

Chapter-10

THE CHANGING LANDSCAPE: AI'S IMPACT ON EDUCATION

Abstract

The future of the world is largely determined by education. Educational system has seen significant development, going from the prehistoric "Gurukul" period of learning to the modern pedagogy, utilising artificial intelligence. Education is undergoing rapid change, and artificial intelligence (AI) is emerging as one of the most potent technologies, with far-reaching implications for its future. AI allows machines to simulate human intelligence. One of the aspects of AI in education is that the machines help the students learn more efficiently. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming almost every economic area in the digital age. AI is boosting productivity, accuracy, and creativity in a variety of industries, including healthcare, banking, manufacturing, and entertainment. But the education sector is experiencing one of AI's most significant effects, as the technology is transforming how we teach and learn. Artificial intelligence (AI) is growing and finding applications at a stunning rate; it is now a part of our daily routine. In actuality, artificial intelligence has immensely impacted how individuals learn. Its implementation in the educational field has been loaded with difficulties and moral dilemmas, nevertheless In this chapter, we will examine the ways in which artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming education and how this is impacting both students' and teachers' experiences in the classroom. This chapter aims to examine the potential applications, advantages, and difficulties of AI in education. We will also discuss the current state and future of Artificial Intelligence in Education along with its challenges and concerns and ethical considerations.

Keywords: Gurukul, Artificial intelligence (AI), Education

Authors

Owaise Jan Kirmani

owaiskirmani2576@gmail.com

Bilal Ahmad Mir

meerbilaledu@gmail.com

Showkat Rashid Wani

ainshrashowkat2008@gmail.com

I. INTRODUCTION TO AI AND ITS ROLE IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

The term artificial intelligence (AI) refers to a group of technologies that enable computers to do a variety of complex activities, including data analysis, recommendation-making, language and voice interpretation, and visualisation. The ability of technologies, especially computer systems, to mimic human intelligence processes is referred to as artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence is the science of creating computers and other devices that can think, learn, and act in ways that typically require human intelligence or involve data sets that are too large for people to process. A few particular applications of AI are in expert systems, machine learning, speech recognition, and natural language processing. AI is significant because it has the potential to change how we work, play, and live. Business applications such as fraud detection, lead generation, quality control, and customer service have been effectively automated through its use. AI has the great potential to accelerate innovation in education and promote diversity and equity in research by bridging language barriers (Aziz et al 2024). AI is significantly more productive than people in many areas, particularly when it comes to laborious, meticulous tasks. AI systems usually complete jobs quickly and with minimal error. Because AI can manage enormous volumes of data, it can offer organisations, schools, and other sectors hitherto undiscovered insights into their operations. A wide range of industries, including marketing, education, and product creation, will depend heavily on the rapidly expanding number of generative AI technologies available. A wide range of academic fields, including computer science, linguistics, neurology, data analytics, statistics, hardware and software engineering, philosophy, and psychology, are all included in the large field of artificial intelligence (AI). ChatGPT has the great potential to accelerate innovation in education and promote diversity and equity in research by bridging language barriers (Dar et al., 2024). The term artificial intelligence (AI) encompasses a group of technologies used for forecasting, object classification, data analytics, intelligent data retrieval, natural language processing, and other business applications. The majority of these technologies are built on deep learning and machine learning.

The world as we know it is changing due to artificial intelligence (AI), and the educational system is no exception. AI is now a useful tool for tackling issues in education and hastening the achievement of SDG 4. AI has completely changed the way we live and work.. Regarding education, nevertheless, AI annotation can immensely enhance our ability to teach and learn. Through data gathering and analysis, AI can provide teachers information on their pupils' academic performance, general well-being, and level of involvement. It also features integrated apps and digital technologies to help with instructor engagement and student progress tracking. AI has the potential to completely transform education by optimising the teaching and learning process through the use of individualised learning algorithms. Because AI can identify each student's strengths and weaknesses, it can more effectively tailor educational materials to each student's needs. Virtual reality experiences can be generated without leaving the classroom to engage with students from far-off nations or to display historical sites that could have caused undue ecological impact if used in the past. Students now have access to an engaging, interactive learning environment that improves comprehension and retention. AI-powered augmented reality technology will make learning more engaging for students since it will allow them to interact with the technology in previously impractical ways. In order to develop new immersive experiences that will transform the way people efficiently transmit information, educators can project real-time

information onto classroom smart boards or screens instead of utilising devices or telephones. Artificial intelligence (AI) has many advantages in education, but we also need to be aware of the risks associated with employing these tools to their fullest potential. Educators must carefully consider whether they are expanding their pedagogical objectives through technological innovations or amplifying existing biases and habits ingrained in curricula that limit creativity, critical thinking, or diversity when beginning incremental improvements using machine-generated insights or conclusions. Sensitive data usage gives rise to privacy and equality problems, therefore open policies governing its collection, storage, security, and distribution among stakeholders are required.. Artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming a necessary component of our everyday life and is no longer just a catchphrase. In this chapter, we will examine how AI is affecting the system of Education. The benefits of AI in the classroom will be covered, including individualised instruction, evaluation and assessment, and student support and involvement. Additionally, we'll discuss about the ethical issues raised by AI-powered instruction as well as the difficulties and worries around it, such as bias and privacy. We'll look at the possible effects on the educational system and how we train students for the workforce of the future as we explore the potential applications of AI in education. This chapter will offer insightful information about the function of AI in education and how it might influence how people learn in the future.

II. POTENTIAL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has the potential to fundamentally alter how we think about education. We never would have predicted the extent to which AI-powered tools and technologies, such as augmented and virtual reality and personalised learning algorithms, are enhancing student learning.. There are numerous advantages that artificial intelligence (AI) may bring to education. The capacity to customise each student's educational experience is one of the most important among them. Using AI, teachers can use student performance and preference data to develop exams and lesson plans that are specifically tailored to the strengths and weaknesses of each individual student. AI also has the ability to automate administrative duties like grading, giving teachers more time to concentrate on other crucial facets of education. Students' learning experiences can also be improved by AI-powered tools and technology in a variety of ways. For example, chatbots and other AI-powered tools can offer round-the-clock student help, and virtual and augmented reality can enhance and personalise learning. AI may also be used to generate customised games and quizzes that encourage students to interact with the content in an entertaining and engaging way. One of the most interesting possible applications of AI in education is personalised learning. AI can assist educators in developing personalised lesson plans and assessments that are in line with each student's particular strengths and limitations by analysing data on student performance and preferences. Better student experiences and motivation may result from this, which will eventually boost academic performance.

AI and ChatGPT have the potential to completely transform academic research since they can process and analyse tremendous amounts of data more quickly than traditional approaches, leading to new discoveries, ideas, and literature reviews. implementing a personalised educational system based on a generative model like ChatGPT will enable learners to efficiently acquire programming skills, leading to enhanced effectiveness in programming assessments (Dar et al., 2024). ChatGPT can help researchers write papers by generating text portions and offering comments and ideas. It can also be applied to natural language

processing tasks like sentiment analysis, text summarization, and language translation in order to analyse unstructured data. With smartphones and learning apps at their disposal, students may effectively investigate and acquire essential topics in the contemporary online learning environment. They can finish their educational assignments by clicking on links to digital texts and films. Students can learn a great deal owing to the abundance of learning modules available. They can get in-depth knowledge and learn as much as they like. College students have access to a variety of online resources, such as interactive video conferences, industry experts and teachers' answers to inquiries, and online journals. The students are adept in applying technical tools, including AI. They can work together, share presentations, and more with other students using the same. Students can now produce original material using ChatGPT, machine learning algorithms, and other advancements in AI technology. It's crucial to keep in mind that these tools must be utilised in conjunction with human intelligence, as ChatGPT and AI can only offer advice and assistance and the final decision and responsibility of the results are still on the researchers.

III. APPLICATION OF AI IN EDUCATION

Artificial intelligence is now being used by those involved in academic environments, such as professors, students, staff members, and transportation. In educational institutions, this fascinating and rapidly developing technology is widely utilised in the classroom. The following points highlight how AI helps in the field of Education:

- 1. Simplifies Administrative Jobs:** Teachers and administrative staff may devote more of their attention to teaching, creating test questions, and organising modules as a result of artificial intelligence in education. Exam marking is one of the duties that AI expedites and simplifies. The administrative staff manages the massive amount of student documentation and applies AI during acceptance.
- 2. Personalized Learning:** AI is capable of producing recommended content based on user preferences. AI can assist students with customised assignments and test questions because every student learns differently in the classroom. The reading material is assigned to the learner according to their aptitude. Students ranging from basic school to college can use the software. Teachers' workloads are reduced and personalised learning experiences can be created with the aid of specialised software. AI also offers evaluations of completed tasks and projects. Additionally, it produces customised learning and assessment.
- 3. Data-Driven Decision-Making:** Large volumes of data are produced by educational institutions for a variety of purposes, including administrative and student performance indicators. AI is able to process and evaluate this data instantly, giving administrators and teachers insightful information. AI assists educational institutions in making data-driven decisions to enhance student support services, curriculum development, and resource allocation by spotting trends and patterns. Predictive analytics, for instance, can assist in identifying children who could be at danger of falling behind and enable teachers to step in early and provide focused support to guarantee student success.
- 4. Accessibility and Inclusivity:** AI-driven solutions are removing obstacles in the way of education. Students who speak different languages or who have disabilities can easily access educational content with the help of automatic transcription and translation

services. Education can now be more accessible than ever because of AI's ability to modify resources to fit different learning styles.

- 5. Lifelong Learning:** The swift progress of technology demands that people engage in lifelong learning. Throughout their careers, people can more easily reskill and upskill due to AI-based online courses and platforms. These platforms can guarantee that education is a lifetime endeavour by offering learners recommendations for the most pertinent courses based on their career aspirations and skill gaps.
- 6. Global Learning Communities:** Learners and educators around the world are connected through online forums and AI-powered collaborative tools. Students can interact with international peers, exchange experiences, and learn from a variety of viewpoints. In addition to expanding perspectives, this globalised learning process gets students ready for the future globalised workforce. AI is radically changing the educational landscape by enabling more efficient, data-driven, individualised, and accessible learning. We can build an educational ecosystem that is more diverse, flexible, and interconnected on a worldwide scale by utilising AI. The opportunities for the education sector are endless as AI develops, and there is enormous potential for it to empower instructors and students alike.
- 7. Natural Language Processing—NLP:** Natural Language Processing, or NLP, technology is also used by educators. AI uses assignments to assess students' performance. It offers feedback and grades according to writing abilities. It can also make recommendations for grammatical and content adjustments, which improves pupils' writing abilities.
- 8. More Attention to Each Student:** It is difficult for a teacher to give each student in their class the same amount of attention when there are more than fifty in the class. With the use of artificial intelligence, educators can better understand each student's needs and problems and provide solutions to them.
- 9. Intelligent Pedagogy:** AI-powered instruction uses virtual mentors. They deliver instruction with flawless precision, offer prompt feedback, promptly address inquiries, offer comprehensive direction and clarification, and also identify areas for growth and progress.
- 10. Learning for All:** As stated earlier, the students' backgrounds, skills, and needs vary. Some pupils might only know their native language and not be able to communicate in the common language, while others might have mental or physical disabilities. This increases the demand for specialised education even further. These students can benefit from AI and receive specialised software. A few translators can assist students in taking classes in the language of their choice. Likewise, there are resources available for pupils who are deaf or hard of hearing.

IV. THE IMPACT OF AI ON TEACHERS

By analysing its effects on the learning environment, one can quantify the impact of AI on teachers. Increased productivity, more options for professional advancement, and a faster rate of innovation adoption are just a few benefits educators have linked to the use of AI (Chen, Chen, and Lin, 2020). Because AI enables the automation of learning operations, these advantages are attainable. Teachers are free to complete extra assignments through this approach that complement their main lessons. Additionally, they can use this independence to improve their teaching practices by being more innovative and creative. Notwithstanding the benefits of using AI in education, it undermines the importance of teachers as educators (Fengchun et al., 2021). Teachers share this apprehension because the use of AI has led to an increased reliance on robotics and automation, creating circumstances that allow learning to happen without human input. Hence, there's a chance that computer input will take the role of teacher participation. One crucial area where instructors may benefit from AI adoption is performance evaluation. This is possible because AI gives educators the ability to keep an eye on student behaviour and score variations over a given period of time (Mikropoulos, 2018). AI-backed performance appraisal systems can facilitate this comparative analysis using sophisticated data management approaches (Fengchun et al., 2021). These systems have been employed by researchers to improve adaptive group formation programmes, which build student groups by balancing the members' strengths and limitations (Live Tiles, 2021). It is possible to recalibrate the data gathered using AI-supported data analysis tools in order to acquire different kinds of data. Teachers have utilised artificial intelligence (AI) to comprehend the learning patterns of their pupils and the relationship between these configurations and each student's unique comprehension of the subjects being taught (Rexford, 2018). Moreover, teachers may now evaluate their students' learning attentiveness through sophisticated biometric AI approaches. All things considered, AI's contributions to education enable educators to rethink their curricula in order to close the gaps found in performance evaluations. By utilising AI's capabilities in their educational initiatives, educators can now customise their curricula to help pupils learn more efficiently (Live Tiles, 2021). However, the potential loss of jobs as a result of replacing human labour with machines and robots could outweigh the advantages of AI for educators (Gulson et al., 2018). Although these worries have not yet come to pass, there are signs that the adoption of AI could make computers more important to learning than people.

V. THE IMPACT OF AI ON STUDENTS

Due to the fact that students assimilate the teaching tactics used by their teachers, the advantages of AI for educators can be transferred to students. Because of the helpful role AI plays in the education industry, it has produced unique advantages for various learner groups (Fengchun et al., 2021). AI has the power to fundamentally alter the way we instruct and acquire knowledge in the classroom (Dar et al., 2024). The utilisation of virtual reality in education, for instance, now has the prerequisites in place. According to Live Tiles (2021), this breakthrough has given pupils the ability to learn at their own pace. Students' diverse learning abilities have improved their learning experiences when they are allowed to learn at their own pace. Since AI learning can adapt to various learning needs, it has been essential in increasing learning equity through the introduction of virtual reality (Live Tiles, 2021). For instance, it has made it easier for students to monitor their progress at home and pinpoint areas where they may do better. In this sense, the use of AI in education has made it possible

to customise learning methods in order to increase students' focus and engagement. AI helps students by tailoring lessons to their individual learning preferences and skill levels. According to this analysis, artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to create personalised learning at scale by allowing modern education systems to customise their learning tools and features (du Boulay, 2016). Students can gain from personalised learning in a number of ways, such as shorter learning sessions, better teacher-student engagement, better knowledge retention, and more study motivation (Fengchun et al., 2021). These benefits suggest that AI improves the educational opportunities for students. AI also has the potential to make education more accessible to people who (Dar et al., 2024). Individuals with disabilities, for example, are unable to obtain education at the same level as other pupils. With the help of AI technology, today's underprivileged pupils can now access educational services.

VI. CURRENT STATE OF AI IN EDUCATION

AI is now being used in education in a variety of ways, from chatbots that provide students with 24/7 support to customised learning algorithms that adapt to each student's needs. Tools for artificial intelligence (AI) market research are also being used to automate administrative tasks like providing comments and grading assignments. Massive data sets are being analysed by AI to look for patterns and insights that could help shape future plans and strategies for education. There are numerous instances of effective AI-powered learning systems and applications in use today. Among the most prevalent are:

1. **Duolingo:** an app for learning languages that employs AI to tailor lessons to each user. This language learning app offers speaking, reading and listening exercises of over 40 global classics.
2. **Aleks:** a math instructional app driven by AI that offers customised lesson plans and adaptive evaluations.
3. **Amira Learning:** This is one of the popular AI in education examples: it's a digital learning app built to step up student's reading comprehension efficiently.
4. **Coursera:** It makes course recommendations to students using AI based on their learning preferences and past experiences.
5. **Classter:** This school management application provides end to end management solutions for teachers as well as administrative staff.
6. **Blue Canoe:** This app uses AI as a personal tutor. This application helps students learn English seamlessly.
7. **Knewton:** Knewton creates adaptive learning tools for higher education. Its Alta programme puts students back on track for college-level courses by identifying their knowledge gaps and assigning pertinent homework. Maths, chemistry, statistics, and economics instructors are using Alta to help them teach at different levels of education.
8. **Cognii:** Cognii creates AI-based products for business training, higher education, and K–12 education. Its virtual learning assistant teaches students with open-format responses

that foster critical thinking skills using conversational technologies. In addition, the assistant provides individualised instruction, real-time feedback, and is sensitive to the needs of every student.

9. **Querium:** Querium uses artificial intelligence to provide high school and college students with individualised STEM instruction. Through the assessment of responses and the duration of STEM tutoring sessions, Querium's AI gives teachers insights into a student's learning patterns and pinpoints areas where the student might improve.
10. **Century Tech:** With the use of technology from Century Tech, instructors can create customised lesson plans and reduce workloads by utilising cognitive neuroscience and data analytics. The AI platform offers tailored study guidance and feedback, tracks student progress, and identifies knowledge gaps. When it comes to organising, preparing, and grading homework, Century also gives teachers information and saves them time.
11. **Question Pro:** OxBot, a technology that Questionpro has launched, would enable students to quickly construct surveys and evaluations.

VII. FUTURE OF AI IN EDUCATION AND ITS POTENTIAL IMPACT

AI has the power to totally change education and provide long-term solutions for many of the industry's challenging issues. Without a doubt, AI-enabled education has a promising future in classrooms everywhere. One of the key benefits of AI technology is its ability to speed administrative tasks and lessen the workload of instructors. AI is changing education in many ways, such as through individualised learning, automated grading, and intelligent tutoring systems. With AI, educators can concentrate on more creative areas of instruction or one-on-one conversations with students. On the other hand, there are doubts regarding the effectiveness of AI-based educational resources. These technologies might not be able to perfectly mimic human interactions, even though they can offer tailored feedback. Furthermore, legislative discussions and legal frameworks are required for the ethical application of student data collection.

Despite these suspicions, it's undeniable that AI holds great promise for increasing productivity and improving education. We anticipate more growth in this industry as educational institutions continue to embrace the cutting-edge technology made possible by artificial intelligence (AI) solutions. This industry will focus on streamlining effective communication between teachers and students and developing intelligent systems that encourage peer socialisation, whether the learning takes place virtually or in conventional learning environments. Even though it's anticipated that classrooms will continue to expand, artificial intelligence in education will also grow quickly. The tool will continue to be improved upon and become more accurate as AI technology advances. AI apps will proliferate in classrooms, bringing dynamic and enjoyable learning experiences. AI algorithms have been used by educators to evaluate the performance and development of individual students. They are able to determine a student's learning style, shortcomings, and strengths. They create their curriculum and instructional plans accordingly. AI will also facilitate communication between instructors and pupils thus strengthening the bond between them.

VIII. ADVANTAGES OF AI IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Personalised learning is one of the biggest benefits of AI in the educational system. Based on each student's particular learning needs and talents, AI-powered systems can create lesson plans and assessments that are specifically tailored for them. By doing this, you can be sure that students will have an optimal learning experience, which will boost their engagement and improve their performance. Additionally, AI can give students with special needs better access to education. AI-powered gadgets that utilise intelligent teaching systems are able to recognise the areas in which a student requires more assistance and may then provide customised education in those areas. This makes it easier for children who might need more time or assistance in some courses to catch up to their peers. The ability to examine students' problem-solving skills in real-time is another benefit of AI in education. Throughout a class or course, teachers can utilise this technology to monitor each student's progress and determine how well the pupils are grasping ideas. They become aware of areas that require more attention as a result, and they offer targeted solutions. Ultimately, the development of machine vision algorithms known as SLAM (simultaneous localization and mapping) has made immersive virtual reality (VR) experiences possible. These algorithms enable computers to generate maps based on input from cameras, enabling VR games such as Pokémon Go etc.

All things considered, the advantages that artificial intelligence (AI) offers are revolutionising the way we as humans teach and learn. It gives students everywhere a wide range of chances, regardless of their particular set of circumstances.

IX. AI-POWERED PERSONALIZED LEARNING

AI is changing the complexion of education by giving students access to individualised learning strategies. Students' motivation and engagement are increased through personalised learning, which is important for their academic performance. AI is able to collect, compile, and evaluate data to create learning profiles for students. AI can recommend individualised learning strategies and offer more tuition as necessary by evaluating data about each person's learning preferences, skills, and shortcomings. In addition to providing individualised student support, AI analysis can help administrators and instructors make more informed decisions. Teachers can obtain valuable insights into areas that require improvement by utilising AI platforms to collect and analyse vast amounts of student data, including test scores and grading patterns. These insights can be presented in easily navigable dashboards or reports. Examples of these areas include effectively tracking students' progress over time, optimising curricula based on in-class analysis of their needs, or identifying the most challenging topics. It has become increasingly evident that equitable access to information resources should be provided in order to prevent the spread of inequality among students from different backgrounds or income levels. This can be achieved by utilising increasingly supportive technologies rather than isolating tools used outside of instructional settings. AI-powered personalised learning systems are capable of evaluating massive amounts of data about students. AI-powered personalised learning helps instructors and administrators make more informed decisions and has numerous advantages for increasing student motivation and engagement. Without a doubt, the framework that these technologies offer will be helpful in creating a more inclusive educational system that equally serves all learner groups.

X. AI-POWERED ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

In the educational system, AI-powered assessment and evaluation is transformational. Artificial intelligence (AI) has promise for enhancing assessments and evaluations' fairness, efficiency, and accuracy. AI makes it possible to measure student learning more precisely, which leads to deeper insights and more individualised learning processes. Teachers can spend more time teaching rather than grading tests by using AI to automate administrative activities like test evaluation. In addition to saving time, using AI to grade essays can give students immediate feedback. Additionally, by using biometric solutions, AI-powered assessments can enhance both physical and cyber security. The capacity of AI to prioritise applicants only on the basis of their qualifications while reducing human bias towards students' demographic data, such as gender or ethnicity, is one of the most significant advantages of employing AI for assessments. This promotes a more equitable system in which skills—rather than any other discriminating factors—are used to evaluate students. A legal framework for artificial intelligence has been developed in Europe, which tackles the issue of biased or erroneous automated judgements during assessments. Schools that intend to use this technology must therefore make sure that stringent ethical standards are followed while utilising these potent tools. Artificial intelligence (AI)-powered assessment and evaluation will be a crucial tool for modernising the educational system since it will speed up, be objective, and effectively identify areas where students need assistance, better preparing them for success in their chosen fields in the future.

XI. AI-POWERED STUDENT SUPPORT AND ENGAGEMENT

As artificial intelligence (AI) has advanced, technology has been used into the educational system to increase student support and participation. One application of artificial intelligence in education is chatbots. These chatbots give students tailored, engaging learning experiences while simultaneously increasing accessibility. They also provide 24/7 assistance. Chatbots powered by artificial intelligence (AI) can help teachers handle big class sizes by customising conversations for each student. Teachers can also benefit from the data analytics provided by AI technology in monitoring the growth, engagement, and well-being of their pupils.. Equipped with this knowledge, teachers can adapt their lessons to meet the requirements of individual students and identify areas where they might want additional support. Additionally, teaching pupils AI early on can help them become technologically prepared for success in the classroom in the future. Teachers have a responsibility to teach students about the moral implications of artificial intelligence (AI) while also showcasing real-world applications in the classroom. In conclusion, it is clear that artificial intelligence (AI) technology has enormous potential to raise student support and participation. These tools create personal connections between disruptive technologies and human interaction for the best learning outcomes in today's classrooms. They range from using chatbots to create unique conversations with each learner to enabling advanced data analysis for educators to track each student's learning progress.

XII. CHALLENGES AND CONCERNS OF AI IN EDUCATION

Artificial intelligence (AI) integration in education has given rise to a number of issues and worries that go beyond policy discussions and legal restrictions. One of the biggest concerns is privacy infringement; educators and students may have unfavourable opinions about AI

systems. As a result, steps must be taken to protect data security while utilising technology's advantages.

Another significant barrier is the availability of AI-powered tools and platforms. Technology inclusion requires equitable opportunities regardless of location or socioeconomic status. Meanwhile, concerns have been raised about AI's potential to legitimise bias and inequality that currently exist in the educational system. This mostly happens with individualised learning materials that may intentionally or inadvertently propagate ideals associated with certain cultures or ethnic groups.

It is imperative for policy makers and district leaders to ensure that they are deploying AI technologies ethically, while also taking into account potential risks and advantages. Since informed consent is essential for utilising several individualised learning technologies that involve gathering personal information from students, they ought to encourage its use. Transparency standards in educational institutions are the best method to handle these moral conundrums.

Artificial intelligence possesses the capability to tackle various challenges in the field of education, such as efficiently introducing innovative teaching methods. However, given all the factors required to properly implement automatic grading systems across the National Education System today, a successful evaluation cannot currently be measured based only on conventional parameters, such as grades or class performance evaluations by teachers alone. This leaves countless unanswered questions

XIII. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN AI-POWERED EDUCATION

Though there are ethical concerns with its application and use, AI has the potential to completely transform education. These difficulties include the role of human judgement, bias and discrimination, and privacy and surveillance. It's critical to inform educators and students about these ethical issues as artificial intelligence (AI) permeates more and more educational systems throughout the world.

Invasion of privacy is one of the main worries about AI in education. Schools need to take precautions to make sure that student data is kept private as more is gathered and saved on AI-powered online platforms. This will help to prevent breaches and leaks. The increasing use of facial recognition technology in schools raises concerns about surveillance as well. If not adequately regulated, its use could result in the unethical tracking of pupils' whereabouts.

AI in education can additionally address issues with bias and discrimination. These technologies' algorithms have the potential to reinforce preconceived notions and further marginalise underrepresented groups, including women and racial or ethnic minorities. It also raises questions about making decisions based on possibly erroneous or insufficient data.

Furthermore, even though AI-based systems are capable of effectively preventing cheating and plagiarism by utilising sophisticated detection tools that compare the writing styles of files submitted by various students, ethical issues remain regarding how to strike a balance between individual learning needs and academic integrity.

As a result, stakeholders at all levels should collaborate to create policies informed by ethical considerations and find safe ways for all parties to utilise the benefits enabled by Artificial Intelligence technologies. This will ultimately promote responsible usage of such tools within educational settings worldwide, as rapid technological advancement outpaces policy debates and regulatory frameworks internationally. These will open up fresh avenues for advancement towards guaranteeing access to high-quality educational opportunities and producing long-term success for both the present and the next generation.

XIV. DISCUSSION

Artificial Intelligence in Education is the use of AI tools and technology to improve and optimise the process of teaching and learning. It comprises combining data analytic techniques, algorithms, and intelligent systems to provide students with customised and flexible learning experiences. Artificial intelligence has mainly three functions in education: it enhances learning results, encourages student participation, and offers students individualised support. Educational institutions can create intelligent tutoring systems that dynamically adapt to the needs of individual students by utilising artificial intelligence (AI). These programmes provide students with individualised feedback, modify course materials to fit their skill levels, and take into account their particular learning preferences. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has totally changed the way we teach and learn, making it a priceless tool in the field of education. Personalised learning is a prominent use of AI, in which AI systems analyse student data to provide unique learning directions. These programmes adapt the pace, topic, and level of difficulty of education dynamically to meet the individual needs of every learner and maximise their potential to learn. Additionally, AI makes intelligent assessment easier by automating the marking of assignments and providing students with instant feedback. Algorithms for machine learning evaluate student work, sparing teachers valuable time and provide quick feedback for progress. Using AI algorithms, adaptive learning platforms track students' progress and modify the course materials accordingly. These platforms help students in particular courses by identifying their areas of strength and weakness and providing focused practice exercises and sources. Additionally, the creation of applications like automatic essay grading and language learning platforms that provide pronunciation feedback is made possible by AI's natural language processing capabilities. These resources improve students' language learning experiences while streamlining the evaluation procedure. AI is also essential to the production of instructional content. It may create interactive simulations, lessons, and quizzes that are geared towards particular learning goals. This wide range of content encourages greater knowledge and engagement by providing students with extra resources and other ways to explore difficult subjects. The impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on education is no different from how it has revolutionised other industries. Artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming education by analysing large amounts of data, making wise decisions, and adjusting to the needs of each individual student. Through the personalisation of learning experiences, immediate feedback, and accelerated grading procedures, artificial intelligence is revolutionising the field of education. Teachers may provide individualised training, pinpoint areas for growth, and maximise each student's learning experience with the use of AI-powered technologies. AI-powered personalised learning allows students to actively participate, explore their interests, and advance at their own speed. While automated grading allows up teachers' time for more meaningful interactions with students, timely feedback promotes continual growth. It is imperative, nevertheless, to approach the application of AI ethically and make sure that

human expertise stays at the forefront. By adopting artificial intelligence (AI) in the classroom, we may realise all of its promise to empower learners, support teachers, and open the door to a time when inclusive, successful, and individualised education is a reality. AI in education has a bright future ahead of it, full with opportunities for development and growth. Advances in machine learning, adaptive algorithms, and natural language processing will open up new avenues for ever-more-accurate and precise personalised learning experiences. AI will remain essential in providing focused interventions and assistance to meet the various requirements of students, teachers and administrators and advance inclusion in the field of education.

While AI has revolutionary potential for education, its successful integration will require careful planning and thorough consideration of these critical variables. In order to improve the educational experience for students, educational institutions should stay up to date on any developments in AI. Education could undergo a revolutionary change in the coming generations if artificial intelligence is carefully utilised.

XV. CONCLUSION

AI is all set to augment the educational ecosystem. Automated classrooms leave behind the 'one-size-fits-all' concept. Through AI, we can expect more vivid learning tapestry in the future. The future of education seems bright with AI as its use is making learning easier and more accessible. AI strengthens and supports the concept of individualized learning and adds to the convenience. Even while AI has the ability to completely change the way we think about education, there are still a lot of issues and problems that need to be resolved. The potential of artificial intelligence (AI) in education must be further investigated, and developers and researchers must endeavour to resolve issues that arise as AI continues to advance and be included into the educational system. Even though integrating AI in education has numerous advantages, there are still restrictions and difficulties that must be overcome. Ensuring that AI-powered tools and platforms are available to all students, irrespective of their geography or socioeconomic level, is a significant problem. Furthermore, there are worries that AI could reinforce current prejudices and discrimination in the educational system. Many educators are also concerned that AI-powered tools could take the place of human interaction and lower the standard of instruction in the classroom. In the upcoming years, it will be crucial to make sure AI is applied in a way that enhances human educators rather than replaces them.

REFERENCES

- [1] Adamson, D., Dyke, G., Jang, H., & Rosé, C. P. (2014). Towards an agile approach to adapting dynamic collaboration support to student needs. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 24(1), 92–124.
- [2] Ainsworth, S. & Grimshaw, S. (2004). Evaluating the REDEEM authoring tool: can teachers create effective learning environments? *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 14(3), 279–312.
- [3] Arroyo, I., Woolf, B. P., Burelson, W., Muldner, K., Rai, D., & Tai, M. (2014). A multimedia Adaptive tutoring system for mathematics that addresses cognition, metacognition and affect. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 24(4), 387–426.
- [4] Aziz, S., Mir, M. I., Dar, M. A., & Masoodi, F. S.(2024). ChatGPT in teaching-learning and research: A systematic review. *Asia Pacific Journal of Educators and Education*, 39(1), 191–214. <https://doi.org/10.21315/apjee2024.39.1.8>.

- [5] Baker, M. (1994). A model for negotiation in teaching-learning dialogues. *Journal of artificial intelligence in education*.
- [6] Baker, R.S.J.d., Corbett, A.T., Koedinger, K.R., Evenson, S.E., Roll, I., Wagner, A.Z., Naim, M., Raspat, J., Baker, D.J., Beck, J. (2006) Adapting to When Students Game an Intelligent Tutoring System. *Proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Intelligent Tutoring Systems*, 392–401.
- [7] Baker, R.S.J.d., de Carvalho, A.M.J.A., Raspat, J., Aleven, V., Corbett, A.T., Koedinger, K.R. (2009) Educational Software Features that Encourage and Discourage "Gaming the System". *Proceedings of the 14th International Conference on Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 475–482.
- [8] Bertels, K. (1994). A dynamic view on cognitive student modeling in computer programming. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*.
- [9] Blandford, A. E. (1994). Teaching through collaborative problem solving. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*.
- [10] Bos, E., & Van De Plassche, J. (1994). A knowledge-based, English verb-form tutor. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*.
- [11] Britt, M. A., Wiemer-Hastings, P., Larson, A. A., & Perfetti, C. A. (2004). Using intelligent feedback to improve sourcing and integration in students' essays. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 14(3), 359–374.
- [12] Burns, L. M., Perkins, S. C., & Orth, D. (1994). A neural network approach to automatic recognition of children's handwriting. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 5(3), 349–369.
- [13] Cen, H., Koedinger, K. R., & Junker, B. (2007). Is Over Practice Necessary?-improving learning efficiency with the cognitive tutor through Educational Data Mining. *Frontiers in Artificial Intelligence and Applications*, 158, 511.
- [14] Chambreuil, A., Chambreuil, M., & Cherkaoui, C. (1994). Individualization within a multi-agent computer-assisted learning-to-read environment. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*.
- [15] Chandler, T. N. (1994). The Science Education advisor: applying a User Centered Design approach to the development of an interactive case-based advising system. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 5(3), 283–318.
- [16] Chi, M. T. & Wylie, R. (2014). The ICAP framework: linking cognitive engagement to active learning outcomes. *Educational Psychologist*, 49(4), 219–243.
- [17] Christensen, G., Steinmetz, A., Alcorn, B., Bennett, A., Woods, D., & Emanuel, E. J. (2013). The MOOC phenomenon: who takes massive open online courses and why? *Available at SSRN*, 2350964.
- [18] Collins, A. & Halverson, R. (2010). The second educational revolution: rethinking education in the age of technology. *Journal of Computer Assisted Learning*, 26(1), 18–27.
- [19] Dillenbourg, P. (2013). Design for classroom orchestration. *Computers & Education*, 69, 485–492.
- [20] Dzikovska, M., Steinhauer, N., Farrow, E., Moore, J., & Campbell, G. (2014). BEETLE II: deep natural language understanding and automatic feedback generation for Intelligent tutoring in Basic Electricity and Electronics. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 24(3), 284–332.
- [21] Dar, M. A., Rasool, I., & Masoodi, F. S. (2024). Healthier Horizons: Exploring IoT's Impact on Education and Well-Being. *Internet of Things Applications and Technology*, 81-94.
- [22] Gilbert, J. (2013). Catching the knowledge wave? the knowledge society and the future of education. *Journal Article*, 2013(1).
- [23] Gulz, A. (2004). Benefits of virtual characters in computer based learning environments: claims and evidence. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 14(3), 313–334.
- [24] Hake, R. R. (1998). Interactive-engagement versus traditional methods: A six-thousand-student survey of mechanics test data for introductory physics courses. *American Journal of Physics*, 66(1), 64–74.
- [25] Hamburger, H. (1994). Foreign language immersion: Science, practice, and a system. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence in education*.
- [26] Ikeda, M. & Mizoguchi, R. (1994). FITS: A framework for ITS—A computational model of tutoring. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 5(3), 319–348.
- [27] Katz, I. R. (2013). Testing information literacy in digital environments: ETS's iSkills assessment. *Information Technology and Libraries*, 26(3), 3–12.
- [28] King, A. (1993). From sage on the stage to guide on the side. *College Teaching*, 41(1), 30–35.
- [29] Koedinger, K. R. & Corbett, A. T. (2006). Cognitive tutors: technology bringing learning science to the classroom. In K. Sawyer (Ed.), *The Cambridge handbook of the learning sciences* (pp. 61–78). New York: Cambridge University Press.
- [30] Leelawong, K. & Biswas, G. (2008). Designing learning by teaching agents: the Betty's brain system. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 18(3), 181–208.
- [31] Lesgold, A. (1988). SHERLOCK: A coached practice environment for an electronics troubleshooting job.

- [32] Lomas, D., Kumar, A., Patel, K., Ching, D., Lakshmanan, M., Kam, M., & Forlizzi, J. L. (2013, April). The power of play: Design lessons for increasing the lifespan of outdated computers. In Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (pp. 2735–2744). ACM.
- [33] Martin, T., Berland, M., Benton, T., & Smith, C. P. (2013). Learning programming with IPRO: the effects of a mobile, social programming environment. *Journal of Interactive Learning Research*, 24(3), 301–328.
- [34] Murray, R. C., Vanlehn, K., & Mostow, J. (2004). Looking ahead to select tutorial actions: A decision-theoretic approach. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 14(3), 235–278.
- [35] NGSS (2013). *Lead states: next generation Science standards: for states, By states*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.
- [36] Ogan, A., Walker, E., Baker, R., Rodrigo, M. M. T., Soriano, J. C., & Castro, M. J. (2015). Towards understanding how to assess help-seeking behavior across cultures. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 25(2), 229–248
- [37] Pappano, L. (2012). The year of the MOOC. *The New York Times*, 2(12), 2012.
- [38] Reye, J. (2004). Student modelling based on belief networks. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 14(1), 63–96.
- [39] Roll, I., Aleven, V., McLaren, B. M., & Koedinger, K. R. (2011). Improving students' help-seeking skills using metacognitive feedback in an intelligent tutoring system. *Learning and Instruction*, 21, 267–280.
- [40] Shute, V. J. (2011). Stealth assessment in computer-based games to support learning. *Computer Games and Instruction*, 55(2), 503–524.
- [41] Tobias, S. & Duffy, T. M. (2009). *Constructivist instruction: success or failure?* (p. 392). New York: Taylor & Francis. Retrieved from Google Books.
- [42] Trilling, B. & Fadel, C. (2009). *21st century skills: learning for life in our times*. John Wiley & Sons.
- [43] Van Joolingen, W. R. (1995). QMaPS: qualitative reasoning for simulation learning environments. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*.
- [44] Walker, A., Recker, M. M., Lawless, K., & Wiley, D. (2004). Collaborative information filtering: A review and an educational application. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 14(1), 3–28.
- [45] Winne, P. H., & Hadwin, A. F. (2013). nStudy: Tracing and supporting self-regulated learning in the Internet. In *International handbook of metacognition and learning technologies* (pp. 293–308). Springer New York.
- [46] Zapata-Rivera, J. D. & Greer, J. E. (2004). Interacting with inspectable bayesian student models. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 14(2), 127–163.