INDIAN STREAMS RESEARCH JOURNAL
ISSN NO : 2230-7850
IMPACT FACTOR : 5.1651 (UIF)
VOLUME - 12 | ISSUE - 7 | AUGUST - 2022

INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION AND IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Dr. Mohammad Haneef
Asst Prof. Bilal Education Society,
College of Education for Women, Bidar Karnataka.

ABSTRACT:

Over the years, computer hardware, software, and online services have succeeded in changing and improving classroom and learning methods. But the use of artificial intelligence (AI) has not disrupted the reality of education. Artificial Intelligence has proven its role as a game-changing factor in a number of fields, so that the changes in the past are unparalleled. Using artificial intelligence (AI), technology systems can be designed to interact with the world, such as visual perception, speech recognition, and intelligent behaviors that we essentially consider as humans.

KEYWORDS : *artificial intelligence (AI) , technology systems, computer hardware.*

INTRODUCTION:

Technological innovation leads to medium- to medium term employment losses before the economy recovers. As seen at the outset, the Industrial Revolution defined disruption, but the Western economies that followed largely reached unprecedented levels of productivity and prosperity, including the working class after World War II. As explained above, experts and observers of current innovation can fall hopelessly into the optimistic camp. The former, who are members and leaders of the tech industry, believe that the self-regulatory power of the market will influence the points of change in history, as in the history of similar technological revolutions. Some pessimists view human activity as completely obsolete. One of the main arguments of pessimists is that the technological revolution is very different from the previous one. According to a preliminary analysis by Frey and Osborne, this trend has been building since 2017, in which two economists at the University of Oxford showed that nearly 51 percent of American jobs could be lost in automotive in the future. He said that how technology advances differently is that machine learning and mobile robotics allow machines to perform tasks that are not considered specialized all routine and repetitive activities that AI has done away with. This new scope of automation includes cognitive functions such as self-driving and legal writing. The author believes that this will be translated into an automatic form so that compensation for good job creation in the past will not be affected, unlike changes in previous waves.

According to Smart's AskAboutAI report, AI believes that machines can display human intelligence. The concept of machine learning started in 1956 and when algorithms are used to define data and perform some task or complete a task. AI, at its base, is computer code that solves problems referred to as intelligence, learning, and superintelligence. It is the development of a computer that can perform tasks that normally require human intelligence; However, they learn on their own and keep

improving on previous iterations. AI becomes intelligent, enhances knowledge and expands the scope of possibilities for society.

SCOPE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION:

Many research works demonstrate that in higher education, artificial intelligence is important for teachers and students as the use of such technology promotes more flexible learning solutions for students without any limitations. With the help of artificial intelligence, universities around the world are increasing the number of students due to increased flexibility and speed. However, its implementation in teaching has also proved to be relatively expensive but cost-effective when compared to the costs associated with other manual work. However, the long-term use of artificial intelligence among college students is more costly than the more traditionally conducted learning and manual tasks. The developed countries of the world have successfully implemented the process of artificial intelligence. However, developing countries are still at an early stage in implementing artificial intelligence compared to developed countries. Weak infrastructure, inadequate access to information, lack of support from institutions, insufficient required resources, poor technical skills, are various barriers for developing countries to apply artificial intelligence in higher education. AI is used in grading in educational systems, in which the teacher can mechanize the grading of students for certain fixed questions. AI can also be applied in adaptive and personalized learning to meet the needs of students. AI helps teachers reach the comprehension of students on their lectures and enables them to give appropriate cues to students. It acts as a teacher for the students and makes them learn the concepts easily.

Artificial intelligence powered projects provide supportive input to both students and teachers. It prompts teachers to check student performance and empowers them to improve the guidance they provide to students. AI frameworks in schools have changed the way students explore and collaborate on collaborative innovation. This has the effect of transforming teachers into facilitators by imparting knowledge of intuitive learning to students. Students can learn through hands-on strategies without fear as AI boosts their learning and helps them improve. Understanding AI frameworks will change the way schools discover, teach and motivate students. In fact in some places it can replace teachers in certain situations. It has become a learning buddy that helps students in their learning process.

Artificial intelligence (AI) creates an encouraging environment, especially for students, that can provide a context conducive to learning features and processes. Artificial intelligence consists of all forms of electronically reinforced learning, processing and teaching. The simple and flexible design of this AI-influenced environment enables learners to accommodate their individual needs in their own timed learning. Thus we can say that AI is a well-designed tool that offers flexible arrangements, collaboration opportunities and options, and control over the learning process that can provide opportunities for students and teachers to effectively pursue the learning process. Also, teachers have responsibility in AI in higher education institutions. Using AI teachers can create learning environments that allow students to develop a better understanding of content and build relationships with teachers and students. The whole world has gone completely digital. The digital world has certainly had an impact on education. Fast-paced technology provides training and education to individuals in this field with limitless possibilities. With the global interest in computing, artificial intelligence has become a focus in the education environment. It presents various functions for AI educational environment. Computers have potential benefits for both instructors and students. With the advent of computers, AI is playing an important role in higher education institutions. A lot of programs have been created for different fields or professional classes. While traditional teaching and learning methods lack efficient ways to explain intuitive and clear content, AI can create that through the use of new software and hardware methods. From an AI program's point of view, classroom teaching has more scope than other learning-only methods. Thus, the emphasis is on adopting AI in the classroom as well as outside the classroom.

Not only can AI help teachers and students teach customized courses to their needs, but they can both provide feedback on overall performance. Some schools, especially those with online offerings, are using AI systems to monitor student progress and alert professors if there are problems with student performance. Such AI systems allow students to get the support they need and discover topics that can improve problems for students who struggle with the subject. However, the AI programs at these schools don't just offer advice on individual courses. Some are working to develop systems that can help students choose leaders based on areas of success and conflict. Students may not want to seek advice, but college major choices can mark an adventurous new world for future students. No matter how many AI systems we want to see, it affects the information we search for every day. Users receive results based on Google location, Amazon makes recommendations based on past purchases, Siri fulfills your needs and orders, and almost all web advertising is tailored to your interests and shopping preferences. This type of cognitive system plays a major role in how you interact with your personal and professional life and can change how you find and use information in school and education. Over the past few decades, AI-based systems have made fundamental changes that allow us to have different experiences researching and fact-finding students in the future than students today, with information and new, more integrated technologies. Teachers will always be teachers, but in the form of intelligent computer systems, new technology may change the role and what is needed. As you have already discussed, AI works like grading, helps students improve learning and is also a substitute for real-world teaching. Still, AI can adapt to many other aspects of teaching. AI systems can be designed to provide skills for students to ask questions and search for information, or as a place for potential teachers to pick up basic study material. In most cases, the role of the AI teacher shifts to that of a facilitator. Teachers will complement the lessons of AI, helping students who are helping students and also providing human interaction and hands-on experiences for students.

VIRTUAL LECTURES AND LEARNING ENVIRONMENT:

Virtual lectures and learners can even replace lecturers with robots. But, not entirely, but virtual human guides and facilitators already respond to verbal and non-verbal cues, using gesture detection technology to think, act and respond with humans. The Institute of Creative Technologies, which develops virtual environments and platforms, is also a more digital learning environment. The organization uses AI, 3-D gaming and computer animation to create realistic virtual characters and social interactions. With the rise of augmented and virtual reality and the benefits of access to the classroom for students, AI can be a huge advantage in allowing students to have more diverse learning experiences and explore and explore places they might otherwise not see. Sources can be instantly discovered based on AI, source reaction or full-range experience. Abilities like these are not things with limited space for class and time settings. AIs can show students what they want to find, finding a way to quickly bring content to the content.

AI ALLOW THE TEACHER AS LEARNING TUTOR:

The role of the teacher in the classroom will change as the role of teaching is more needed by imparting basic information to the students. A teacher motivates a teacher into a teaching or teaching role. Google Assistant, Apple Siri or Amazon Alexa, and if you can answer some of the questions in this chapter, it will be an easy task for most computer teachers, but to integrate them, we have to say a lot about the roles, a lot. Less than machinery and robots.

CONCLUSION:

Artificial intelligence is the most interesting for our technological advancement. By preparing advanced data-stored algorithms to provide detailed and customized student feedback, AI displays the most capable AI that can explain the needs of the student quickly and make appropriate assessments. It can repeat lessons learned by the students' skills and requirements, and quickly design a personalized learning plan for each student. The Virtual Education Assistant can provide AI teachers. But much more than teachers and students can be in a parental support environment, and they may have a way to

provide their information with the information needed to be successful without having students in the class. There are many possibilities for AI in the future.

REFERENCES:

1. Aaron Smith (2016), "Gig Work, Online Selling and Home Sharing," Pew Research Center, Internet & Technology.
2. Carl Benedikt Frey and Michael A. Osborne (2013), "The Future of Employment: How Susceptible Are Jobs to Computerisation?," Oxford University.
3. Chaoyang Qu, Jing Shen, Miao Cui (2004), 'Remote education system based on mobile Agent', Computer Engineering and Science, 12, 26-29 (2004).
4. Deepa SN, Aruna Devi B(2011), 'A survey on artificial intelligence approaches for medical image classification', Indian Journal of Science and Technology, Vol-4, Issue-11.
5. Ekta Nehra (2015), 'Artificial Intelligence in Modern Times', ICRISEM; YMCA, New Delhi, ISBN: 978-81-931039-4-4.
6. Juan Fang, Shujie Zhang, Ruihua Di (2005), 'Grid resource discovery and monitoring technology based on mobile Agent', Journal of Electronics, 2, 341-344 (2005)
7. Jacob Poushter (2014), "World Economic Forum Survey Identifies Top 10 Global Risks for 2014," Pew Research Center,
8. Mark Graham, Vili Lehdonvirta, Alex Wood et al. (2017), "The Risks and Rewards of Online Gig Work at the Global Margins," Oxford Internet Institute.
9. Maderer, J. (2016), 'Artificial intelligence course creates AI teaching assistant', Georgia Tech News Center.
10. Sampada C et al. (2004), 'Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Intrusion Detection Systems', Proceedings: International Conference on Information Technology: Coding and Computing ITCC 04, 2004.
11. Schleicher, A (2015), 'Schools for 21st-century learners: Strong leaders, confident teachers, innovative approaches', International summit on the teaching profession, Paris: OECD Publishing.