

Opinion

We have solved the information problem, now we must solve the judgement issue

Artificial intelligence can generate essays, explanations, images, and arguments within seconds



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For much of human history, access to information was limited.

Knowledge existed, but it was not always easy to find. Research often meant hours spent in libraries, waiting for newspapers to arrive, or seeking guidance from teachers and experts. Information moved slowly, and access was shaped by geography, institutions, and trusted gatekeepers.

Today, that reality has been completely transformed.

A child with a smartphone can access more information in an afternoon than previous generations encountered in months. News travels instantly. Opinions compete for attention around the clock. Artificial intelligence can generate essays, explanations, images, and arguments within seconds.

We have solved the information problem.

What we have not solved is the judgement problem.

The challenge facing young peo-



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ple today is no longer whether they can find information. It is whether they can interpret it responsibly, challenge it thoughtfully, and use it ethically. This distinction matters because information alone does not create understanding, and access alone does not create wisdom.

Recent research highlights the scale of this challenge. Analysis of OECD PISA data shows that while young people are increasingly immersed in digital environments, many struggle to evaluate the credibility and quality of information they encounter online. At the same time, UNESCO has warned that misinformation and disinformation have become defining features of the modern information ecosystem, making media and information literacy an essential competency for active citizenship

rather than simply a digital skill.

In many ways, the overwhelming volume of content surrounding young people is making thoughtful decision-making harder, not easier. They are forming opinions in environments where speed is rewarded over reflection, certainty over nuance, and virality over truth.

Today's digital platforms are designed to capture attention. Algorithms often amplify emotional reactions. Content is increasingly consumed in fragments rather than in context. The result is a world in which confidence can easily be mistaken for credibility.

The arrival of generative AI has further intensified this challenge.

Much of the discussion around AI has focused on how quickly it can produce information. The more important question is how

confidently it can produce information that is incomplete, biased, or simply wrong.

Researchers studying generative AI literacy increasingly argue that education must move beyond teaching students how to use AI tools and instead help them critically evaluate AI-generated outputs, understand their limitations, and recognise the ethical implications of relying on them.

In this environment, the ability to ask good questions may become more valuable than the ability to find quick answers.

Where did this information come from?

What evidence supports it? What perspectives might be missing?

Why was it created? What are the consequences of acting upon it or sharing it?

These questions are the foundations of sound judgment.

This is why educational institutions can no longer view their role as the transmission of knowledge alone. Schools must become places where judgment is taught deliberately and systematically.

That means helping students develop four essential habits.

First, they must learn to evaluate sources and evidence critically.

Second, they must learn to understand different perspectives and engage constructively with ideas that challenge their own assumptions.

Third, they must develop ethical reasoning—the ability to consider not only whether something is true, but whether it is responsible, fair, and beneficial.

Finally, they must cultivate reflection: the discipline to pause before reacting, verify before sharing, and think before judging.

Importantly, these capabilities cannot be developed through occasional lessons or awareness campaigns. They must be embedded across the educational experience, from classroom discussions and project-based learning to leadership opportunities, community engagement, and everyday interactions.

But schools cannot do this alone. Families play an equally important role in shaping judgment.

Children learn how to navigate complexity not only from what adults teach them, but from what adults model. They learn when parents discuss current events thoughtfully, encourage respectful disagreement, ask how con-

clusions were reached rather than what conclusions were reached, and demonstrate the humility to change their minds when presented with new evidence.

This collective responsibility is becoming increasingly urgent because the future will place a premium on uniquely human capabilities.

Artificial intelligence can retrieve information, summarise knowledge, and automate many cognitive tasks. What it cannot replace is moral reasoning, empathy, character, wisdom, and the ability to make sound decisions in situations where there are no clear answers.

These qualities remain fundamentally human. And therefore, are ever more valuable.

For too long, educational success has often been measured primarily through academic outcomes. Academic excellence will always matter. But in a world overflowing with information, it is no longer sufficient.

A student may achieve exceptional grades yet still struggle to navigate misinformation, social pressures, ethical dilemmas, or competing narratives. Academic performance and judgment are not the same thing.

Education today needs to prepare students to not only navigate examinations or careers, but also to resist manipulation, evaluate evidence, engage respectfully with difference, and make principled decisions.

Because ultimately, true learning is measured not by how much information a person can access, but by how wisely they can apply it.

Two died playing sports: 7 warning signs your heart may be in danger

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After two UAE residents collapsed and died while playing sports within four days of each other, there's a renewed focus on heart health and the dangers of undiagnosed cardiac conditions.

The incidents involving a 38-year-old cricketer in Dubai on June 14 and a 42-year-old badminton player in Ajman on June 17 have prompted doctors to urge people not to assume that an active lifestyle alone guarantees a healthy heart.

While doctors stress that every medical case is different and caution against linking any incident to a specific cause without medical findings, the two cases have raised an important question: Do people who seem healthy have hidden health problems? According to cardiologists, the answer is yes. "Being young, slim, or physically active does not always mean the heart is healthy," said Dr Harb Abubarak, consultant interventional and non-invasive cardiology at Burjeel Hospital, Abu Dhabi.

Doctors said that some people may have underlying heart conditions without knowing it. In some cases, symptoms remain unnoticed until a person undergoes testing or

experiences a serious medical event during physical activity.

What is a 'weekend athlete'?

Many UAE residents spend most of the week sitting at a desk and then take part in intense sports such as cricket, football, badminton or cycling on weekends. Doctors often refer to them as weekend athletes or weekend warriors. According to Dr Harb, sudden vigorous exercise can place significant stress on the body, especially when a person is not regularly conditioned for intense activity.

"This pattern can temporarily increase the risk of heart attack, dangerous heart rhythm disturbances and sudden cardiac arrest in people who already have underlying heart disease," he said. The risk may be higher among smokers and people with high blood pressure, diabetes, high cholesterol or a family history of heart disease.

Heart attack or cardiac arrest: What's the difference?

Many people use the two terms interchangeably, but doctors said that they are not the same.

A heart attack happens when blood flow to part of the heart is blocked, usually by a clot in a coronary artery. Symptoms can include

chest pain, chest pressure, sweating, nausea, shortness of breath, or pain spreading to the arm, jaw, neck, or back. During a heart attack, the heart usually continues beating.

Doctors said that sudden cardiac arrest occurs when the heart's electrical system suddenly stops working properly. The person loses consciousness, stops responding and may stop breathing normally. Without immediate CPR and defibrillation, death can occur within minutes. "A person can have a heart attack without cardiac arrest, cardiac arrest without a heart attack, or a heart attack that leads to cardiac arrest," said Dr Harb.

Seven warning signs you should not ignore.

Doctors said that active adults should pay attention to symptoms that may seem minor but could indicate an underlying problem.

Chest pain or pressure

Any chest discomfort during physical activity should be taken seriously, especially if it happens repeatedly.

Unusual shortness of breath

Feeling excessively breathless during exercise, especially when dis-

proportionate to the effort involved, may be a warning sign.

Dizziness or fainting

According to doctors, unexplained dizziness, blackouts or fainting during exercise should never be ignored.

Palpitations

A racing, irregular or unusually forceful heartbeat may indicate an underlying heart rhythm problem.

Extreme fatigue after exercise

Feeling unusually exhausted after activity or taking much longer than normal to recover could indicate that the body is under strain.

Family history of heart disease

People with relatives who have suffered sudden cardiac death or serious heart conditions at a young age should be particularly cautious.

Assuming fitness means good health

Doctors said that the biggest mistake is believing that being active automatically means the heart is healthy. "There are many clinical cardiac conditions that can be present in young patients," said Dr Shipra Srivastava, consultant cardi-

othoracic surgeon at Aster Hospital, Al Qusais. She said some people may have undiagnosed conditions such as hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy (HOCM), abnormalities in the heart's electrical system or coronary artery disease. "There is a misconception that cardiac disease affects only older individuals," she added.

Does the UAE summer increase the risk?

Doctors said that high temperatures and dehydration can make outdoor sports more challenging.

According to Dr Shipra, dehydration can lead to electrolyte imbalance, muscle cramps and disturbances in the body's fluid balance. If not addressed, it can affect multiple organs. Dr Harb added that heat and humidity force the cardiovascular system to work harder because the body is trying to exercise and regulate its temperature at the same time. Doctors advised residents to stay hydrated, avoid exercising during peak heat hours and allow the body to gradually adapt to physical activity.

Should you get a health check before playing sport?

Doctors said that people of all

ages planning to participate in intense physical activity should consider a medical evaluation.

Dr Shipra said many underlying conditions can be identified through basic screening and appropriate testing.

Dr Harb added that adults over 35, especially those with diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, smoking history or a family history of heart disease, should pay particular attention to their cardiovascular health.

Tests may include blood pressure checks, blood sugar testing, cholesterol screening, an ECG and, where necessary, exercise stress testing or further cardiac evaluation.

Doctors highlighted that the residents should not stop exercising out of fear.

Instead, they encourage regular physical activity throughout the week rather than sudden bursts of intense exercise on weekends, and take warning signs seriously and seek medical advice when needed.

"Most of the casualties during heavy and unacclimatised sports happen due to pre-existing and undiagnosed conditions," said Dr Shipra. "To say that sports are the cause of fatality is not always true."



GOVERNMENT OF BALOCHISTAN

BALOCHISTAN PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AUTHORITY

INVITATION FOR BIDS

DESIGN, BUILD, FINANCE, OPERATE, MAINTAIN AND TRANSFER CARBON OFFSET

PROJECT - AFFORESTATION, REFORESTATION AND REVEGETATION (ARR) PROJECT IN BALOCHISTAN

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVE BIDDING (ICB)

PROJECT BRIEF: The Balochistan Forest & Wildlife Department, in collaboration with the Balochistan Public Private Partnership Authority (BPPPA), invites fresh proposals from potential national and international bidders to develop and implement the **Balochistan Carbon Offset Project** under a Public-Private Partnership (PPP).

The Concession is for a period of **46 Years** (01 Year Development and 45 Years O&M period). The project entails the Afforestation, Reforestation, and Revegetation (ARR) of approximately **34,351 hectares** of eligible degraded mangrove ecosystems across the coastal districts of Gwadar, Hub and Lasbela.

STATUTORY FRAMEWORK: The Project's procurement shall be conducted strictly in accordance with **Section 12(h)** and **Section 14(1)** of the **Balochistan Public Private Partnership Act, 2025**, utilizing the 'Single-Stage-Two-Envelope' procedure.

PRE-BID MEETING: To ensure maximum international participation, an online Pre-Bid meeting will be held on **July 06, 2026, at 12:00 PM PST**. Meeting ID: 853 3214 0633, Passcode: 936263

BASIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA: All interested bidders must meet the Basic Eligibility Criteria provided in the updated Request for Proposal (RFP) documents, which include demonstrating substantial Net Worth, financial liquidity, and verified prior ARR implementation experience.

BID SUBMISSION DEADLINE / OPENING DATE: In light of expedited timelines, sealed bids must be submitted no later than **11:00 AM PST on August 11, 2026**. Technical Bids will be opened on the same day at **11:30 AM PST** at the **Office of the Project Director, UGPP (Wildlife) Component, Quetta, Balochistan**.

BID SECURITY: All Bidders are required to furnish a 'Bid Security', enclosed within the Technical Proposal envelope, equivalent to **PKR 200 Million** in the form of an irrevocable bank guarantee issued by a scheduled bank in Pakistan (with a minimum 'AA-' credit rating) in favour of the Conservator of Forests Coastal Circle at Uthal Lasbela. Foreign bank guarantees must be duly counter-guaranteed by a scheduled bank in Pakistan.

Bids not prepared in the prescribed formats set out in the RFP shall be rejected. The Procuring Agencies reserve the right to annul the bidding process under the applicable laws. The comprehensive RFP document can be downloaded from the department website or BPPPA Website, <https://bpppa.gob.pk/> or can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

Conservator of Forests Coastal Circle Address: Office of the Conservator of Forests, Forest Complex at Uthal, Lasbela. Email: yarmohammadfo@yahoo.com

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS

COASTAL AT UTHAL

PRQ No. 5638/24-06-2026



وزارة الاقتصاد والسياحة
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY & TOURISM

Supplier/Agent Logo

Recall

Brand logo


بن حمودة للسيارات
Bin Hamoodah Auto


الغندي للسيارات
AL GHANDI AUTO

GMC Yukon



Reason for the recall or defect as stated in the manufacturer's letter

A transmission control valve in some of these vehicles may be susceptible to excess wear over time, resulting in a gradual loss of pressure within the valve that can cause harsh shifting. In rare cases, the rear wheels may experience a momentary lock up or may remain locked. Dealers will install new transmission control module (TCM) software.

Action

Contact the authorized dealer to carry out the necessary repairs free of charge.

Year of manufacture:

2022

Quantity (total number of recalled units):

196

Country of origin:

United States

Reference number (e.g., request number):

MOE-CPCC-CPR-0000065-20260521

Contact numbers and email of the dealer/supplier

800 24222 – csdteam@alghandi.com
02 444 8888 – crm@bha.ae

Ministry of Economy and Tourism

800 1222

