# Automation of Content Delivery in Educational Sector Through Machine Learning

Neha Upadhyay<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Ajay Jain<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam University Indore <sup>2</sup>Supervisor, Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam University

Abstract: Machine learning, a subset of Artificial Intelligence (AI), is a technology that enables computers or teaching machines to learn from and make informed decisions based on a large amount of prior data. The machine learning framework involves the capture and storage of a large amount of data and its transformation into a comprehensive knowledge base for various applications in various areas. In the educational field, machine learning can be used to save time in non-school activities. For instance, virtual assistants can be employed by teachers to work remotely from home for their students. This type of assistance can help to improve the learning experience of students and can lead to an increase in progression and student success. Machine learning also facilitates personalized learning within the educational system. AI advancements are allowing teachers to gain a better understanding of their students' learning progress, allowing them to create tailored curriculums that meet the individual needs of their learners. When used in the education sector, AI can also facilitate the moderation of intelligence.

Keywords: Machine Learning, Content Automation, Education Content

### INTRODUCTION

The utilization of machine learning in education has revolutionized the learning process, providing educational institutions with new tools to monitor and enhance student performance and engagement. ML-enabled personalized approaches have made education more accessible, inclusive, and engaging. Technology has become ubiquitous, particularly in the education sector, and has been found to be essential for achieving learning outcomes. Education has become more than the mere teaching of text or memorization of documents; the instructional process, both within and outside the classroom, has evolved into an activity with measurable objectives and outcomes. Educational techniques have become a dynamic component of the learning process, and have grown to be an essential part that broadens the development of the learning system components, modernizes the fundamentals of the curriculum and increases both efficiency and resourcefulness. These components are employed in the planning, implementation, evaluation, follow-up and development of objectives. Machine learning is a new frontier in higher education. It is one of the most powerful new technologies. Machine learning plays a key role in artificial intelligence and human interactions. Machine learning is the cutting edge technology being used to fight cancer, fight climate change, fight terrorism, and more. It's the new infrastructure of everything. As a result, machine learning enables computers to uncover hidden information without being programmed. Machine learning also functions as a good predictor.

This paper outlines the principles of machine learning technology used in educational activities. Machine learning can be used in a variety of ways, such as providing learners with a range of learning options so they can find the one that best suits them, while also taking into account the individual differences between pupils. Additionally, machine learning can be used to review a difficult-to-understand lesson. Ultimately, machine learning in education is designed to meet the needs of students at the most suitable time and location.

Virtual assistance is an essential component of education and is a suitable platform for the utilization of machine learning. A virtual assistant may engage in a dialogue with students[1]. This dialogue is facilitated by conversational agents who provide assistance to students through the use of an application or a website. The process is relatively straightforward, requiring the student to input text. The agents then carry out the task and identify the relevant response to the input, before providing a straightforward response that the student is able to comprehend.

Machine learning and virtual assistants use patterns and human interaction to support deeper learning and provide users with fast and precise data. In this chapter, we propose a new education framework powered by virtual assistance: Personalized research for students The proposed framework allows teachers to track their students' performance through their learning activities anytime. This is the best way to train students to improve their experience. The proposed framework also helps teachers save time that is usually spent on preparing lectures, preparing exams, preparing

documents, reviewing, creating documents, and doing light specific research. The proposed framework helps to leverage the most powerful technologies to improve quality of education for students and teachers. Another advantage of this framework of machine learning and virtual assistant is that it is much less prone to errors that typically encumber human operations. When an error occurs, it is able to troubleshoot the problem and craft the correct solution.

### RECENT STUDIES

The recent surge in the prevalence and utilization of technology has led to a shift in the way technology is used in various sectors. This is true for the education sector, as it is for any other sector. Artificial Intelligence (AI), Deep Learning, and Machine Learning are all terms that are now widely employed in education and among education professionals. In the educational sector, AI is employed in machine learning, which is the process of teaching machines to recognize and process various types of data.

### **MACHINE LEARNING**

At present, the focus of education and learning is largely on providing students with information and expecting them to retain it. To assess a student's intelligence, they are tested on their ability to recall information they have been taught. However, this approach does not take into account how well the students comprehend the material and how they use it in practice. This approach has been found to be detrimental over time. As more schools and education centers become aware of the potential of machine learning to streamline and streamline work, they are increasingly embracing technology. Machine learning can be used to accommodate a wide range of students, and in the long term, it is expected to bring about a range of advantages.

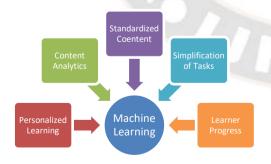


Figure 1: Range of Machine Learning

• **Personalized Learning:** Machine learning is designed to be flexible enough to accommodate learners of all levels, regardless of their learning speed. By utilizing algorithms that are able to learn how a student consumes information, the learner is able to progress only when they

have truly understood the previous material. This ensures that no one is left behind, regardless of their level of understanding. Additionally, the machine learning system allows teachers to monitor students individually and provide assistance in areas of deficiency. This is in contrast to the traditional educational method, which is based on a uniform approach to teaching, where all students are taught the same way. Examples of this type of learning include EdTech and the MagicBox learning system.

- Content Analytics: Analytics of content is a form of machine learning that involves the use of machines to analyze the information used by teachers to teach students. These machines are used to assess the quality of the material being taught and to determine if it meets the relevant standards. Additionally, the machines are used to determine if the content being taught is compatible with the intellectual capabilities of each student. As students are taught according to their individual needs, their learning and comprehension progress increases.
- Standardizing Content: Machine learning systems are employed to expedite the process of grading student work, as well as to enhance the efficiency and accountability of the grading system. While the majority of the grading process is still conducted by teachers, machines are also utilized to analyze student data, such as to detect duplication or similarity index.
- Simplification of Tasks: In the traditional educational system, teachers typically dedicate a significant portion of their time to tasks that are repetitive and laborious, such as attending class or collecting class assignments. Automation of these tasks can be achieved through the use of machines, thus reducing the amount of time or effort needed for teachers to complete these tasks. As a result, teachers will be able to dedicate more of their time to activities that are more important, such as ensuring that students comprehend the learning material.
- Learner Progress: The use of machines allows teachers to monitor each student individually and assess their learning progress. Additionally, machines can provide additional learning patterns of students, which enable teachers to identify the most effective ways to teach their students.

It is evident that the utilization of machine learning in teaching offers numerous advantages. Consequently, it is recommended that every school adopts these types of learning platforms, such as EdTech revolution program, in order to facilitate, streamline, and customize learning to the individual needs of each student. Utilizing digital learning methods, there is the potential to collect a broad range of data regarding the learner's behaviour, particularly in

learning activities. The data collected includes variables such as completion time, video viewing, group discussion activities, and test results. These measurements of this nature are applicable in feature engineering that relies on machine learning algorithms. According to experts, the algorithms can detect a correlation between the particular behaviour exhibited by learners and their learning performance, which is the outcome that is used to measure the overall efficiency of a particular machine program.

The most prominent application of machine learning is the use of recommender systems. This technology has been demonstrated to be effective on prominent software platforms such as Amazon and LinkedIn, and Twitter has recently started to implement it on its platform. Research in the educational sector has identified recommender systems to be the most widely used systems in the modern world. When it comes to human learning, a recommender system that is designed to facilitate learning in a particular way has the capability to correctly identify the relevant content for learners. This guarantees the achievement of the anticipated competence and development goals as regards machine-focused education.

The development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology has enabled machine learning to gain a great deal of traction in the education sector. In reality, machine learning is to be commended for making AI feasible and beneficial in education. To achieve this, machine learning combines and utilizes mathematical algorithms. Scholars in the vast field of education have attempted to incorporate the concept into the mainstream education system. The aim is to utilize machine learning as a teaching assistant that can facilitate the work of human educators. This approach provides data on student performance, as well as suggested actions to improve the student's learning experience.

The utilization of machine learning in educational technology has become increasingly important in its overall applications. Professionals have developed a real-time system that provides immediate feedback to learners. This same system has also enabled the efficiency and effectiveness of online tutors, and is largely responsible for the success of the Internet. The most advanced platforms are able to detect and monitor the student's response to the concepts being taught, which is known to reduce misunderstanding during the learning process. These platforms are able to alert tutors in advance, thus preventing them from making errors that would otherwise occur during the learning process[8]. AI-based tutoring systems are an interesting and innovative concept, as they leverage large amounts of data combined with machine learning to provide personalized and supplementary guidance to students. The feedback provided by the AI tutoring systems is essential in monitoring the learner's progress.

The utilization of Machine Learning technology has revolutionized the concept of Crowd-Sourced Tutoring. Crowd-Sourced tutoring seeks to supplement the knowledge acquired in class with the assistance of private tutors, and in some instances, classmates who fill in the gaps in understanding. Students who utilize social networking sites, such as Brainy, are taking advantage of the advantages of AI in the educational process. The majority of these social networking sites are AI-driven platforms that focus on education use AI algorithms that leverage their networking capabilities. These algorithms also add a personalized touch to learning experiences, making them more appealing to learners. AI also enhances the interactivity of these platforms, which helps to enhance the learning experience.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has enabled educators and, to a greater extent, educational institutions to create textbooks and learning strategies that can be tailored to the individual needs of the learner. One of the leading companies in this field is Content Technologies, Inc. (Content Technologies). Content Technologies specializes in deep learning concepts to generate custom textbooks[9]. The process begins with the input of a syllabus to the Content Technologies engine. Subsequently, the system consumes the content to create new patterns. The algorithms then utilize the knowledge acquired to create textbook materials.

# VIRTUAL ASSISTANT FRAMEWORK

The different learning styles of students necessitate the utilization of a range of tools to enhance learning outcomes. Machine learning algorithms and techniques can be implemented to enable virtual assistants to interact with learners and educators.

Virtual assistants are designed to provide students and teachers with two distinct components. Students can answer questions posed by the virtual assistant, and then receive sponsored links related to the course of study. These links can include voice, audio, video, and textual information. Test training and the remainder of the virtual assistant are also provided to learners. Additionally, the proposed Machine Learning in Educational Technology system assists students in managing their teamwork project. Following a session with the system, students are provided with feedback on their progress.

The system is capable of creating presentations tailored to individual learners. As each student has distinct learning abilities, the system is capable of determining a suitable learning style for each student. Additionally, the teacher is \_\_\_\_\_

able to monitor each student's progress through feedback regarding their performance in the sessions, thus facilitating appropriate grading. Furthermore, the virtual assistant is capable of highlighting areas of the course which need to be further explored to enhance learning, such as providing supplementary reference materials to a particular topic. Furthermore, the system allows the teacher to identify which students require additional assistance. The proposed architecture is a dependable virtual assistant website which not only facilitates the completion of tasks in a shorter period of time, but also allows for the coordination of work.

### CONCLUSION

The integration of machine learning with artificial intelligence has opened up remarkable potentials in a variety of areas, particularly in the educational sector and related fields. This implies that future learning environments will be highly tailored, allowing learners to reach their highest potential in a meaningful manner. Machine learning will gradually be adopted in a range of areas of educational technology, although its impact on the end user may not be immediately apparent or significant. Nevertheless, teachers have begun to recognize the potential of machine learning to simplify and streamline tasks. The incorporation of machine learning into the education sector has resulted in a significant reduction in teacher time, both in the classroom and outside of it. This has been welcomed by stakeholders, as it has made learning simpler and more attractive.

The future of machine learning, particularly in the educational field, will be characterized by the development of more advanced AI tools. Complex chatbots will increase the complexity of virtual assistants, leading to more human interaction that will replace traditional email and text communication. Plans are already being made for the development of online virtual assistants, such as "Amy" or "Andrew" from x.ai, to facilitate meetings with tutors and students. AI combined with machine learning, which includes deep learning and NLP, is expected to progress to a higher level, with more sophisticated systems equipped with the ability to adjust, learn, and predict systems with complete autonomy. The combination of sophisticated algorithms and embedded large data sets will be essential for the advancement of these systems.

## **REFERENCES**

- [1] Bell B. Supporting educational software design with knowledge-rich tools. In Authoring Tools for Advanced Technology Learning Environments. Springer Netherlands. 2003. pp. 341-375
- [2] Bhat AH, Patra S, Jena D. Machine learning approach for intrusion detection on cloud virtual machines.

- International Journal of Application or Innovation in Engineering & Management (IJAIEM). 2013;2(6):56-66
- [3] Brinson JR. Learning outcome achievement in non-traditional (virtual and remote) versus traditional (hands-on) laboratories: A review of the empirical research. Computers & Education. 2015;87:218-237. DOI: 10.1016/j.compedu.2015.07.003
- [4] Guetzkow H, Gyr J. An analysis of conflict in decision making groups. Human Relations. 1954;7:367-381
- [5] Haynes M, Anagnostopoulou K. Supporting educational software design with knowledge- rich tools. In Authoring Tools for Advanced Technology Learning Environments. Springer Netherlands. 2003. pp. 341-375
- [6] Katz N, Lazer D, Arrow H, Contractor N. Network theory and small groups. Small Group Research. 2004;35(3):307-332. DOI: 10.1177/1046496404264941
- [7] Lafond D, Proulx R, Morris A, Ross W, Bergeron-Guyard A, Ulieru M. HCI dilemmas for context-aware support in intelligence analysis. Dalhousie Medical Journal. 2014
- [8] Lisetti C, Amini R, Yasavur U. Now all together: Overview of virtual health assistants emulating face-to-face health interview experience. KI Künstliche Intelligenz. 2015;29(2):161-172. DOI: 10.1007/s13218-015-0357-0
- [9] Lv Z, Li X. Virtual reality assistant technology for learning primary geography. In International Conference on Web-Based Learning. Springer International Publishing. ISO 690. 2015 November. pp. 31-40. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-32865-2\_4
- [10] Márquez-Vera C, Cano A, Romero C, Ventura S. Predicting student failure at school using genetic programming and different data mining approaches with high dimensional and imbalanced data. Applied Intelligence. 2013;38(3):315-330. DOI: 10.1007/s10489-012-0374-8
- [11] Mulwa C, Lawless S, Sharp M, Arnedillo-Sanchez I, Wade V. Adaptive educational hypermedia systems in technology enhanced learning: A literature review. In Proceedings of the 2010 ACM Conference on Information Technology Education. ACM. ISO 690. 2010 October. pp. 73-84
- [12] Murayama A, Miura A. Intragroup conflict and subjective performance within group discussion—A multiphasic examination using a hierarchical linear model [In Japanese]. The Japanese Journal of Experimental Social Psychology. 2014;53(2):81-92. DOI: 10.2130/jjesp.1203

- [13] Padró L, Stanilovsky E. Towards wider multilinguality. In: Proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation. 2012
- [14] Skansi S. Introduction to Deep Learning: From Logical Calculus to Artificial Intelligence, Computer Science. Springer International Publishing; 2018. ISBN: 978-3-319-73004-2
- [15] Tomei LA. Learning Tools and Teaching Approaches through ICT Advancements. Hershey, PA: Information Science Reference; 2013
- [16] Tsujioka K. A Case Study of ICT Used by Big Data Processing in Education: Discuss on Visualization of RE Research Paper; ICIET, Association for Computing Machinery; 2018. In printing. ISBN: 978-1-4503-4791
- [17] Tsujioka K. Development of Support System Modeled on Robot Suit HAL for Personalized Education and Learning; EITT, Society of International Chinese and Education Technology, IEEE2017. pp. 337-338

