

A STUDY ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTED CLASSROOM TEACHING ANALYSIS IN EDUCATION

¹Dr. RAMULU SAYANNA

¹M.A (ECONOMICS)., (M.Ed., Ph. D & K-SET) IN EDUCATION GUEST FACULTY

¹DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

¹GULBARGA UNIVERSITY, KALABURAGI PIN 585106

Abstract—AI plays a crucial role in making education more inclusive and accessible to students with diverse learning needs. AI tools can an access with its disabilities by providing adaptive technologies such as speech so-text, text-to-speech, and customized learning aids. For example, students with dyslexia may benefit from AI applications that convert written text into spoken words, while those with visual impairments can use AI-driven image recognition tools to access visual content. Additionally, AI can help identify learning difficulties early, allowing for timely interventions and support. Hence, this research article aims to investigate not only the benefits and risks emerging from the implementation of AI technologies in education but also the educational level at which AI instruments are mostly integrated into teaching and learning and the characteristics of AI-based models currently used. it includes explanations of AI concepts and provides historical context for today's systems.

One of the most significant contributions of AI to education is its ability to facilitate personalized learning. Traditional education int hollows a one-size-fits-all approach, which can overlook the unique needs and learning styles of individual students. AI addresses this challenge by analysing data on student performance, learning habits, and preferences to tailor educational content and teaching methods. For example, AI-powered platforms can adjust lesson difficulty in real-time based on a student's progress, offer customized practice exercises, and provide targeted feedback.

Index Terms—Artificial Intelligence, Education and Artificial Intelligence Literacy

I. objectives of the study

1. To know the students about the History, Literacy of Artificial Intelligence in Education.
2. To develops the Connections between Artificial Intelligence and Education.
3. To enables the students to Understand Artificial Intelligence and Education.
4. It enables the students using Emerging Practices and Benefits of Artificial Intelligence in Education.

II. Introduction to Artificial Intelligence in Education (AIED)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) in education refers to the integration of advanced computational technologies to enhance and transform teaching and learning processes. AI encompasses a range of technologies, including machine learning, natural language processing, and robotics, which are applied to educational contexts to create more effective and personalized learning experiences. These technologies are designed to mimic human intelligent and learning capabilities, enabling them to interact with students and

educators in sophisticated ways. By automating routine tasks and providing intelligent support, AI aims to improve both educational outcomes and operational efficiencies within schools and educational institutions



2.1. Artificial Intelligence (AI)

AI is also revolutionizing the administrative side of education by automating various routine tasks that would otherwise require significant time and effort from educators. Tasks such as grading assignments, managing student records, and tracking attendance can be streamlined through AI technologies. For instance, AI algorithms can quickly and accurately grade multiple-choice or essay questions, provide analytics on student performance, and assist in scheduling. By reducing the administrative burden, AI allows teachers to focus more on interactive and creative aspects of teaching, thereby enhancing the overall educational experience for students.

AI-driven interactive technologies, such as virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR), are transforming the way students engage with educational content. These immersive technologies offer experiential learning opportunities that go beyond traditional textbook methods. For example, VR can simulate historical events or scientific phenomena, while AR can overlay digital information onto physical objects to provide a more AR can or learning experience. Such technologies captivate students interest make complex subjects more accessible, and promote depe understanding through hands-on, visual, and interactive learning.

2.3. History of AI in Education

John McCarthy is considered as the father of Artificial Intelligence. John McCarthy was an American computer scientist. The term “artificial intelligence” was coined by him. Artificial intelligence is the science of making machines that can think like humans. It can do things that are considered “smart” AI technology can process large amounts of data in ways, unlike humans. The goal for AI is to be able to do things such as recognize patterns, make decisions, and judge like humans.

2.3.1. H.N. Mahabala:

H.N. Mahabala: Mahabala was a professor of electrical engineering at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kanpur. He is considered to be the father of AI in India. In the 1960s, he started the first program on AI in India. John McCarthy is considered as the father of Artificial Intelligence. John McCarthy was an American computer scientist. The term "artificial intelligence" was coined by him. He is one of the founders of artificial intelligence, together with Alan Turing, Marvin Minsky, Allen Newell, and Herbert A. Simon. 1950 English Mathematician Alan Turing published a paper entitled "Computing Machinery and Intelligence" which opened the doors to the field that would be called AI. This was years before the community adopted the term Artificial Intelligence as coined by John McCarthy.

2.3.2. Raj Reddy

Dabbala Rajagopal "Raj" Reddy (born 13 June 1937) is an Indian-American computer scientist and a winner of the Turing Award. He is one of the early pioneers of artificial intelligence and has served on the faculty of Stanford and Carnegie Mellon for over 50 years.

Location wise. The most of the nation's major states and cities provide a range of Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning, including India and others. Out of all the states and cities, the best colleges for Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning are found in Tamil Nadu. Four of the most common occupations in the AI field are machine learning engineer, robotics engineer, computer vision engineer, and data scientist. Getting on a career path that leads to one of these jobs is a smart move if you plan a long-term career in AI.

John McCarthy, defined artificial intelligence as "the science and engineering of making intelligent machines."

2.3.3. The Time Line on AI

1. 1950s-1960s: Foundations and Early Experiments 1956: Dartmouth Conference

The term "artificial intelligence" was coined at the Dartmouth Conference, marking the formal beginning of AI as a field of study.

Researchers like John McCarthy, Marvin Minsky, Allen Newell, and Herbert A. Simon proposed that human intelligence could be replicated by machines. Although early work was theoretical, it set the stage for future AI applications, including education.

1960s: Early Computer-Assisted Instruction (CAI)

1970s-1980s: Intelligent Tutoring Systems and Rule-Based AI

1970s: Introduction of LOGO

1980s: Development of Intelligent Tutoring Systems (ITS)

3. 1990s-2000s: Integration with Multimedia and the Internet

1990s: Rise of Multimedia Learning Tools

1990s-2000s: Emergence of Online Learning Platforms

4. 2010s: Advanced AI Technologies and Personalization

2010s: Machine Learning and Data Analytics

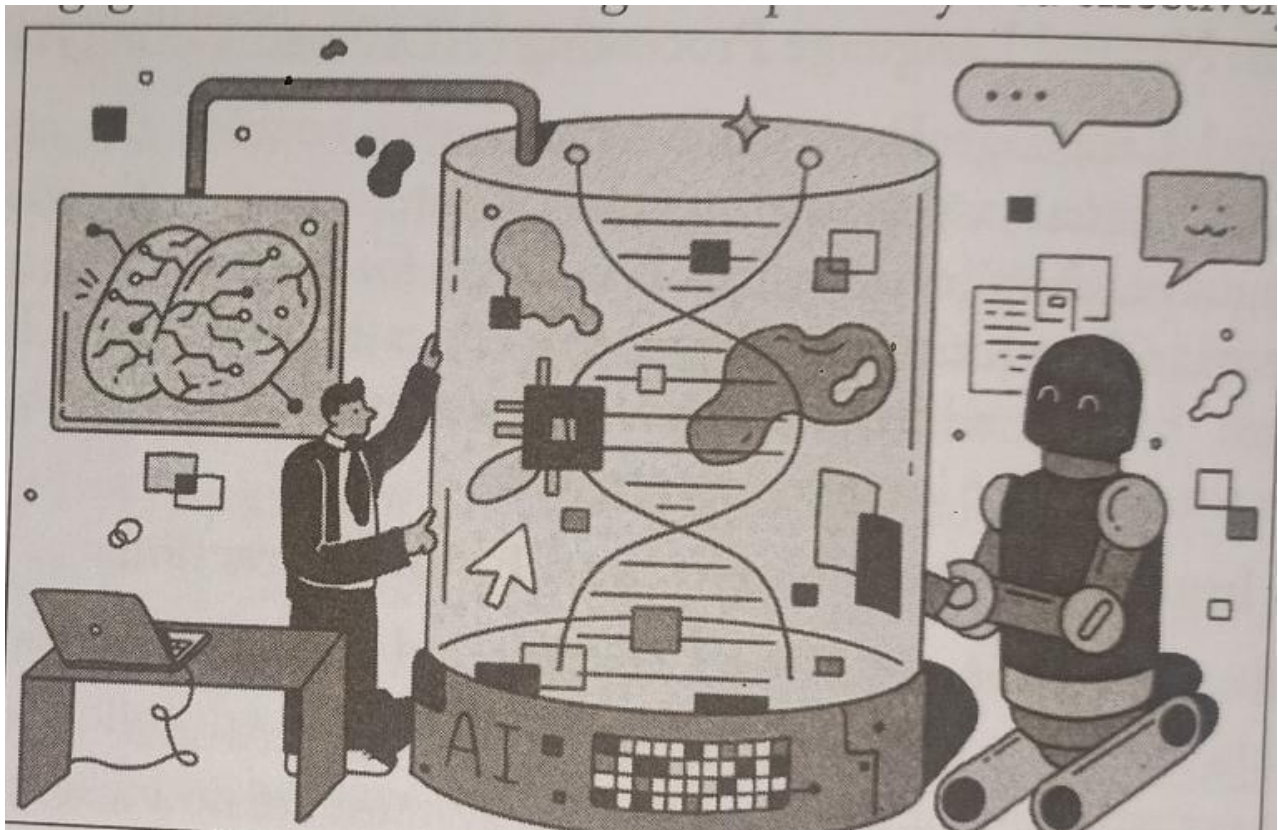
2010s: Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Virtual Assistants

5. 2020s: Immersive Technologies and Future Directions

2020s: Integration of Deep Learning and Neural Networks

2020s: Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR)

2.3.4. AI Literacy



AI literacy refers to the understanding and competence in using, interpreting, and critically engaging with artificial intelligence technologies and their applications. It encompasses a range of skills and knowledge, including the basics of how AI systems work, the ethical implications of their use, and their impact on society. Being AI literate means not only knowing how to interact with AI tools but also understanding the underlying principles of machine learning, data privacy, and algorithmic decision-making. This literacy equips individuals to make informed decisions about how AI is used in various contexts, from personal and professional settings to broader societal issues. By fostering AI literacy, we empower people to navigate a world increasingly influenced by AI, ensuring they can engage with these technologies responsibly and effectively.

1. Understanding AI Fundamentals

2. Evaluating AI Systems and their Outputs

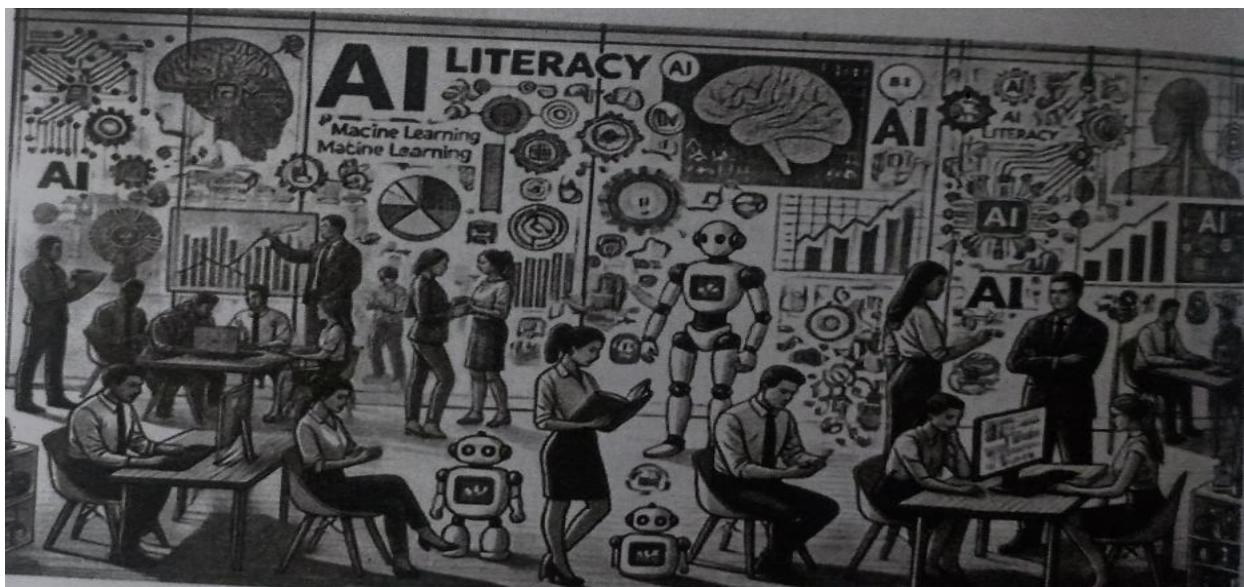
3. Ethical and Societal Implications

4. Practical Skills and Application

5. Promoting Continuous Learning and Adaptation

2.3.5. Benefits of AI Literacy

AI literacy provides significant benefits by enabling individuals to make informed decisions, solve complex problems, and understand the ethical and societal implications of AI technologies. It enhances digital competency, supports career advancement by opening up opportunities in AI-related fields, and fosters critical thinking skills. Additionally, AI literacy empowers users to interact effectively with AI tools, advocate for responsible AI practices, and adapt to future technological advancements, ensuring a well-rounded and proactive approach to the evolving tech landscape.



1. Informed Decision-Making

2. Enhanced Problem-Solving and Innovation

3. Greater Awareness of Ethical and Societal Implications

4. Improved Digital Literacy and Competency

5. Career Advancement and Opportunities

6. Empowerment in Personal and Professional Development

7. Critical Thinking and Analytical Skills

8. Enhancing Educational Outcomes

9. Facilitating Collaborative and Cross-Disciplinary Work

10. Preparing for Future Technological Advancements

III. Practices for Development of AI Literacy

Developing AI literacy involves engaging in practices such as integrating AI education into curricula, participating in online courses and workshops, and staying updated with the latest AI advancements through reading and research. Hands-on experience with AI tools, such as machine learning platforms or interactive simulations, enhances understanding. Additionally, fostering discussions about the ethical implications and societal impacts of AI promotes critical thinking. Encouraging collaboration across disciplines and practical applications helps individuals build a comprehensive grasp of AI technologies and their implications in real-world scenarios.

1. Integrating AI Education into Curricula

2. Participating in Online Courses and Workshops

3. Hands-On Experience with AI Tools

4. Staying Updated with AI Advancements

5. Exploring Ethical and Societal Implications

6. Encouraging Interdisciplinary Collaboration

7. Developing Critical Thinking and Analytical Skills

8. Engaging in AI-Related Communities and Events

9. Promoting AI Literacy Through Public Awareness Campaigns

10. Encouraging Continuous Learning and Adaptation

IV. Connections between Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Education

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing education by enabling personalized learning experiences through adaptive platforms that tailor content to individual student needs and providing intelligent tutoring systems that offer real-time support. It automates administrative tasks such as grading and scheduling, thereby freeing up educators' time for more interactive teaching. AI-driven data analytics offer insights into student performance, helping to identify at-risk learners and enhance educational outcomes. Additionally, AI enhances accessibility through assistive technologies and language translation, supports collaborative and interactive learning through virtual and augmented reality, and aids educators with professional development tools and virtual teaching assistants. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming education in numerous ways, creating new opportunities and challenges. A comprehensive explanation of the connections between AI and education, structured to cover various aspects and key points:

1. Personalized Learning

Adaptive Learning Systems: AI-powered platforms can analyze students' strengths, weaknesses, learning styles, and pace to provide customized educational experiences. Tools like DreamBox and Knewton adjust the difficulty of problems and suggest resources based on real-time performance.

Tailored Content: AI can curate and recommend resources, such as articles, videos, and exercises, that match a student's current level of understanding and interests, enhancing engagement and retention.

Intelligent Tutoring Systems: These systems offer personalized, assistance, simulating one-on-one tutoring by providing hints, explanations, and feedback tailored to individual student needs.



2. Administrative Efficiency

Automated Grading: AI can grade multiple-choice and fill-in-the-blank tests efficiently, and newer AI systems are also improving at assessing open-ended responses. This frees up educators to focus on more complex teaching tasks.

Scheduling and Resource Management: AI can optimize scheduling for classes, exams, and teacher assignments, and manage resources like classroom space and equipment, streamlining administrative tasks.

Student Support: AI chatbots can handle routine queries about administrative procedures, course information, and other student support needs, reducing the burden on administrative staff.

3. Enhanced Engagement and Interaction

Gamification: AI can drive gamified learning experiences, making education more engaging through interactive simulations, challenges, and rewards. Tools like Kahoot! and Classcraft integrate game mechanics to motivate students.

Virtual and Augmented Reality: AI enhances VR and AR experiences, providing immersive learning environments where students can explore historical events, conduct virtual experiments, or practice language skills in simulated contexts.

Interactive Learning Assistants: AI-powered virtual assistants, like those in educational apps or platforms, can facilitate interactive and responsive learning experiences, providing instant feedback and assistance.

4. Data-Driven Insights

Learning Analytics: AI can analyze vast amounts of educational data trends, helping educators understand student progress, predict outcomes, and tailor interventions more effectively

Predictive Analytics: AI can forecast students' future performance Predicon historical data, enabling proactive measures to support at- risk students and improve overall educational outcomes.

Behavioral Insights: By analyzing interaction data, AI can offer insights into student engagement and behavior, helping educators refine teaching strategies and address issues like lack of motivation.

5. Accessibility and Inclusion

Language Translation: AI tools can provide real-time translation and transcription services, breaking down language barriers and making educational content accessible to non-native speakers.

Assistive Technologies: AI-driven tools assist students with disabilities by offering features such as text-to-speech, speech-to-text, and adaptive interfaces tailored to individual needs.

Differentiated Instruction: AI helps in creating learning materials that cater to diverse learning needs and styles, supporting students with varying abilities and learning challenges.

6. Teacher Support and Development

Professional Development: AI can identify areas where educators may benefit from additional training and recommend targeted professional development resources and programs.

Teaching Assistants: AI can support teachers by handling repetitive tasks, providing real-time feedback on teaching methods, and suggesting resources to enhance lesson planning.

Collaboration Tools: AI facilitates collaboration among teachers by analyzing classroom data and sharing insights, best practices, and resources to improve collective teaching strategies.

7. Ethical and Privacy Considerations.

Data Privacy: AI in education raises concerns about data privacy and security. Ensuring that student data is protected and used ethically is crucial in the development and deployment of AI tools.

Bias and Fairness: AI systems must be designed to avoid reinforcing existing biases or creating new ones. It's important to regularly audit AI tools for fairness and accuracy in their assessments and recommendations.

Transparency: Transparency in how AI systems make decisions and recommendations helps build trust among students, parents, and educators, and ensures accountability in AI applications,

8.Future Trends and Innovations

AI-Enhanced Curriculum Development: Future AI systems may assist in developing curricula that are more responsive to emerging educational needs and trends, integrating the latest knowledge and pedagogical strategies.

Lifelong Learning: AI can support lifelong learning by offering personalized learning paths and resources for individuals throughout their careers and personal development.

Global Collaboration: AI can facilitate global educational collaborations by connecting learners and educators from different parts of the world, promoting cross-cultural exchanges and collaborative projects.

V. Understanding AI and Education: Emerging Practices and Benefit-Risk Assessment

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly reshaping the educational system, introducing innovative practices that enhance personalized learning, streamline administrative tasks, and provide interactive, immersive experiences. Emerging AI technologies, such as adaptive learning platforms, intelligent tutoring systems, and learning analytics, promise significant improvements in educational outcomes by tailoring instruction to individual needs and optimizing resource management. However, as these technologies become more integrated into educational settings, it is crucial to assess both the benefits such as increased engagement and efficiency and the associated risks, including privacy concerns, potential biases, and the risk of exacerbating educational inequalities. Balancing these aspects will be essential to harnessing AI's full potential while addressing its challenges in the quest for more effective and equitable education.

1. Personalized Learning

2. Intelligent Tutoring Systems Practices

3. Automated Administrative Tasks

4. Learning Analytics and Insights

5. Interactive and Immersive Learning

6. Enhanced Accessibility

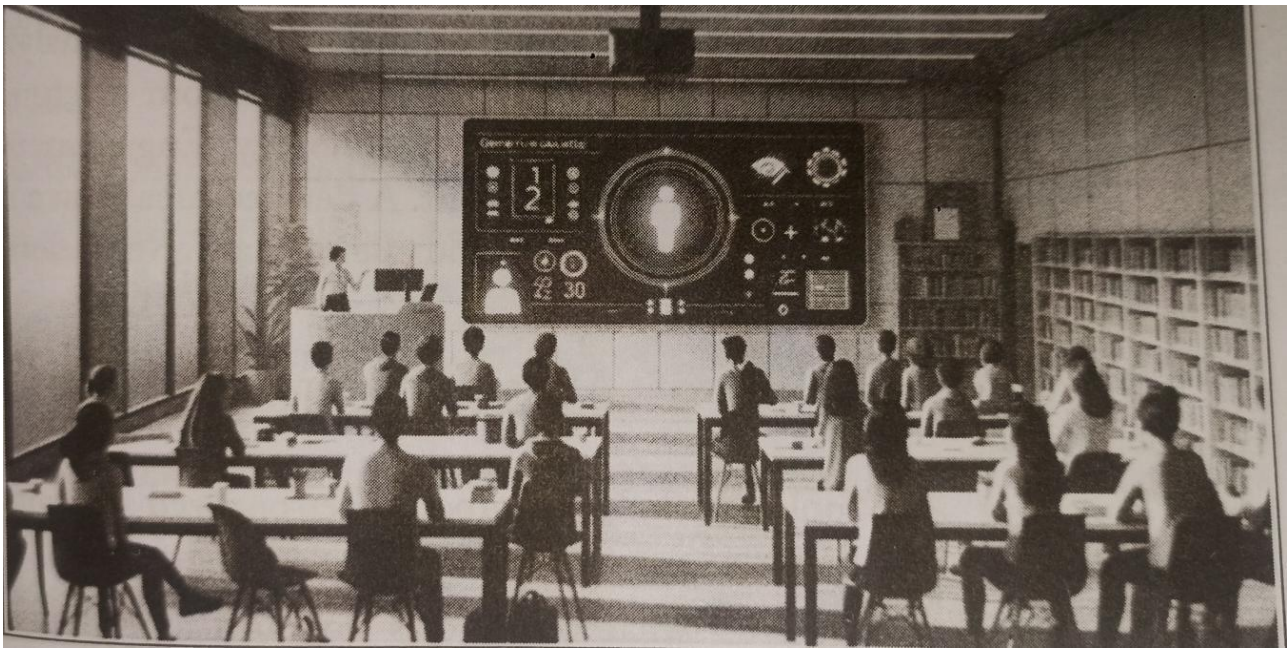
VI. AI - Supported Classroom Teaching Analysis

focuses on six key aspects: Technology, Engagement, Skills, Teaching, Integration, and Improvement.

This provides a systematic approach to analysing the integration and impact of AI tools in classroom teaching through six distinct but interconnected elements: Technology, Engagement, Skills, Teaching, Integration, and Improvement.

➤ **Technology** focuses on the specific AI tools deployed in the educational setting, such as adaptive learning platforms, chatbots, and automated grading systems. It examines their functionality, implementation, and how they fit into the existing technological infrastructure. For example, platforms like DreamBox Learning offer personalized math instruction, adapting to each student's proficiency level, while chatbots can provide instant support for students' queries.

➤ **Engagement** assesses how AI tools affect student involvement and motivation. It looks at whether these tools enhance active participation, increase motivation, and incorporate gamification strategies. Tools such as Labster provide virtual science labs that make learning interactive, while Kahoot! uses gamified quizzes to boost student engagement and make learning more enjoyable.



AI - Supported Classroom Teaching Analysis

Skills addresses the development of competencies facilitated by AI tools, including critical thinking, digital literacy, and collaboration tools. AI-driven platforms like IBM Watson's can be used to solve complex problems, while collaborative tools like Google Classroom enhance teamwork by allowing simultaneous document sharing and editing among students.

➤ **Teaching** evaluates the impact of AI on instructional methods and educator support. It includes how AI assists in lesson planning, provides feedback, and supports professional development. Tools such as Teacher Bot help educators develop tailored lesson plans, while automated grading systems like Grade scope streamline the assessment process by providing quick and detailed feedback on assignments.

➤ **Integration** examines how AI tools are incorporated into the curriculum and teaching strategies. This includes their alignment with educational goals, ease of use for educators and students, and the availability of technical support. AI tools like Smart Sparrow are designed to adapt to various curricula, ensuring they align with educational objectives and enhance learning experiences.

➤ **Improvement** focuses on the ongoing evaluation and refinement of AI tools. It involves gathering user feedback, implementing updates and upgrades, and assessing the impact on learning outcomes. Platforms like Coursera use feedback to continuously refine course content, while systems like Knewton analyze performance data to personalize learning paths and improve educational delivery.

VII. Conclusion

AI literacy is not just an additional subject; it's a critical component of a comprehensive education in the 21st century. It helps students understand the world around them, equipping them with the knowledge and skills they need to navigate an increasingly AI-driven society. It fosters critical thinking, problem-solving, and digital literacy skills, preparing students for a wide range of careers and life scenarios.

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