 The Student Agent: Navigator of a Personalized Educational Path

The Student Agent reframes the student as an active navigator of a personalized path toward verifiable mastery rather than time-on-task.

3.2.1 Cognitive Architecture: BDI Logic in Practice

Beliefs are based on ongoing assessment of mastery across topics. Intentions focus attention and resources on the next-best action (e.g., “practice factoring trinomials”).

3.3 The Curriculum Agent: From Static Syllabi to Dynamic Graphs

Unlike static curricula, the Curriculum Agent treats content as a living dependency graph of concepts, skills, and applications. It: - monitors needs and the effectiveness of resources, - prefers authentic mastery verification (application in new contexts), - generates personalized challenges matched to level, style, history, and goals.

It communicates using **inform** (updates), **propose** (opportunities), and **confirm** (validations). The query-response protocol drives its operation: analyze context, retrieve/evaluate resources, and return curated responses with next-step suggestions.

3.4 The Mentor Agent (AI): A Digital Socrates for Deep Understanding

Goal: provide immediate, contextual guidance on demand. Beliefs are updated by analyzing learner difficulties to identify root causes and adapt explanations.

Illustrative flow. Failure and adaptation: A learner fails a challenge on factoring trinomials. The Student Agent updates its Beliefs and switches to a Contract Net CFP: “Seeking a 10-minute synchronous explanation on factoring trinomials; availability 4:00–6:00 PM.” A teacher’s proxy accepts; after a focused session, the learner retries and passes. The Curriculum Agent co-signs a transaction with the teacher’s proxy; a verifiable “Mastery: Quadratic Equations” credential is added to the learner’s ledger.

3.5 Launching the Transformation: The Minimum Viable Ecosystem (MVE) Approach

An MVE is the smallest configuration of interdependent actors that can deliver new value and grow sustainably.^{1–3,15}

Core MVE. - Scope: one school, one subject (e.g., 9th-grade algebra). - Actors: Student Agent (customer), Curriculum Agent (content/assessment), Mentor Agent (teacher proxies).

Value proposition. - Students: personalized, mastery-first, lower-stress paths. - Teachers: less grading/assigning; more high-value mentoring. - Administrators: real-time mastery data for informed decisions.

Scaling. - Horizontal: add subjects, then schools in a federated network. - Vertical: introduce specialized agents (peer mentors, career pathways, group projects). - Over time: toward a lifelong, portable educational network with verifiable credentials.

4 A Resonant Future: A Credible and Inspiring Vision

4.1 A Credible Path: Navigating Technical, Ethical, and Pedagogical Hurdles

- **Data privacy and security.** A decentralized DLT/DHT model avoids single points of failure. Primary copies of student data can live on local source chains under learner control, while public, validated artifacts are shared over a DHT with cryptographic access control.^{12,22}
- **Algorithmic bias.** Reduce reliance on a single model. Use multi-agent aggregation (e.g., weighted voting/ensemble of diverse agents) to synthesize responses and audit patterns over time.^{22,24}
- **Digital divide.** Pair the MVE rollout with targeted device/connectivity support. Favor lightweight, edge-first agents to lower hardware requirements compared to heavy cloud-first apps.²²

- **Teacher development.** Run a parallel professional development track so teachers transition from mass content delivery to high-value mentoring, facilitation, and orchestration within the agent ecosystem.

4.2 An Inspiring Vision: Agent-Assisted Learning and the Reclamation of Human Potential

- **Beyond homework.** The “Pact on Temporal Non-Aggression” is realized: time is respected; stress and burnout give way to engaged, purposeful learning.
- **Lifelong, portable mastery.** A permissioned DLT-backed competency ledger becomes a verifiable, cross-context portfolio of skills. Modular, flexible paths replace one-size-fits-all credentials.
- **Rehumanized classrooms.** Agents handle routine delivery, practice, and basic checks; teachers focus on inspiration, mentoring, and complex collaboration that machines cannot replace.

In sum, the “Symphony of Agents” operationalizes an ethical commitment—turning assessment into verifiable mastery and shifting the question from “Did you do your homework?” to “What do you want to learn today, and how can I help?”

5 Glossary and Acronyms

Glossary

BDI (Belief–Desire–Intention)	Cognitive architecture enabling goal-oriented agents to act based on beliefs, commit to intentions, and pursue desires 7, 10
Beacon	Lightweight broadcast message advertising a requirement vector for local capability matching in a distributed network 10
Curriculum Agent	Digital representation of a knowledge domain that exposes a dependency graph of concepts, curates resources, and generates mastery challenges 8, 10
Mastery Credential	Verifiable, cryptographically secured record on a ledger attesting to demonstrated competence for a specific objective or skill 10

Mentor Agent	Provider of immediate, contextual explanations and guidance; may be an AI agent or a proxy for a human teacher (calendar, expertise, availability) 8, 10
Permissioned DLT	Ledger where only authorized validators can record transactions; suitable for regulated educational contexts 10
Scholastic Pact on Temporal Non-Aggression	Ethical commitment to protect student time and redefine rigor as pursuit of verifiable mastery rather than time-on-task 10
Student Agent	Personal autonomous assistant optimizing a learner's path toward verifiable mastery across a curriculum graph; initiates requests, negotiates resources, and tracks progress 7, 10
Symphony of Agents	Decentralized, intelligent ecosystem where autonomous agents orchestrate personalized learning aligned with the Pact 10
Symphony Protocol	Beacon-based orchestration mechanism for dynamic, low-latency matching of educational needs with resources 10
Well-being Agent	Agent that monitors and supports student well-being (time on task, frustration signals, breaks), escalating to human support when needed 8, 10

Acronyms

CNP	Contract Net Protocol 6, 7, 10
DHT	Distributed Hash Table 10
DLT	Distributed Ledger Technology 10
FIPA-ACL	FIPA Agent Communication Language 6, 7, 10
MVE	Minimum Viable Ecosystem 7, 9, 10

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