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AI IN EDUCATION: PERSONALIZING LEARNING AND REDEFINING CLASSROOM DYNAMICS

Dr. Shumpenthung Ezung[1], Kekhronei O Koza[2], Mima Salmatchi R Marak[3]
[1]*ORCID ID: 0009-0006-3975-2543*
[2]*Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Annamalai University*
[3]*Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, Annamalai University*
Corresponding Author: *Shumpenthung Ezung*

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ABSTRACT
Artificial intelligence is now reshaping education through individualization of approaches to classroom learning and organization. The conventional methods of teaching and learning that imply utilization of prescribed patterns are gradually being replaced by the learning-cantered model due to the utilization of the advanced elements of the modern technologies, including artificial intelligence. It uses smart technologies in the choice of contents in accordance with the-learning preferences and pace of the students as seen at Khan Academy and Coursera. Class assistants, for example, can teach online classes to the students while answering to the other various queries, while various grading software's help the teachers to spend more time on improving their strategies in imparting knowledge to the students. In addition, AI enhances opportunities for learning by catering for various needs of the learners including the disabled or those who are constrained by resources. Despite the potentially revolutionary opportunities to enhance business practice and efficiency that AI provides specific disadvantages like algorithmic bias, as well as privacy and overdependence on artificial intelligence need to be considered. Teaching as one of the professions is inextricably connected with the human factor, the humanity of critical care, the humanity of feelings, and empathy. The integration of AI must be embodied in a proper manner where people will retain control over the process to avoid bias in implementing the system. This article demonstrates that AI is ready to move from the stage at which it generates initial solutions for making education more efficient to the stage of lifelong learning and effective education for all around the world.

KEYWORDS: *Artificial Intelligence, personalized learning, adaptive platforms, inclusivity in education, virtual teaching assistants, ethical AI in education.*

1. INTRODUCTION

AI is known nowadays as an innovation across different fields, which changed the way industries work and create. It ranges from bringing automation into repetitive tasks up to creating complex analytics through machine learning and neural networks. The primary usefulness of AI systems is in their ability to analyze large quantities of data in a relatively short amount of time – they are invaluable in healthcare, finance, transportation industries and now, in education. Such growing prominence demonstrates the ability of AI to promote efficiency, innovation and yield solutions to several problems previously considered to be unsolvable by machines. So, the role of AI is critically essential in education. Classes that are conventional and undertake a uniform teaching technique are slowly phasing out. As we utilize AI technologies in enhancing teaching and learning strategies new ways of addressing individual learners' needs have been made possible. As educational institution across the globe incorporates use of artificial intelligence the potential of reshaping learning environment, improving the learners' performances, and increasing educational opportunity is huge. Education as a discipline is on the verge of being revolutionized by AI, as it proposes to shift from delivering organization standpoint, to enhancing learners' standpoint. It personalises knowledge delivery and acquisition based on each learner's speed, skill level, and deficiencies to enhance mastery learning and interest. There are already many educational platforms such as Coursera and Khan Academy that partially use AI for creating individual learning tracks with the possibility of modification based on the immediate response. It also corresponds to the general educational objectives of procurement and non-discrimination of the population and extension in the information needed throughout life.

However, AI's incorporation to education does not just end to handing out content based on the student personality. They increase the level of admin productivity, help educators through grading using various academic tools and software, and apply learning gaps by providing assistance and resources to minority or disabled students. However, the issues of ethical concern like data privacy, algorithms for decision-making and the interactivity challenges keep on being a focus of discussions on self-driven cars. However, AI has the capacity to revolutionize education and learning environments and for a more effective, efficient and culturally responsive future for classrooms.

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2. METHODOLOGY

This paper uses primary research with descriptive research methods and secondary qualitative data to examine the status of AI in education. Information is gathered from the analysis of articles of scientific journals, books, and EdTech reports from such publishers as IEEE, UNESCO, and the World Economic Forum, investigated also analyzed case studies of AI-based platforms such as Khan Academy, Coursera, Grammarly, or Microsoft's Seeing AI to evaluate the innovation's influence on personalization and inclusivity. Comparing the traditional and the intelligent system, the paper considers perspectives of its application from the point of view of accessibility, engagement, and effectiveness. Thematic analysis is used to decipher core themes in the data concerning the use of AI in teaching, and content analysis to ascertain AI's pedagogical effectiveness in its current state, and finally SWOT analysis delivers a testament to the tool's advantages and disadvantages, potential for development, and possible shortcomings. Some are as follows: Data privacy; While the use of AI is highly recommended in any learning setting this should not come at the expense of the learners' privacy, Algorithmic bias; This refers to the issue that arises by having the AI algorithms control the learning process without close human supervision, Human-AI interaction; Whereby use of AI in education is to avoid the limitations of traditional teaching methods, there has to be a balance such that the AI

3. AI-POWERED ADAPTIVE LEARNING PLATFORMS

The current generation adaptive learning platforms that incorporate aspects of artificial intelligence are redesigning the education by delivering content according to the learner's learning rate, preferred mode and difficultly level. In contrast to other standardized educational frameworks that impose one rate of work for students, these platforms utilize AI approaches to analyze students' cooperation, learning profile, and assessment outcomes. They will then modify the level of difficulty, type of educational content, or order in which content is delivered in real time. This makes learning easier in a way that every learner is allowed to take a path that will make him or her understand more and learn more about the topic being taught.

Through the constant accumulation and analysis of data, these platforms make it easy for educators, to monitor the performance of learner's and the areas that require attention. It also provides real time adaptation of material to convert a lecture into an active class where students are always on their toes and challenged to the right extent. Such personalization makes learning enable learners to move from one level to another at their own pace and it is especially crucial for every learner who may take long time to understand certain methods or concepts or even proceed with concepts beyond class teaching.

In the context of adaptive learning AI is presented in platforms such as Khan Academy and Coursera. This system uses artificial intelligence to help students, generate study programs depending on learners' performance and provide them with hints or advises. By the arrangement of teaching and assessment being mastery based, there is guarantee that the student gets to understudy a particular concept before he/she is brought forward to the other level, which is generally acceptable in the educational arena to produce lasting results and understandings.

Likewise, Coursera employs the use of Artificial Intelligence to recommend different courses since the content will vary. This not only personifies the choice and flow of resources as learners follow a set pattern based on the things they have done in the past and the things they want to do in the future. Another way through which Coursera uses AI is in analyzing course data to determine which concepts the students have most difficulties in grasping to allow the instructors to improve the content of the course. Such platforms demonstrate how AI can solve problems associated with delivering education to millions of people around the world at a reasonable cost.

Adaptive learning application powered by AI has also shown substantial positive learning impact, students' engagement and learning access. The students using these platforms have improved retention rates than the students in the traditional classroom settings together with improved test results. Student engagement grows because students immediately get feedback and changes to content, therefore eliminating frustration and encouraging motivation.

In addition, adaptive platforms increase accessibility because they address students' requirements for learning with learning disabilities or language and cultural differences. The ability to scale solutions using Artificial Intelligence makes it possible for learning resources to be delivered to the black areas of the globe, are addressing equity in education.

However, there are certain drawbacks of applying AI in education. Use of technological adjuncts in the classroom may bury human educators and limit chances of thinking, coming up with innovative ideas, or receiving social support. Furthermore, if not controlled, the existing biases within the AI algorithms will be escalated and continued within communities. Hypotheses of these biases may include unequal treatment of students from different backgrounds due to biases arising from training data that may not be very representative.

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Furthermore, efficiency is the principle behind many adaptive platforms, which may not always support educational objectives as they are designed. Human intervention is still important to support machine learning processes so that they can (and not) replace detailed guidance of specialists for students. To address these issues, it is necessary to achieve a balance, make use of such elements as AI at the same time preserving the inalienable human aspects for learning.

4. VIRTUAL TEACHING ASSISTANTS AND AUTOMATED GRADING SYSTEMS

VTAs and auto-graders are now becoming a new face of the teaching profession as they reduce non-teaching tasks and can augment instructional services. The mentioned AI tools, as well as other similar ones, perform routine assignments like grading, taking attendance, and giving feedback while teachers can focus on individual interaction with learners. In this way, AI enhances automation of repetitive processes beneficial to learning contexts, less distracting classroom roles and more emphasis creativity, critical and student-cantered instructional activities.

The technological advancement of VTA also enables them to the answer questions, setting reminder, and managing a classroom. For instance, an AI incorporated into learning management system give students a chance to get immediate replies to frequently asked questions during their study and more throughout the day. Self-checking means the processing of patterns in the textual data provided by the students; consistent grading therefore eliminates the overwhelming load on teachers.

Grammarly is one of the popular AI tools designed to help with writing, based on the evaluation of grammar, style, and write's readability in real time. This function works as the students' tutor whose main duty is to facilitate the improvement of writing skills among learners independently. Professionals also benefit by getting neatly written papers that need the instructor's corrective intervention to be minimized.

That is why grade scope, on the other hand, helps to grade assignments quickly and easily, especially for a large group of students. It uses artificial intelligence to cluster like answers to enable the instructors to mark efficiently with less time. It also offers analytical features that will allow the educators to diagnose the trend setting of the students' performance to be corrected accordingly. These tools demonstrate how the application of AI increases the productivity of administrative work but also, at the same time or even possibly more effectively, the quality of education.

This brings us to one of the most fundamental benefits of embracing artificial intelligence in education; the time churned out for educators. It also frees up teacher workloads, freeing them from mundane tasks allowing them to focus on more meaningful areas like coming up with lessons, digging further into the topics, and even working one on one with the learners. This shift helps educators to be able to foster a more responsive learning environment.

However, with fully automated systems, which are capable of giving detailed feedback immediately, help students deal with their vacuum and enhance their learning processes instantly. This creates immediate feedback loop and it is effective in increasing student participation and introducing a growth model that encapsulates failure as a means of learning.

Nevertheless, the benefits that a teacher can receive from AI for tutorial support and grading cannot be denied However, there is a concern about the absence of a human touch in learning processes that can be created using AI. All the quality of care, understanding, and support an educator provides to each learner cannot be mimicked by an AI model. In some cases, AI systems do not have an ability to be oriented or to have a deeper understanding of context or emotional and social needs of students.

Further, automated systems are not error-free. In humanities and social sciences where answers might contain many assumption statements, failure to understand them could lead to a wrong grading. In addition, there is also a risk of students relying more on the feedback their get from the AI, therefore, weakening the generative thinking skills of the students. Then, the impact of such risks has to minimized by integrating the value of AI with direct human input and control so that technology becomes more of an added value that supplements direct human input.

5. AI'S ROLE IN ADDRESSING LEARNING GAPS AND FOSTERING INCLUSIVITY

AI can help reduce education disparities because it can find learning gaps that other more conventional approaches can easily ignore. Instead of focusing just on grades, AI systems use big amounts of data to identify trends indicating lower performance and to show where students have difficulties and how these difficulties can be addressed. This capability is very important for the disadvantaged, disabled students and those hailing from underprivileged backgrounds. That is why AI-powered platforms will serve to support as many learners as possible and pay individual attention to each learner who needs additional help from the program.

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AI also promotes diversity because the system delivers lessons that address the needs of learners with different learning behaviours and IQs. For example, it can offer customized content for children with learning disorders, as well as operate with basic non-English speaking students fairly, thus offering students with equal opportunities for receiving knowledge and practical skills.

These tools include Speech Recognition Systems and AI- based Translators that assist students with Disability or Language barriers. Example; speech to text apps that are controlled by AI enables the hearing-impaired students to be able to follow real time classroom discourse by providing them with transcriptions of the lecture. The same way, other noteworthy apps such as Duolingo utilize artificial intelligence in changing the pace of the language training and the ability of the non-native users, and they can easily learn on their own.

Another is Microsoft's Seeing AI, a technology that temporarily lends a types of Assistive Technologies visual sense to individuals with impaired vision in order to improve their access to information in educational context. They show how AI technology caters for the needs of learners within a learning environment to ensure that everyone gets the needs fulfilled.

AI based learning tools have greatly enriched the concept of education by providing access to education for children who might otherwise not be able to attend school because of disability, distance, or poverty. Since AI enables students to adapt to learning contexts that would have otherwise been detrimental to their learning then AI increases educational equality.

It also come as a benefit to educators as it gives an indication of the needs students which they may address. Consequently, the students and the teachers gain enhanced conditions in the learning process which are integrated, encouraging, and flexible.

However, AI jobs relation to bringing diversity into the limelight is not lest with some constraints as will be discussed hereunder. Questions concerning cost and equal availability continue to be of concern. Most of the AI-learning solutions are tied not only to significant expenditure on hardware, connectivity and technology skills which are scarce or non-existent in the developing countries. However, potential violations of Data Ethics play a crucial role in designing and developing appropriate structures in robots not to exacerbate existing inequalities. For example, pre-trained data could look like a specific population is more trustworthy than another population leading to the creation of AI systems that maintain inequalities rather than seeking to eradicate them. It is important that AI is developed and applied with the impact of inclusiveness purpose to be achieved.

6. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS: BALANCING TECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN INTERACTION

The use of AI in education has added an ethical issue whose handling must be given extra attention. These include data protection concerns, algorithmic bias and contributions for de-socialization in learning among learners via face-to-face interactions in class. AI system incorporates large volumes of data in relation to students' performance; issues of data storage, access and usage become more worrisome. Adhering to protection rules such as GDPR helps in protection of students' privacy.

The GDPR serves as a legal foundation for the Protection of personal data and is helpful to understand when it comes to Education where lots of grave information about students is processed. The AI developers and institutions of education must observe these regulations to avoid cases of abusing data. In addition, social projects that promote ethical AI, such as IEEE's Global Initiative on Ethics of Autonomous and Intelligent Systems, work on AI systems that are explainable and will aim for moral objectives.

In order to achieve equilibrium between the use of Artificial intelligence and human interactivity in educational practices, institutions should aim at getting the maximum out of the use of AI technologies while acting as a stamp to new advancements and bringing human feel to the practice. It becomes important to study how AI should fit into the teaching process so that human aspects remain central to it. Both policy makers and educators should concern for constructing rules and regulation which can able to maintain ethic practice for using the artificial intelligence.

7. LIMITATIONS

- A major methodological constraint is the use of secondary data, which suggests education stakeholders' perceptions of AI are not directly captured in the analysis.
- Technological advances – Education kilometres is an area, and the findings may need constant revision given the technological advances.
- Some of the limitations include; Contextual specificity – The study demonstrates that the AI use is prevalent in some countries and absent in others, depending on the region's, economic and institutional setup.
- Limitations in the existing literature – Some information is based on the views of specific workers, agencies or sponsors.

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8. DELIMITATIONS

- Scope of use of AI in Education – The paper is narrowed down to the analysis of the implementation of AI in learning personalization, classroom interactions, and accessibility while not looking at the advantages of AI in other sectors.
- Method – Analysis of AI applications is done through case studies based on the platforms such as Khan Academy, Coursera and Grammarly and not an overall approach based on available information about the industry.
- As much as the study covers data privacy, or the bias in the algorithms, or how the human interfaces with the AI or machines, this study does not explore on the technological aspect of AI.
- Geographical scope – although the study is global in its approach, it may not illustrate the use of AI in education all over the world.

9. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

AI solutions are revolutionizing the education paradigm through making learning tailored to learners, making education more accessible, and augmenting educational management. It holds the possibilities for revolutionizing both learning loss, integration of diverse learners and transforming the environment in the classroom. However, it can only be done ethically right in a way that the learning process in particular institution or centre is not diminished by the use of ICT.

The AI-supported educational paradigm here is underpinned by the potential of using AI to deliver highly individualised learning at a mass scale, thus improving efficiency and efficacy of education. Though, issues like data privacy issues, algorithms bias and the possibility of creating an environment that depends solely on artificial intelligence has to be addressed. Stakeholders in education, policy makers, and technologist need to work together to develop an equitable ethical use of AI in learning.

More studies on the effect of AI on students' learning outcomes, the creation of AI solutions for minorities, and means for their deployment should be research subjects of the future. Understanding how AI can enhance learning in working adulthood and additional vocational acquirements will also be important as education processes persist to reshape.

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