

Effects of Artificial Intelligence on Academics in Higher Education in India: An Empirical Study

By A.Arvinth

B.Com LL.B (Honours), School of Law, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab, India

Dr. Geeta

Associate Professor, School of Law, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab, India

Abstract

Recently use of AI platform is increasing use of ChatGPT, ClickUp, Jasper, GrammarlyGO, Copy.ai, etc. This empirical study examines how AI affects Indian higher education students to illuminate AI integration in education. The study participants were diverse in age and major. The study highlights AI's impact on academic achievement, engagement, and educational experiences. Demographics varied by age, major, and sex in the poll. A diverse cross-section of higher education was surveyed, including both sexes, age groups, and academic specialisations. AI was recognisable to many responders, especially in higher education. Participants' growing use of AI-powered learning platforms, chatbots, and personalised course recommendations shows their widespread adoption. This study's thorough understanding of technology and education in India's higher education landscape contributes to the present discussion. This abstract is written with the help ofdoctrinal and non doctrinal research methodology.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, higher education, technology, programming, learning tool, development.

1. Introduction

This research has a narrow focus in order to delve deeply into the ways in which AI is influencing India's higher education system. The analysis here focuses mostly on India's higher education system. It will survey numerous cities and colleges across India to provide a comprehensive picture of AI's impact on higher education in India. The focus of the research is on how far along universities are in implementing

AI programmes. There is no stated conclusion, but rather an examination of current and historical applications of AI in Indian higher education. Students in Indian universities are the major research subjects. The study will take into account a wide variety of fields, educational levels, and demographics to provide a thorough examination of AI's impact on college students across the country. The study's goal is to acknowledge the fluidity of this fast-developing subject by defining these characteristics, and then to use them to provide relevant and useful information into the influence of AI on the educational experiences of college students in India.

India's higher education system has undergone radical change in recent years, propelled in large part by the introduction of AI into the classroom. Artificial intelligence (AI), with its ability to crunch massive amounts of data, make predictions, and automate a wide range of tasks, has ushered in a new era in the classroom¹. Since it affects so many facets of higher education, from teaching methods to administrative duties, it is an essential topic of research for anybody interested in this sector.

This investigation focuses on the implications of AI implementation for Indian college students. This covers a wide range of issues, such as how AI is used in schools, how it affects students' educational and professional paths, and what its future prospects may be. Personalized learning, automated grading systems, intelligent tutoring, and even administrative responsibilities like admissions and resource allocation are all included in the scope of this topic.

The impact of artificial intelligence (AI) technology' increasing permeation into India's educational infrastructure is becoming an increasingly pressing topic of study. This research aims to examine the wide range of AI applications and evaluate the potential and threats it poses to today's students in the classroom.

2. Historical background

Educational technology powered by AI have the potential to completely transform the way we teach by providing students with more tailored and dynamic educational experiences. In order to assess the scope of this shift and its effects on pupils, this study is crucial. India's ability to compete internationally is in large part due to its excellent higher education system. To keep and improve India's competitive edge in a world where AI is increasingly molding the workforce, understanding its impact in the local educational context is essential. The application of AI in education can considerably influence students' preparation for future professions, given the increasing relevance of AI-related skills in the job market. Education institutions and policymakers will be better able to reap the benefits of AI while minimizing its drawbacks if the results of this study are used as a basis for making sound policy decisions. There is rising debate about how to morally incorporate AI into classrooms. By illuminating potential negative outcomes and moral quandaries, this study

IINRD2405255

¹ Chatterjee, S., & Bhattacharjee, K. K. (2020). Adoption of artificial intelligence in higher education: A quantitative analysis using structural equation modelling. Education and Information Technologies, 25, 3443-3463.

can enrich the discussion of ethics. In light of AI's revolutionary potential, India's universities will have to get creative if they want to survive. Research findings can inspire change and progress in these organizations.

Several strong arguments highlight the importance of investigating how AI affects college students in India. First and foremost, India has one of the largest and most varied systems of higher education in the world, with millions of students enrolled in a wide range of academic programs. It is possible that the entire educational landscape for these pupils will be transformed as AI makes further inroads into the field of education. Personalized and adaptive learning is one of the most prominent areas where AI is making an impact. Artificial intelligence (AI) powered tools and platforms can personalize the educational experience for each learner. This holds the promise of reducing inequalities in education quality and has the potential to increase student involvement and comprehension. This has the potential to significantly improve access to high-quality education in India, a country with a wide range of demographics and widely variable levels of educational facilities and resources. Artificial intelligence is also instrumental in automating clerical work in schools. Educators can spend less time on paperwork thanks to AI's ability to automate tasks like admissions, resource allocation, grading, and attendance tracking. There are, however, possible drawbacks associated with data privacy, security, and openness that should notbe ignored.

More than that, though, teaching using AI helps students acquire the information and abilities they'll need to succeed in a labor market that's increasingly dominated by AI. It prepares them for occupations that involve competency in data analysis, problem-solving, and critical thinking, which are crucial abilities in the 21st-century industry. Making sure today's kids are equipped for tomorrow's workforce requires an understanding of how AI affects the growth of these abilities and aptitudes. However, there are obstacles to implementing AI in classrooms. Particularly important in the collecting and utilization of student data are ethical considerations. Concerns about student privacy and the impartiality of AI algorithms are of paramount importance. Moreover, it is difficult to make sure that AI assists teachers rather than replacing them. In the realm of education, a middle ground must be found between the use of technology and direct human contact. In conclusion, the importance of this research lies in the fact that it not only investigates the short-term effects of AI on college students but also considers its long-term effects on teaching effectiveness, graduate employment rates, and the ethical application of AI in the academy. It's an important step toward improving India's higher education system by taking use of AI's potential benefits while minimizing its drawbacks.

3. Literature Review

In recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a game-changer in the field of higher education, disrupting established norms in pedagogy, research, and administration. As AI development continues, so does the prevalence of its use in universities around the world.

In the article of Examining the impact of artificial intelligence and social and computer anxiety in elearning settings: Students' perceptions at the university level. By Almaiah, M. A., Alfaisal, R., Salloum, S. A., Hajjej, F., Thabit, S., El-Qirem, F. A., ... & Al-Maroof, R. S. (2022) This assessment of the relevant literature aims to fill in some of the gaps in our knowledge of the impact that AI is having on higher education, both for individual students and for the sector as a whole.

In the article **Evaluating the intention for the adoption of artificial intelligence-based robots in the university to educate the students** by Roy, R., Babakerkhell, M. D., Mukherjee, S., Pal, D., &Funilkul, S. (2022). Teachers, students, and universities all had new functions since AI was introduced into the classroom. The goal of AI-powered educational platforms and technologies is to improve teaching and learning by facilitating individualized instruction, informed decision- making, and streamlined administration. Intelligent tutoring, predictive analytics, and administrative automation are just a few of the features offered by these tools, all of which help educational institutions better meet the requirements of their students, work more efficiently, andmake more data-driven decisions.

In the study Possibilities and Challenges of Compounding Artificial Intelligence in India's Educational Landscape. International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology, By Alam, A. (2020). The understanding the impact of AI in higher education is vital for various reasons. First, it helps teachers and lawmakers take advantage of AI's potential gains while also overcoming the problems that plague the field. This information is crucial for the development of future higher education policies that will ensure the sector continues to meet the needs of students and the labor market.

In the article Artificial intelligence for assessment and feedback to enhance student success in higher education by Hooda, M., Rana, C., Dahiya, O., Rizwan, A., & Hossain, M. S. (2022). The incorporation of AI has a direct impact on students' learning outcomes, engagement, and skill development in the classroom. Therefore, it is crucial to understand these effects in order to provide the best education possible for pupils. Last but not least, the use of AI in universities brings up ethical and privacy considerations that need to be properly navigated to safeguard students' rights and data.

In the journal Mapping the Efficacy of Artificial Intelligence-based Online Proctored Examination (OPE) in Higher Education during COVID-19: Evidence from Assam, India. By Rahman, 2022. There has been considerable progress in incorporating AI into higher education. Institutions of higher education around the world have been increasingly adopting AI-driven technologies to improve teaching, research, and administration. Institutions are rapidly integrating AI into long-term strategy, expanding AI's scope beyond one-off initiatives. Institutions from a wide range of countries are beginning to embrace AI for its transformative potential in the educational sector, and this trend shows no signs of slowing down.

In the journal Artificial intelligence learning and entrepreneurial performance among university students: evidence from Malaysian higher educational institutions by Khalid, 2020 The data and tendencies show that AI is becoming increasingly commonplace in universities worldwide. It has been documented that an ever-increasing fraction of schools have included AI- driven solutions into their curricula. Substantial investments into the artificial intelligence (AI) in education market attest to the sector's rising importance. In addition, many schools now routinely use AI for learning management systems, individualized learning platforms, and administrative activities. These tendencies point to a bright future for the use of AI in universities.

In the study **Education 4.0 using artificial intelligence for students performance analysis** by Chen, Z., Zhang, J., Jiang, X., Hu, Z., Han, X., Xu, M., ... & Vivekananda, G. N. (2020) The application of AI in Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) to provide scalable, tailored learning experiences to a worldwide audience is a prime example of such an effort. Universities may now provide remote, yet interactive, hands-on learning experiences by utilizing AI-driven educational tools such as intelligent tutoring systems and virtual labs.

In the policy Academic policy regarding sustainability and artificial intelligence (AI) by Tanveer, M., Hassan, S., & Bhaumik, A. (2020) Intelligent tutoring systems can provide immediate feedback and direction to pupils, based on their unique preferences and progress. Adaptive learning systems automatically modify course materials and individualized study plans to meet the needs of each individual learner. Teachers may now better cater to each student's needs with the help of these resources

In the journal Artificial Intelligence: exploring the attitude of secondary students by Pande, K., Jadhav, V., & Mali, M. (2023) Teaching and learning have been completely transformed by AI-powered educational systems, which allow for more individualized, interesting, and productive classroom interactions. The educational system has been revolutionized by intelligent tutoring systems, adaptive learning platforms, and virtual assistants powered by artificial intelligence. These resources use AI to tailor lessons based on students' unique characteristics and collect and analyze student data to improve education.

In the handbook of research **Role of technology in using artificial intelligence to improve educational learning challenges with reference to India** by Sahai, S., Khattar, S., & Goel, R. (2021) The Adoption of AI technologies, greater funding, and a myriad of new initiatives all show that AI integration in higher education is on the rise around the world. Personalized learning opportunities and streamlined management procedures are just two examples of how this integration has transformed the educational system.

4. Aim of Research

The primary objective of this study is to evaluate the effects of AI on higher education among students from India. This research aims to examine how the use of AI in Indian higher education affects students' engagement, achievement, and preparedness for the workforce. By examining the effects of AI in the Indian higher education context, this study hopes to assist educational institutions, policymakers, and stakeholders in India in comprehending the implications of AI on students and their academic journey.

5. Objectives of Study

- To evaluate how far artificial intelligence (AI) has journey in Indian higher education.
- To investigate the effects of AI-powered personalized learning systems on college students' interest in and commitment to their studies.
- To Examine how well college students are equipped with AI-related knowledge andabilities to compete in labor markets controlled by AI.
- To investigate issues of data privacy, transparency, and algorithmic bias that arise from the implementation of AI in academic settings.
- To collect and analyse the above effects of Artificial intelligence on Academics in higher education in India.
- To learn how much of an effect artificial intelligence has on Indian higher education system.

6. Research Questions

- 1. How does the use of AI in Indian affect higher education grades?
- 2. When applied to the Indian higher education system, how does the usage of AI-driven personalized learning systems affect the learning experience and engagement of college students?
- 3. What is the relationship between exposure to AI-related courses or technologies and the professional preparation of college students for AI-dominated job markets in India?

7. Research Methodology

In this section, we'll talk about how we collected data for this study, which involved using Google Forms. We will also describe the size of the sample and emphasise that the majority of respondents will be students from Indian universities. The method, instruments, and moral concerns of data collection will also be discussed.

7.1 Data Collection

Google Forms, a flexible and user-friendly online survey tool, will be used to assemble the required data for this study. Google Forms will be leveraged for its simplicity of dissemination, data collection, and analytical capabilities. We were able to reach more people from more backgrounds by conducting the poll online, where they could do it at their own time and from any location withinternet access.

7.2 Sample Size

The goal of our study is to collect data from 150 people. Since college students in India are crucial to our research, they will make up the bulk of our participants. This specificity guarantees that the information collected is representative of the population most impacted by the use of AI in India's higher education system. Students at universities are in a special position to share their perspectives and experiences.

7.3 Data Collection Process

Email, social media, and educational institutions will all be used to disseminate the survey's safe and user-friendly Google Forms link to interested participants. Both open-ended and closed-ended questions will be included in the survey to collect both qualitative and quantitative information.

7.4 Tools

Using Google Forms, we can easily collect survey responses, and the results will be neatly organized in a Google Spreadsheet. This spreadsheet format facilitates not only easy data handling but also thorough analysis. we may also generate visual representations of answers to closed-ended questions with Google Forms' "summary of responses" option. These visual representations will simplify the interpretation of multiple-choice and checkbox replies, contributing to the clarity and accessibility of the study's conclusions.

7.5 Ethical Considerations

The highest priority of this study is the upholding of ethical principles. Information regarding the study's goals, how the data will be used, and how their participation will remain anonymous will be provided to participants. Participants' identities and other personal information will be kept confidential during the entire data gathering procedure. All volunteers will give their informed consent, and they will be free to drop out of the study at any time without any repercussions.

We plan to use Google Forms to collect high-quality data that faithfully represents Indian college students' experiences and impressions of AI's effect on higher education. We may learn more about the topic at hand by putting this strategy to the test and finding answers to all of our queries.

8. Research Gaps

This study aims to cover a number of research gaps in the existing literature, despite the fact that it has provided helpful insights on the effects of AI on higher education.

Numerous studies' foci have been on Western models of higher education. Because of India's distinct educational environment and cultural elements, this study aims to fill a knowledge gap by focusing on the impact of AI on university students there. Studies aimed at faculty and administration tend to dominate the literature, which frequently lacks a thorough examination of students' perspectives and experiences. This research aims to fill that void by giving a platform to the thoughts and experiences of Indian university students.

- The majority of the existing research is quantitative in nature, with little qualitative investigation
 of students' experiences. This investigation of the effects of AI on university students adopts a
 mixed-methods strategy, incorporating both quantitative data collecting and in-depth qualitative
 insights.
- The literature has yet to fully examine the nexus of AI, education, and ethics. This research intends to fill that knowledge vacuum by exploring the moral and ethical implications of AI implementation in universities.
- Existing research often only looks at the short-term results of implementing AI in the classroom. This study aims to close a knowledge gap by investigating how AI integration would affect students' career preparation and prospects in a future labor market controlledby AI.
- In the context of AI-driven education, the perspectives of students with varying learning requirements are typically overlooked in the literature. In order to better understand the unique difficulties and potentials faced by this group of students, this research will look into how artificial intelligence can be used to promote diversity and inclusion in higher education.

This study aims to fill these knowledge gaps and contribute to the existing body of research on the effects of AI on college students in India's higher education system by focusing on specific areas that have received little previous attention.

9. Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1 (Impact on Academic Performance)

There is a positive correlation between the adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) tools and technology at India's universities and the academic success of their pupils.

10. Scope of Study

This research has a narrow focus in order to delve deeply into the ways in which AI is influencing India's higher education system. The analysis here focuses mostly on India's higher education system. It will survey numerous cities and colleges across India to provide a comprehensive picture of AI's impact on higher education in India. The focus of the research is on how far along universities are in implementing AI programmes. There is no stated conclusion, but rather an examination of current and historical applications of AI in Indian higher education. Students in Indian universities are the major research subjects. The study will take into account a wide variety of fields, educational levels, and demographics to provide a thorough examination of AI's impact on college students across the country. The study's goal is to acknowledge the fluidity of this fast- developing subject by defining these characteristics, and then to use them to provide relevant and useful information into the influence of AI on the educational experiences of college students in India.

11. Area of Research: Higher Education in India and its Integration with AI

11.1 Development and Diversity

The development and diversity of India's higher education system has a major role in shaping the country's political and economic environment. India has a rich tradition of higher education, and as a result, the country currently has a vast network of universities, colleges, and institutions that provide access to a variety of disciplines.

Artificial intelligence (AI) courses have been added to India's university curriculum in recent years. Artificial intelligence's unique abilities to sift through massive amounts of data in order to draw conclusions and streamline processes are being put to use in a variety of ways to enhance the college experience. The widespread acceptance of AI is due in large part to the realisation that it may provide solutions to several issues and introduce exciting new avenues of study in the classroom.

11.2 AI in Teaching and Learning

Educational technologies and platforms powered by artificial intelligence are revolutionising the way we teach and learn. They provide pupils flexible and adaptable learning settings that may be tailored to each person's needs. By using data analytics to track student performance and provide individualized feedback, these systems boost motivation and retention. Intelligent tutoring systems, for instance, can offer instantaneous feed-back, which can be particularly useful for students who are experiencing difficulty.

11.3 AI in Administrative Processes

Education institutions are also using AI to improve efficiency in administrative tasks. The use of AI to automate previously labor-intensive tasks like admissions, resource allocation, and attendance tracking is on the rise. This eliminates administrative duties, boosts efficiency, and allows educators and administrators to focus more on their main tasks.

11.4 Challenges and Ethical Considerations

However, there are several difficulties associated with using AI in universities. Regarding data privacy, transparency, and algorithmic bias, ethical issues are of the utmost importance. To safeguard students' rights and privacy, the collection and use of student data by AI systems must be controlled in a responsible and secure manner.

11.5 Preparation for AI-Dominated Job Markets

In addition, the incorporation of AI in higher education is considered as a way to prepare students for occupations connected to AI as the job market becomes increasingly controlled by AI. This includes teaching kids in-demand competencies like data analysis, problem solving, and critical thinking.

Thus, the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in Indian universities is an important and developing phenomena that calls for extensive study of its effects on students, faculty, and the broader educational ecosystem. This research hopes to shed light on how AI is influencing many aspects of higher education in India by examining these questions.

12. Role of AI in Higher Education

12.1 Importance of Understanding its Effects

Understanding the impact of AI in higher education is vital for various reasons. First, it helps teachers and lawmakers take advantage of AI's potential gains while also overcoming the problems that plague the field. This information is crucial for the development of future higher education policies that will ensure the sector continues to meet the needs of students and the labor market.²

Second, the incorporation of AI has a direct impact on students' learning outcomes, engagement, and skill development in the classroom. Therefore, it is crucial to understand these effects in order to provide the best education possible for pupils. Last but not least, the use of AI in universities brings up ethical and privacy considerations that need to be properly navigated to safeguard students' rights and data³. This analysis highlights the need for responsible AI activities and the resolution of these ethical challenges. Understanding the implications of AI on students and the educational system is crucial, and this literature review provides a necessary first step in this direction. Our goal in reviewing the literature on the topic of artificial intelligence in higher education is to lay a solid groundwork for our own research on the perspectives of Indian collegestudents.

12.2 AI Integration in Higher Education

As a result of its revolutionary impact on many facets of teaching, learning, and administration, artificial intelligence (AI) has rapidly spread across the world's higher education systems.

Over the past decade, there has been considerable progress in incorporating AI into higher education. Institutions of higher education around the world have been increasingly adopting AI-driven technologies to improve teaching, research, and administration. Institutions are rapidly integrating AI into long-term strategy, expanding AI's scope beyond one-off initiatives. Institutions from a wide range of countries are beginning to embrace AI for its transformative potential in the educational sector, and this trend shows no signs of slowing down ⁴.

The data and tendencies show that AI is becoming increasingly commonplace in universities worldwide. It has been documented that an ever-increasing fraction of schools have included AI- driven solutions into their curricula. Substantial investments into the artificial intelligence (AI) in

² Alam, A. (2020). Possibilities and challenges of compounding artificial intelligence in India's educational landscape. Alam, A.(2020). Possibilities and Challenges of Compounding Artificial Intelligence in India's Educational Landscape. International

Journal of Advanced Science and Technology, 29(5), 5077-5094.

education market attest to the sector's rising importance. In addition, many schools now routinely use AI for learning management systems, individualized learning platforms, and administrative activities. These tendencies point to a bright future for the use of AI in universities⁵.

The innovative function of AI in updating the educational system is demonstrated by a wide range of significant initiatives and projects. Institutions have developed AI-based chatbots and virtual assistants to provide students with quick help, information, and direction. With the ability to cater lessons to each student, adaptive learning platforms are gaining popularity. In order to keep students from dropping out of school, analytics powered by AI are used to keep an eye on their progress and step in when necessary. The advancement of educational technology and digital material can also be attributed to the efforts of collaboration between academic institutions and Alindustry leaders.

The application of AI in Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) to provide scalable, tailored learning experiences to a worldwide audience is a prime example of such an effort. Universities may now provide remote, yet interactive, hands-on learning experiences by utilizing AI-driven educational tools such as intelligent tutoring systems and virtual labs⁶.

Adoption of AI technologies, greater funding, and a myriad of new initiatives all show that AI integration in higher education is on the rise around the world. Personalized learning opportunities and streamlined management procedures are just two examples of how this integration has transformed the educational system. The impact of AI on students and the educational system is becoming increasingly important as the use of AI in schools grows.

12.3 Impact on Teaching and Learning

Teaching and learning have been completely transformed by AI-powered educational systems, which allow for more individualized, interesting, and productive classroom interactions. The educational system has been revolutionized by intelligent tutoring systems, adaptive learning platforms, and virtual assistants powered by artificial intelligence. These resources use AI to tailor lessons based on students' unique characteristics and collect and analyze student data to improve

education. For instance, intelligent tutoring systems can provide immediate feedback and direction to pupils, based on their unique preferences and progress. Adaptive learning systems automatically modify course

IJNRD2405255

³ Hooda, M., Rana, C., Dahiya, O., Rizwan, A., & Hossain, M. S. (2022). Artificial intelligence for assessment and feedback to enhance student success in higher education. Mathematical Problems in Engineering, 2022.

⁴ Rahman, A. (2022). Mapping the Efficacy of Artificial Intelligence-based Online Proctored Examination (OPE) in Higher Education during COVID-19: Evidence from Assam, India. International Journal of Learning, Teaching and Educational Research, 21(9), 76-94.

⁵ Khalid, N. (2020). Artificial intelligence learning and entrepreneurial performance among university students:evidence from malaysian higher educational institutions. Journal of Intelligent & Fuzzy Systems, 39(4), 5417-5435. ⁶ Chen, Z., Zhang, J., Jiang, X., Hu, Z., Han, X., Xu, M., ... & Vivekananda, G. N. (2020). Education 4.0 using artificial intelligence for students performance analysis. Intelligencia Artificial, 23(66), 124-137.

materials and individualized study plans to meet the needs of each individual learner. Teachers may now better cater to each student's needs with the help of these resources⁷.

A large number of studies have looked at how well AI may boost student motivation and performance in the classroom. Research findings consistently demonstrate that AI-driven educational systems boost student engagement by providing interactive and tailored learning experiences. These resources have the potential to improve students' academic outcomes because they may be tailored to each individual's needs in terms of remediation and enrichment. In particular, intelligent tutoring systems have proven to improve students' understanding and long- term memory retention ⁸.

The use of AI in the classroom has facilitated individualized and targeted teaching strategies. Artificial intelligence can inform teaching methods by examining student performance data and learning patterns. Teachers can zero in on specific areas where a student could use some help and provide it. Through this method, students are provided with the support and materials they need to have a successful learning experience. Teachers aren't the only ones who can provide individualized lessons anymore; AI systems may modify lessons and homework to better suit each student.

Teaching and learning in higher education have been revolutionized by AI-powered educational tools including intelligent tutoring systems and adaptive learning platforms. They allow for more individualized and data-driven lessons, boost student participation, and boost learning results⁹. Moreover, AI's function in customized education and differentiated instruction marks a paradigm shift in the way teachers offer individualized support for pupils, guaranteeing that they will all benefit from an engaging and individualized learning experience. These developments may greatly improve the standard of higher education and the quality of students' experiences.

12.4 Ethical and Privacy Considerations

Using AI in the classroom necessitates gathering and analysing massive volumes of information about individual students. Ethical questions and privacy worries have been raised as a result of this approach. Information on students, such as their grades, attendance, and other facets of their lives, is crucial for personalizing lessons and ensuring each student receives the help they need. However, there is a risk of privacy invasion associated with the collecting and use of such information. Finding a happy medium between using AI in the classroom and protecting students'privacy is difficult.¹⁰

IJNRD2405255

⁷ Tanveer, M., Hassan, S., & Bhaumik, A. (2020). Academic policy regarding sustainability and artificial intelligence (AI). Sustainability, 12(22), 9435.

⁸ Paek, S., & Kim, N. (2021). Analysis of worldwide research trends on the impact of artificial intelligence in education. Sustainability, 13(14), 7941.

⁹ Sahai, S., Khattar, S., & Goel, R. (2021). Role of technology in using artificial intelligence to improve educational learning challenges with reference to India. In Handbook of Research on Teaching With Virtual Environments and AI (pp. 681-703). IGI Global.

Ethical principles and frameworks for responsible AI use have been developed as a result of research into the application of AI in the classroom. Data protection, algorithm transparency, and bias mitigation are just a few of the issues that are tackled by these recommendations for integrating AI. These frameworks have been used by schools and governments to lay forth guiding principles for how artificial intelligence can be used in the classroom. Consent, data anonymization, and safe data handling methods are highlighted as being crucial in this study. They also stress the importance of giving students agency over their data by informing them of the uses to which it may be put Maintaining ethical AI practices in academia is crucial. Building trust with students and stakeholders requires openness about the AI algorithms and decision-making processes. In order to keep an eye on AI systems and ensure that institutions are held accountable for their actions, accountability mechanisms are necessary (Hsu et al., 2023). Data breaches and unauthorized access can be avoided with the use of proper data protection and security measures. In addition, schools need to put in place procedures for dealing with discrimination and bias in AI systems to guarantee equal treatment of all pupils. ¹¹

Artificial intelligence (AI) in the classroom requires thoughtful consideration of ethical and privacy issues. Finding a middle ground between student privacy and data use for better education is crucial. In order to encourage responsible AI practices, it is crucial that appropriate ethical principles and frameworks be created and adhered. To ensure that students' rights and data privacy

¹⁰ Hamadneh, N. N., Atawneh, S., Khan, W. A., Almejalli, K. A., &Alhomoud, A. (2022). Using Artificial Intelligence to Predict Students' Academic Performance in Blended Learning. Sustainability, 14(18), 11642.

are protected as they enjoy the benefits of AI-driven education, transparent, accountable, and robust data protection are essential components of responsible AI integration in higher education.

12.5 Career Readiness and Skill Development

The impact of AI on students' skill and knowledge growth in higher education is substantial. Courses and resources in the field of artificial intelligence help students develop important abilities including data analysis, machine learning, and problem solving by introducing them to cutting- edge technology and concepts. These courses not only teach theoretical knowledge but also offer hands-on experience with AI applications, helping students to build practical skills that are in highdemand in the AI area¹².

Numerous studies have shown that students who have had some exposure to AI-related coursework and resources are better prepared to enter a labor market dominated by AI. The workforce is always changing, and students who participate in AI education are better prepared to adapt to these changes. They are better able to work with artificial intelligence (AI) technology, comprehend their consequences, and use AI-related abilities in a wide range of fields. This training makes individuals more marketable to potential employers and gives them an advantage over other candidates for AI-related jobs ¹³.

¹¹ Alam, A. (2021, November). Possibilities and apprehensions in the landscape of artificial intelligence in education. In 2021 International Conference on Computational Intelligence and Computing Applications (ICCICA) (pp. 1-8). IEEE.

The proliferation of AI has opened up numerous new fields of study and fields of work. Rapid expansion can be seen in sectors including robotics, data science, machine learning, and artificial intelligence. Students that develop competencies in AI will find it easier to break into the rapidly growing AI industry. Research and development in AI, data analysis, AI ethics, and AI-driven software development are all possible fields of employment. These opportunities not only offer cash rewards, but also the possibility of participating in ground-breaking initiatives.¹⁴

Students will be better prepared for the AI-dominated job markets of the future thanks to the integration of AI into higher education. Students' employability is boosted and they have access to a plethora of new job options and career paths in the AI field when they are exposed to AI-related

courses and tools. To ensure the future success of students and the continuous expansion of AI- related companies, it is crucial that the education system provide them with the skills necessary to navigate the AI-driven labor market.¹⁵

12.6 Student Perspectives and Experiences

Research has been conducted to capture the experiences and perceptions of college students using AI tools in their education. These studies delve into the daily experiences of students, revealing their interactions with AI-driven platforms, learning resources, and virtual assistants. Such research sheds light on the challenges, benefits, and adaptations that students undergo as AI becomes an integral part of their academic life ¹⁶.

Numerous studies have explored student satisfaction, engagement, and preferences related to AI in learning. According to studies, pupils value the autonomy and individualised instruction that AI-based learning environments offer them. Students report being very engaged while utilising AI tools in the classroom since they are dynamic and inspiring. Students' desires for more artificial intelligence (AI) boosted educational materials and assistance are also revealed.

Student-teacher dynamics may change as a result of AI implementation in the classroom. The effects of AI tools on these dynamics have been studied. The impact of AI-driven learning systems on teachers' roles, for instance, has been the subject of research. Research shows that teachers may be able to shift into a facilitator position as they pass over some responsibilities for material delivery and assessment to AI. It is possible that the roles of students and teachers will shift over time, with pupils looking to AI for more individualised assistance and teachers focusing on more complex duties like critical thinking and mentoring ¹⁷.

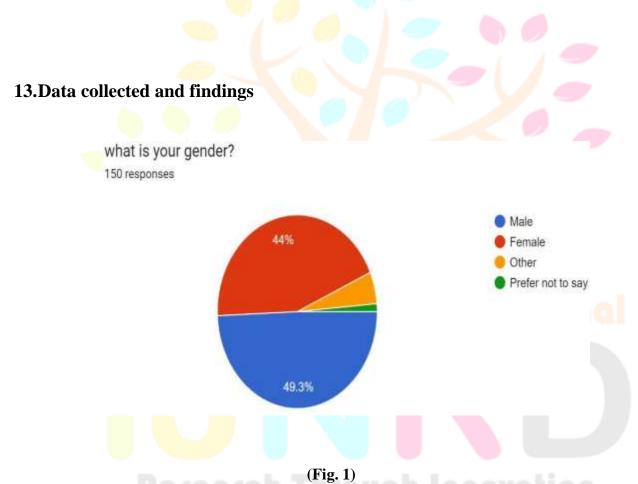
¹² Rezapour, M., &Elmshaeuser, S. K. (20<mark>22)</mark>. Artificial intelligence-based analytics for impacts of COVID-19 and online learning on college students' mental health. PLoS One, 17(11), e0276767.

¹³ Tang, K. Y., Chang, C. Y., & Hwang, G. J. (2023). Trends in artificial intelligence-supported e-learning: A systematic review and co-citation network analysis (1998–2019). Interactive Learning Environments, 31(4), 2134-2152.

¹⁴ Zhou, X., Yang, Z., Hyman, M. R., Li, G., & Munim, Z. H. (2022). Guest editorial: Impact of artificial intelligence on business strategy in emerging markets: a conceptual framework and future research directions. International Journal of Emerging Markets, 17(4), 917-929.

The impact of AI on education can be better understood via the eyes and experiences of college students who have used AI tools in the classroom. Student experiences highlight the practical consequences of AI integration, while their pleasure, engagement, and preferences underscore the

usefulness of AI in education. Furthermore, knowing how AI effects student-teacher interactions and relationships is vital for adjusting educational practises to the changing landscape of higher education.

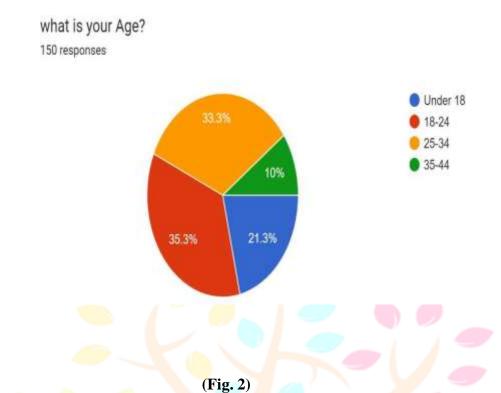


Gender of total response of 150 members, 49.3% of the respondents are male and 44% of the people are female, remaining people are others.

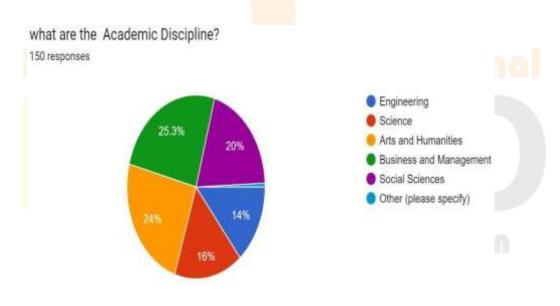
¹⁵ Bahroun, Z., Anane, C., Ahmed, V., & Zacca, A. (2023). Transforming Education: A Comprehensive Review of Generative Artificial Intelligence in Educational Settings through Bibliometric and Content Analysis. Sustainability, 15(17), 12983.

¹⁶ Xia, Q., Chiu, T. K., Lee, M., Sanusi, I. T., Dai, Y., & Chai, C. S. (2022). A self-determination theory (SDT) design approach for inclusive and diverse artificial intelligence (AI) education. Computers & Education, 189, 104582.

¹⁷ Mannuru, N. R., Shahriar, S., Teel, Z. A., Wang, T., Lund, B. D., Tijani, S., ... & Vaidya, P. (2023). Artificial intelligence in developing countries: The impact of generative artificial intelligence (AI) technologies for development. Information Development, 02666669231200628.



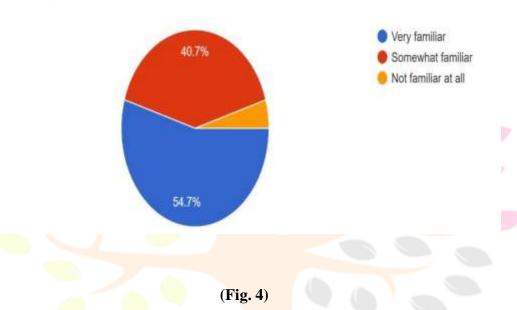
Age of total response of 150 members, 35.3% of the people are in 18-24 age group, 33.3% of the people are in 25-34 age group,21.3% of the people are in under 18 age group, 10% of the people are in 35-44age group.



(Fig. 3)

Academic disciplines of total response of 150 members, 25.3% of the people are in Business and management Academic discipline,24% of the people are in Arts and humanities Academic discipline,20% the people are in social sciences Academic discipline,16% the people are in science Academic discipline,14% the people are in Engineering Academic discipline and the remaining people are in other academic.



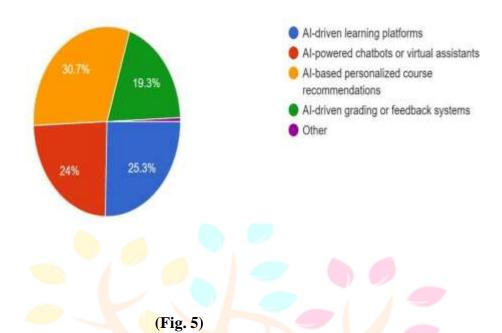


The familiar with the use of AI in higher education, in total response of 150 participants, 54.7% of the people are very familiar with the use of artificial intelligence in their college education.40.7% of the of the people are somewhat familiar with the use of artificial intelligence in their college education and remaining of the people are not familiar at all with the use of artificial intelligence in their college education.

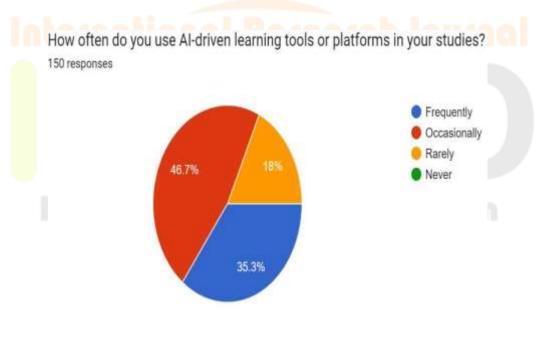
Research Through Innovation

Which Al tools or technologies have you encountered in your college education?

150 responses



In total response of 150 participants, 30.7% of the people are using AI driven lear4ning platforms for their college education. 24% of the people are using AI powered chatbots or virtual assistants for their college education.25.3% of the people are using AI based personalized course recommendation for their college education.19.3% people are using AI driven grading or feedback system for their college education and the remaining people says others.

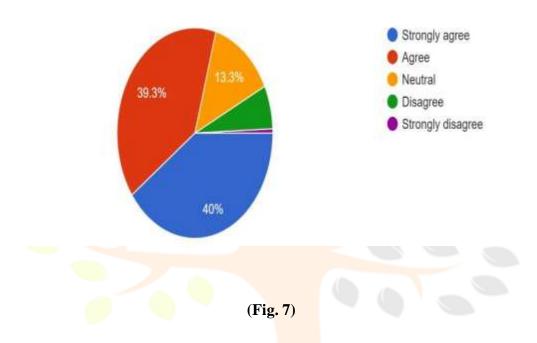


(Fig. 6)

In total response of 150 participants, 46.7% of the people says occasionally use AI driven learning tool or platform in their studies.35.3% of the people says frequently use AI driven learning tool or platform in their studies.18% of the people says rarely use AI driven learning tool or platform in their studies. Some people responds rarely to use AI driven learning tool or platform in their studies.

In your opinion, has the use of AI in education positively impacted your academic performance?

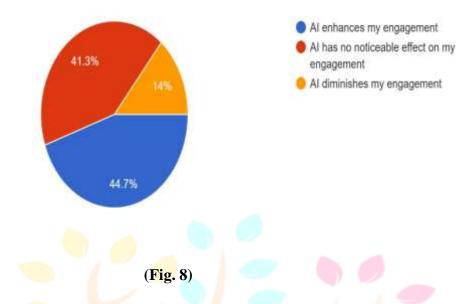
150 responses



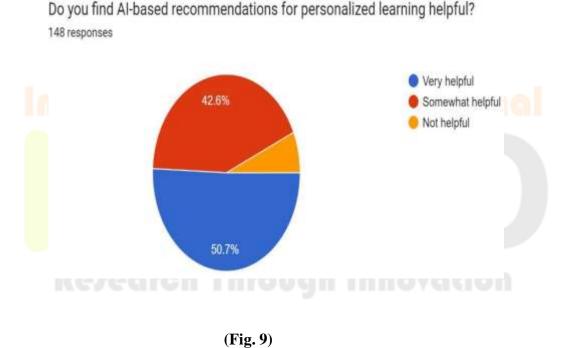
In total response of 150 participants, 40% of the people says strongly agree to use of AI in education positively impacted their academic performance.39.3% of the people agree to use of AI in education positively impacted their academic performance.13.3% of the people says neutral to use of AI in education positively impacted their academic performance. The remaining 9% of the people Disagree to use of AI in education positively impacted their academic performance.

Research Through Innovation

How do you perceive Al's impact on your level of engagement in your college courses? 150 responses

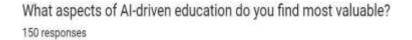


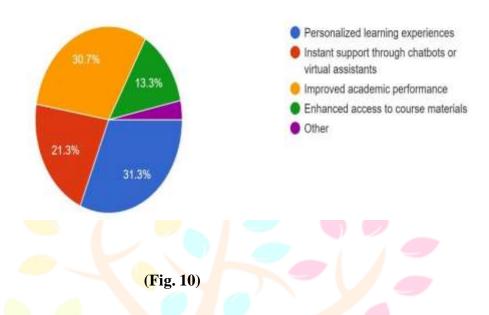
In, total response of 150 participants, 44.7% of the people says AI enhance my engagement in their college course, 41.3% of the people says AI has no noticeable effect on my engagement in their college course, 14% of the people says AI diminishes my engagement in their college course.



In total response of 150 participants, 50.7% of the people says AI based recommendation for personalized learning are very helpful,42.6% of the people says AI based recommendation for personalized learning are somewhat helpful, the remaining people says AI based recommendation for personalized learning are not

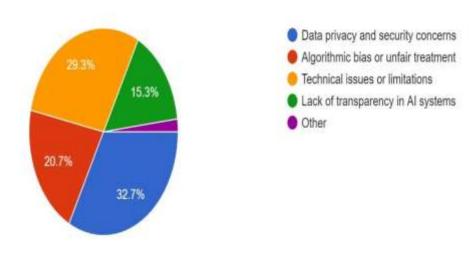
helpful.





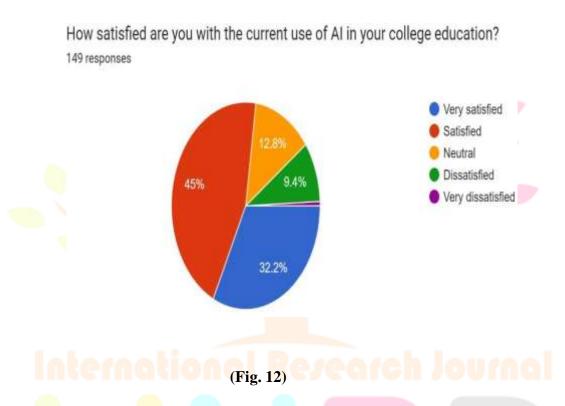
In total response of 150 participants, 31.3% of the people says AI driven education are personalized learning experience, 30.7% the people says AI driven education are improved academic performance. 21.3% of the people says AI driven education are Instant support through chatbots or virtual assistants. 13.3% of the people says AI driven education are enhanced access to course material. And the remaining people say others to AI driven education.

Have you encountered any challenges or concerns regarding the use of AI in your education? 150 responses



(Fig. 11)

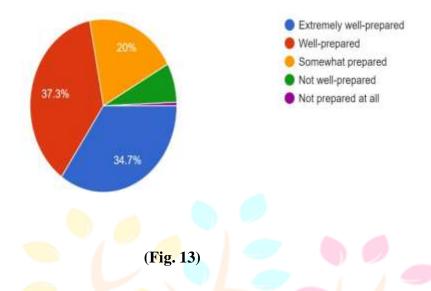
In total response of 150 participants, 32.7% of the people says Data privacy and security concerns are the challenge or concern regarding the use of AI in their education.29.3% of the people says Algorithm bias or unfair treatment are the challenge or concern regarding the use of AI in their education.20.7% of the people says technical issues or limitation are the challenge or concern regarding the use of AI in their education,15.3% of the people say lack of transparency in AI system are the challenge or concern regarding the use of AI in their education and the remaining people say other are the challenge or concern regarding the use of AI in their education.



In total response of 150 participants, 45% of the people say they are very satisfied with the current use of AI in their college education.32.2% of the people say they are satisfied with the current use of AI in their college education 12.8% of people say they are neutral with the current use of AI in their college education 9.4% of the people say they are dissatisfied with the current use of AI in their college education, the remaining people remaining people say they are very dissatisfied with the current use of AI in there college education.

To what extent do you believe that AI in education has prepared you for the job market, particularly in AI-related fields?

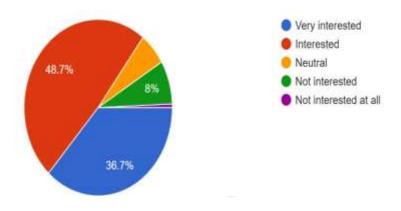
150 responses



In total response of 150 participants, 37.3% of the people says AI in education has well prepared them for their job market particularly AI related field.34.7% of the people says AI in education has Extremely well prepared them for their job market particularly AI related field.20% of the people says AI in education has somewhat prepared them for their job market particularly AI related field,9% of the people says AI in education has Not prepared at all them for their job market particularly AI related field.

Are you interested in pursuing a career in an AI-related field, such as data science, machine learning, or AI development?

150 responses

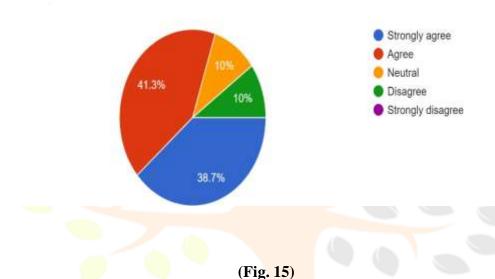


(Fig. 14)

In total response of 150 participants, 36.7% of the people says very interested in pursuing a career in an AI related field such as data science, machine learning or AI development.48.7% of the people says interested in pursuing a career in an AI related field such as data science, machine learning or AI development.8% of the people says not interested in pursuing a career in an AI related field such as data science, machine learning or AI development, the 12% of the people says of the people says neutral in pursuing a career in an AI related field such as data science, machine learning or AI development.

Do you believe that AI technologies will significantly impact the job market in the future, including job opportunities and career prospects?

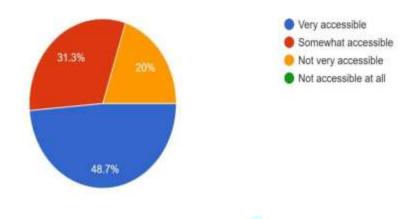
150 responses



In total response of 150 participants, 38.7% of the people strongly agree to the AI technologies will significantly impact the job market in future including job opportunities and career prospects.41.3% of the people agree to the AI technologies will significantly impact the job market in future including job opportunities and career prospects.10% of the people neutral to the AI technologies will significantly impact the job market in future including job opportunities and career prospects.10% of the people disagree to the AI technologies will significantly impact the job market in future including job opportunities and career prospects.

How would you rate the accessibility of Al-driven learning tools and resources in your college?

150 responses

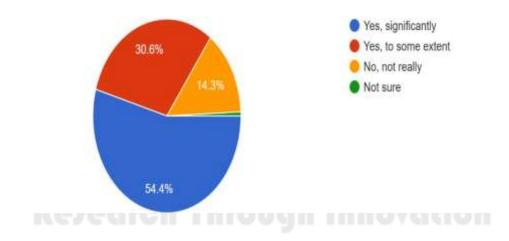


(Fig. 16)

In total response of 150 participants, 48.7% of the people say very accessible to AI driven learning tools and resources in their college.31.3% of the people say somewhat accessible to AI driven learning tools and resources in their college.20% of the people say not very accessible to AI driven learning tools and resources in their college.

In your experience, do you feel that AI technologies in education have enhanced your critical thinking skills?

147 responses



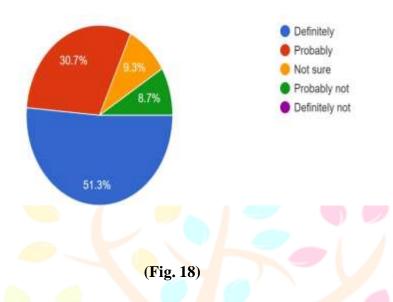
(Fig. 17)

In total response of 150 participants, 54.4% of the people says yes significantly to experience with AI technologies in education have enhanced their critical thinking skills.30.6% of the people says yes to some extent to experience with AI technologies in education have enhanced their critical thinking skills.14.3% of the people says no, not really to experience with AI technologies in education have

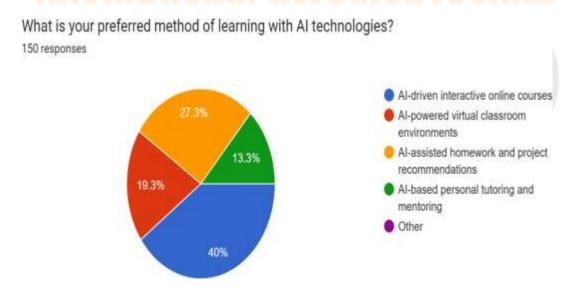
enhanced their critical thinking skills.

Would you be more likely to choose a college or educational institution that actively integrates Al into its curriculum and support services?

150 responses

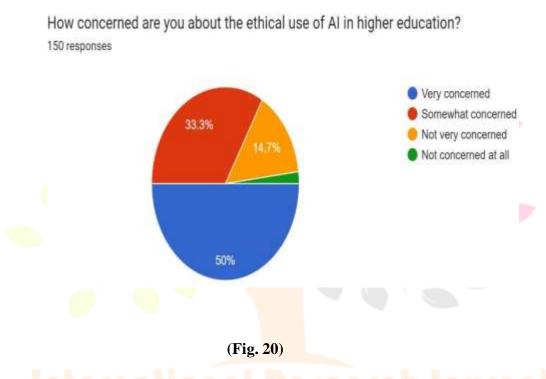


In Total response of 150 participants, 51.3% of the people say definitely to choose a college or education institution that actively integrates AI into its curriculum and support services 30.7% of the people say probably to choose a college or education institution that actively integrates AI into its curriculum and support services 9.3% of the people say not sure to choose a college or education institution that actively integrates AI into its curriculum and support services 8.7% of the people say probably not to choose a college or education institution that actively integrates AI into its curriculum and support services



(Fig. 19)

The preferred method of learning with AI technologies the total response of 150 participates, 40% of the people says AI says AI driven interactive online courses method of learning with AI technologies,27.3% of the people says AI assisted homework and project recommendation method of learning with AI technologies,19.3% of the people says AI powered virtual classroom environment method of learning with AI technologies,13.3% of the people says AI based learning personal tutoring and mentoring method of learning with AI technologies,



The ethical use of AI in higher education, total response of 150 participates, 50% of the people say very concerned to the ethical use of AI in higher education.33.3% of the people somewhat concerned to the ethical use of AI in higher education.14.7% of the people say not very concerned to the ethical use of AI in higher education and the remaining people say of the people say not at all concerned to the ethical use of AI in higher education.

14. Discussion

Within the population that was surveyed, there was a diverse variety of demographics represented; more specifically, 49.3% of the participants were male, 44.7% were female, and the remaining participants defined themselves as "others." According to the breakdown of ages, 35.3% of the population was between the ages of 18 and 24, 33.3% of the population was between the ages of 25 and 34, 21.3% of the population was less than 18, and 10% of the population was between the ages of 35 and 44. 25 percent of students majored in business and management, 24 percent in the arts and humanities, 16 percent in the social sciences, 14 percent in the natural sciences, and 3 percent in engineering.

Respondents indicated that they were somewhat aware with the function that AI plays in higher education at a rate of 47%, while 54% indicated that they were extremely familiar with the role AI plays in higher education. The remaining students reported having a limited amount of experience with AI while participating in formal education.

About one-fourth of the users made use of AI-enabled chatbots or virtual assistants, one-fourth of the users made use of AI-based personalised course recommendations, and one-fourth of the users made use of an AI-driven learning platform. 19.3% of participants reported that they employed AI-driven grading or feedback systems, while the remaining participants claimed that they used alternative techniques.

When questioned about the frequency with which they employed AI-driven learning tools, 46.7% of respondents replied "sometimes," while 35.3% said "frequently," and 18.5% said "rarely."

There was a broad spectrum of views regarding the impact that AI will have on the academic performance of students in the classroom. Notably, forty percent of students strongly believed that artificial intelligence had a positive effect on their academic achievement, and ninety-three percent agreed with this sentiment. However, 13% of respondents held a neutral stance, while 9% either did not believe the beneficial effect or strongly disagreed with it.

Students' perspectives on how artificial intelligence (AI) would effect their desire in pursuing higher education spanned the gamut. About 44.7% of respondents claimed that AI made their involvement better, 41.3% said they didn't see any difference, and 14% said AI made it worse.

When it came to individualised education, respondents judged AI-based ideas to be extremely valuable 50.7% of the time, while 42.6% found them to be very beneficial. The remaining respondents were unanimous in their assessment that the counsel was not helpful.

31% of respondents noted the value of individualised education, 37% cited higher exam results, 21% cited the benefit of real-time support from chatbots and virtual assistants, and 13% cited the benefit of easier access to course materials. All of these benefits were cited by respondents. The remaining individuals brought up a number of other benefits.

Concerns about data privacy and security were mentioned by 32.7% of respondents, bias or unfair treatment caused by algorithms was mentioned by 24.3% of respondents, technical issues or restrictions were mentioned by 20.7% of respondents, and a lack of transparency in AI systems was mentioned by 15.3% of respondents. Additional concerns were expressed by certain individuals.

The replies showed that 45 percent of respondents were very satisfied with the current use of AI in higher education, 32 percent were content with the use of AI in higher education, 12 percent were neutral, 9 percent were dissatisfied, and 5 percent were extremely dissatisfied with the use of AI in higher education.

After having an education that incorporated AI, when asked how well they were prepared for the workforce, 37.3% of respondents said they were well prepared, 34.7% of respondents said they were extremely well prepared, 20% of respondents said they were moderately well prepared, and 9.1% of respondents said they were not well prepared.

An majority group of 85% members are interested in pursuing a career in an AI related field such as data science, machine learning or AI development and only a minimum 8 % are not interested in pursuing a career in an AI related field such as data science, machine learning or AI development.

Findings

Effect on Academic Performance and Motivation: Most responders said AI improved their grades. Some witnessed an increase in involvement, whereas others did not. AI's complex impact on college students' learning motivation is shown here. AI-driven education offers individualized learning and improved academic performance, according to participants. It was understood that data privacy and algorithmic bias issues required strategic solutions. Customer satisfaction with AI features varied, but a large minority was delighted. Participants' positive views of AI's potential to boost career preparation, especially in AI-related fields, are optimistic. University strategies for integrating AI while reducing issues are provided in the study. Prioritise AI ethics education, create robust AI governance legislation, encourage interdisciplinary collaboration, and invest in faculty development. Institutional-level comparisons, algorithmic bias investigations, and longitudinal student achievement studies are suggested by the findings. These suggestions aim to enrich academic AI discussions. This study examines AI's impact on Indian college students broadly. The findings can help institutions, governments, and academics maximise AI's benefits and minimiseits drawbacks

This in-depth analysis takes into account the demographics, viewpoints, and experiences of students attending universities in India with reference to the effects of artificial intelligence (AI). The results of this inquiry can serve as a foundation for future discussions, pieces of legislation, and inquiries concerning the use of AI in academic contexts.

15. Conclusion

The study gathered information from a diverse group of individuals to gain an understanding of the many different applications of artificial intelligence (AI) at Indian colleges. The primary findings shed light on a number of critically important elements, including participant demographics, knowledge with AI, tool usage habits, and the perceived influence on academic attainment and engagement.

The survey revealed a diverse variety of demographics, including an equal distribution of respondents across age, education, and gender categories.

Nearly two-thirds of respondents indicated that they had a strong familiarity with AI, and more than half of those polled indicated that they had no objections to the concept of AI being integrated into their academic training. Learning platforms powered by artificial intelligence (AI), chatbots, individually tailored course recommendations, and grading systems were among the most widely used tools.

The vast majority of respondents reported that their grades improved as a result of using AI. There was a broad spectrum of opinion on the effect that AI had on participation; while some people observed an improvement as a result of AI, others saw no difference at all due to AI.

Participants lauded the prospects for tailored instruction and higher accomplishment that are made possible by AI-driven education. These advantages were underlined by the participants. However, issues such as the privacy of user data and the potential for algorithmic bias were brought to light, underscoring the necessity of incorporating AI with caution.

The introduction of AI elicited a variety of responses from users, ranging from delight to discontent. The participants said that they felt prepared for the labour market, particularly in professions related to AI, which suggests that they have a positive view of the contribution that AIcan make to this aim.

The growing interest in artificial intelligence technology presents Indian colleges with an opportunity to enhance their utilisation of various resources, including AI-driven learning platforms, tailored suggestions, and chatbot assistance.

In order to provide students with an artificial intelligence environment that is both secure and equitable, educational institutions and governing bodies should take decisive action to address concerns over data privacy and algorithmic bias.

In view of the influence that AI has on student engagement and the emphasis placed on personalised learning, educational institutions may choose to study methods in which the technology might be used to create individualised learning experiences that cater to the requirements and preferences of particular students.

The significance of including AI-related courses and chances for skill development into the curriculum is brought into focus by the finding of the study that students have a positive outlook on their ability to compete in labour markets dominated by AI.

Because both technology and education are always evolving, it is imperative that AI integration be subjected to continuous monitoring and feedback collection, as well as iterative improvements. Schools that take an adaptable approach such as this one are better able to satisfy the shifting demands of their pupils as well as the ever-evolving nature of technology.

at conclusion, the findings illuminate the current state of artificial intelligence at India's educational institutions of higher learning. The repercussions that have been examined place an emphasis on the

possibilities of strategic advancements, so encouraging a harmonious integration of AI that not only tackles challenges but also maximises benefits for students and institutions.

16. Suggestions for AI technologies in education

- Establish and enforce transparent governance principles that take into account ethical concerns, data privacy, and algorithmic bias, and then follow those norms. Establishing procedures for ongoing monitoring and inspection on a regular basis is essential if one is to ensure that ethical principles are followed to the letter.
- Provide educators with opportunities for learning and development so that they can improve their understanding of and application of AI in the classroom. To assist educators in remaining relevant in today's society, fostering a mind-set of continuous education should be a priority.
- In order to cultivate a comprehensive approach to the incorporation of AI, it is necessary to encourage interdisciplinary collaboration across all disciplines. It is vital to develop platforms that allow for collaboration between AI professionals, educators, and administrators in order to develop educational programmes that make efficient use of artificial intelligence (AI).
- Incorporate lessons on AI ethics into the course material so that students can learn about the ethical consequences of using AI and the acceptable ways to apply it. Raise awareness among people and foster an appreciation for topics like as data privacy, algorithmic fairness, and the effects of AI on society.
- Make sure that the decision-making AI algorithms you utilise are completely transparent. By
 offering clear justifications for algorithmic ideas and decisions, you may earn the trust of both
 students and teachers. The difficulties associated with prejudice and unfair treatment can be helped
 to a smaller extent through more transparency.
- Collaborate with people who develop artificial intelligence to develop learning platforms that can be customised to meet the needs of a diverse range of individuals' preferences. Make it possible for pupils to personalise their educational experience based on the preferences they have identified for themselves.
- Establish channels via which teachers and students can offer continuous feedback on AI- powered software and hardware. Make use of this information to make small changes, so improving the overall learning environment and addressing any issues that are discovered.
- Make an investment in a solid infrastructure so that artificial intelligence may be used more easily in
 educational settings. You should also provide training as well as technical support to ensure that the
 integration goes off without a hitch and to assist in the resolution of any issues that may arise
 during the process.
- In order to effectively adapt academic offerings to the demands of the market, corporate relationships should be encouraged. Create classes centred on artificial intelligence (AI) that will

help students become well-equipped to apply AI in the fields in which they have chosen to work by making use of the knowledge of professionals who work in the area.

- Encourage innovative thought and exploratory work: Create an atmosphere in the classroom that promotes the use of artificial intelligence tools for the purposes of inquiry and experimentation. Assist university faculty and students in their exploration of how artificial intelligence (AI) could be used to the problem-solving processes of a number of academic disciplines.
- It is important to ensure that students of all ages, socioeconomic backgrounds, and ability levels
 have access to AI learning opportunities. It is essential to incorporate inclusive design principles
 into AI-powered solutions in order to guarantee that all students have access to the necessary
 educational resources.

In order for colleges and universities to successfully manage the complexities of integrating AI, enjoy its benefits, and create a learning environment that prepares students for the future of technology and education, the guidelines that were just presented should be adopted.

17. Recommendations for Further Research

By taking part in longitudinal study, you can find out how students who receive an education powered by AI fare over the course of their academic careers. Investigate the effects that employing AI tools in the classroom has on students' learning over the course of a number of academic termsor years.

- Investigate the ways in which artificial intelligence is transforming industries such as business, engineering, and the arts. Investigate the differences in the incorporation of AI tools across different areas of research, as well as the opportunities and challenges that are specific to each area.
- Conduct research into how prevalent algorithmic bias is in AI-driven learning systems as well as the effects it has. Investigate the impact that potential biases in artificial intelligence applications have on students who come from backgrounds that are underrepresented, paying particular attention to grading and suggestions.
- Investigate both the triumphs and the blunders that have occurred with the deployment of AI at different colleges. Analysing the manner in which AI is applied, how students react to it, and the effects it produces in the classroom can be used to develop best practises for a range of educational contexts.
- Find out how AI is transforming the practises that are used in classrooms as well as the relationship that teachers have with their pupils. Investigate how the employment of technology driven by artificial intelligence (AI) can help promote innovative teaching methods and improve the teaching-learning dynamic in general.
- Analyse how effective the training programmes are that are designed to teach both students and teachers how to use the AI tools. Investigate whether or if the amount of training a person has had

an effect on how successfully AI can be integrated into the teaching process.

- Through the use of cross-cultural research, you can investigate the impact that AI has on the
 educational experience of students who come from a wide variety of cultural backgrounds.
 Investigate the ways in which people's responses, interactions, and concerns regarding artificial
 intelligence may be influenced by a variety of cultural factors.
- Investigate how the use of AI in the classroom influences the students' capacity for critical thinking. Find out whether the employment of AI technology in the classroom leads to increased or decreased levels of independent thought and analysis among pupils.
- Find out which characteristics of technologies powered by artificial intelligence are most valued by the students. Find out which components of online education, such as tailored course recommendations and assistance from chatbots, are most valued by students.
- Investigate the moral and ethical problems that must be solved before artificial intelligence can be used in educational institutions. Investigate the approaches taken by organisations to resolve ethical conundrums, create and implement policies, and deal with challenges linked with openness, accountability, and confidentiality.
- Observe the careers of individuals who graduated from schools that used AI-driven teaching approaches. Find out if using AI technologies in the classroom is a good predictor of eventual success in one's profession and the ability to adapt to a changing labour market.
- Investigate how the employment of artificial intelligence (AI) in the classroom affects the mental health of pupils as well as their levels of stress. Investigate if the use of AI technologies in the classroom increases or decreases the amount of academic stress that students experience, as well as the emotional and psychological impacts of that stress.
- These ideas are being proposed with the hope that they will contribute to the growing body of knowledge in the field of artificial intelligence in the context of higher education, thereby making the discussion about the intersection of technology and education more interesting.

Reference

- 1. Chatterjee, S., & Bhattacharjee, K. K. (2020). Adoption of artificial intelligence in higher education: A quantitative analysis using structural equation modelling. Education and Information Technologies, 25, 3443-3463.
- Almaiah, M. A., Alfaisal, R., Salloum, S. A., Hajjej, F., Thabit, S., El-Qirem, F. A., ... & Al-Maroof, R. S. (2022). Examining the impact of artificial intelligence and social and computer anxiety in e-learning settings: Students' perceptions at the university level. Electronics, 11(22), 3662.
- 3. Roy, R., Babakerkhell, M. D., Mukherjee, S., Pal, D., &Funilkul, S. (2022). Evaluating the intention for the adoption of artificial intelligence-based robots in the university to educate the students. IEEE Access, 10, 125666-125678.

- 4. Alam, A. (2020). Possibilities and challenges of compounding artificial intelligence in India's educational landscape. Alam, A.(2020). Possibilities and Challenges of Compounding Artificial Intelligence in India's Educational Landscape. International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology, 29(5), 5077-5094.
- 5. Hooda, M., Rana, C., Dahiya, O., Rizwan, A., & Hossain, M. S. (2022). Artificial intelligence for assessment and feedback to enhance student success in higher education. Mathematical Problems in Engineering, 2022.
- 6. Rahman, A. (2022). Mapping the Efficacy of Artificial Intelligence-based Online Proctored Examination (OPE) in Higher Education during COVID-19: Evidence from Assam, India. International Journal of Learning, Teaching and Educational Research, 21(9), 76-94.
- 7. Khalid, N. (2020). Artificial intelligence learning and entrepreneurial performance among university students: evidence from malaysian higher educational institutions. Journal of Intelligent & Fuzzy Systems, 39(4), 5417-5435.
- 8. Chen, Z., Zhang, J., Jiang, X., Hu, Z., Han, X., Xu, M., ... & Vivekananda, G. N. (2020). Education 4.0 using artificial intelligence for students performance analysis. Inteligencia Artificial, 23(66), 124-137.
- 9. Tanveer, M., Hassan, S., & Bhaumik, A. (2020). Academic policy regarding sustainability and artificial intelligence (AI). Sustainability, 12(22), 9435.
- 10. Paek, S., & Kim, N. (2021). Analysis of worldwide research trends on the impact of artificial intelligence in education. Sustainability, 13(14), 7941.
- 11. Sahai, S., Khattar, S., & Goel, R. (2021). Role of technology in using artificial intelligence to improve educational learning challenges with reference to India. In Handbook of Research on Teaching With Virtual Environments and AI (pp. 681-703). IGI Global.
- 12. Malik, A. R., Pratiwi, Y., Andajani, K., Numertayasa, I. W., Suharti, S., & Darwis, A. (2023). Exploring Artificial Intelligence in Academic Essay: Higher Education Student's Perspective. International Journal of Educational Research Open, 5, 100296.
- 13. Xia, Q., Chiu, T. K., Zhou, X., Chai, C. S., & Cheng, M. (2022). Systematic literature review on opportunities, challenges, and future research recommendations of artificial intelligence in education. Computers and Education: Artificial Intelligence, 100118.
- 14. Pande, K., Jadhav, V., & Mali, M. (2023). Artificial Intelligence: exploring the attitude of secondary students. Journal of e-Learning and Knowledge Society, 19(3), 43-48.
- 15. Hamadneh, N. N., Atawneh, S., Khan, W. A., Almejalli, K. A., &Alhomoud, A. (2022). Using Artificial Intelligence to Predict Students' Academic Performance in Blended Learning. Sustainability, 14(18), 11642.

- 16. Alam, A. (2021, November). Possibilities and apprehensions in the landscape of artificial intelligence in education. In 2021 International Conference on Computational Intelligence and Computing Applications (ICCICA) (pp. 1-8). IEEE.
- 17. Rezapour, M., &Elmshaeuser, S. K. (2022). Artificial intelligence-based analytics for impacts of COVID-19 and online learning on college students' mental health. PLoSOne, 17(11), e0276767.
- 18. Tang, K. Y., Chang, C. Y., & Hwang, G. J. (2023). Trends in artificial intelligence- supported elearning: A systematic review and co-citation network analysis (1998–2019). Interactive Learning Environments, 31(4), 2134-2152.
- 19. Bahroun, Z., Anane, C., Ahmed, V., & Zacca, A. (2023). Transforming Education: A Comprehensive Review of Generative Artificial Intelligence in Educational Settings through Bibliometric and Content Analysis. Sustainability, 15(17), 12983.
- 20. Xia, Q., Chiu, T. K., Lee, M., Sanusi, I. T., Dai, Y., & Chai, C. S. (2022). A self- determination theory (SDT) design approach for inclusive and diverse artificial intelligence (AI) education. Computers & Education, 189, 104582.
- 21. İçen, M. (2022). The future of education utilizing artificial intelligence in Turkey. Humanities and Social Sciences Communications, 9(1), 1-10.
- 22. Mannuru, N. R., Shahriar, S., Teel, Z. A., Wang, T., Lund, B. D., Tijani, S., ... & Vaidya, P. (2023). Artificial intelligence in developing countries: The impact of generative artificial intelligence (AI) technologies for development. Information Development, 02666669231200628.
- 23. Zhou, X., Yang, Z., Hyman, M. R., Li, G., & Munim, Z. H. (2022). Guest editorial: Impact of artificial intelligence on business strategy in emerging markets: a conceptual framework and future research directions. International Journal of Emerging Markets, 17(4), 917-929.
- 24. Hsu, T. C., Chang, C., & Jen, T. H. (2023). Artificial Intelligence image recognition using self-regulation learning strategies: effects on vocabulary acquisition, learning anxiety, and learning behaviours of English language learners. Interactive Learning Environments, 1- 19.
- 25. Almaiah, M. A., Alfaisal, R., Salloum, S. A., Hajjej, F., Shishakly, R., Lutfi, A., ... & Al-Maroof, R. S. (2022). Measuring institutions' adoption of artificial intelligence applications in online learning environments: Integrating the innovation diffusion theory with technology adoption rate. Electronics, 11(20), 3291.
- 26. Kshirsagar, P. R., Jagannadham, D. B. V., Alqahtani, H., Noorulhasan Naveed, Q., Islam, S., Thangamani, M., & Dejene, M. (2022). Human intelligence analysis through perception of AI in teaching and learning. Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience, 2022.
- 27. Xu, W., Meng, J., Raja, S. K. S., Priya, M. P., & Kiruthiga Devi, M. (2023). Artificial intelligence in constructing personalized and accurate feedback systems for students. International Journal of Modeling, Simulation, and Scientific Computing, 14(01),2341001.

- 28. Laupichler, M. C., Aster, A., Schirch, J., & Raupach, T. (2022). Artificial intelligence literacy in higher and adult education: A scoping literature review. Computers and Education: Artificial Intelligence, 100101.
- 29. Ibrahim, H., Liu, F., Asim, R., Battu, B., Benabderrahmane, S., Alhafni, B., ... & Zaki, Y. (2023). Perception, performance, and detectability of conversational artificial intelligence across 32 university courses. Scientific Reports, 13(1), 12187.
- 30. Kunal, K., Mary, S. S. C., Xavier, M., & Arun, C. J. (2022). A Marketing Survey on Precision Learning using Artificial Intelligence and Its Impact In India. Academy of Marketing Studies Journal, 26(2).
- 31. Saravanan, B., Shanmugam, K., & Jeevarathinam, N. (2021). Role of Artificial Intelligence in Remote Learning during COVID-19 Pandemic. Journal of Information Technology, 3(4), 307-319.
- 32. Qawaqneh, H., Ahmad, F. B., & Alawamreh, A. R. (2023). The Impact of Artificial Intelligence-Based Virtual Laboratories on Developing Students' Motivation Towards Learning Mathematics. International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning (Online), 18(14), 105.
- 33. Kopalle, P. K., Gangwar, M., Kaplan, A., Ramachandran, D., Reinartz, W., & Rindfleisch, A. (2022). Examining artificial intelligence (AI) technologies in marketing via a global lens: Current trends and future research opportunities. International Journal of Research in Marketing, 39(2), 522-540.
- 34. Zafari, M., Bazargani, J. S., Sadeghi-Niaraki, A., & Choi, S. M. (2022). Artificial intelligence applications in K-12 education: A systematic literature review. IEEE Access, 10, 61905-61921.

