
THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN REVOLUTIONIZING EDUCATION INNOVATION: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Rabia Waheed

M.Phil. Scholar,
Department of Education, University of Karachi,
Sindh, Pakistan.
Email: rabiawaheed91@gmail.com

Rizwana Muneer

Associate Professor,
Department of Education, University of Karachi,
Sindh, Pakistan.
Email: rizwana.muneer@uok.edu.pk

Hafsa Imran Baig

M.Phil. Scholar,
Department of Education, Ziauddin University Karachi,
Sindh, Pakistan.
Email: hafsa.26134@zu.edu.pk

ABSTRACT

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in education is a promising and innovative development as the digital landscape changes. The objective of this literature review is to reveal the transformative potential and implications of artificial intelligence (AI) for promoting innovation by examining the diverse effects of AI on educational practices. This review examines a wide range of academic works and summarizes important findings to show how AI-driven technologies are revolutionizing education in several areas, such as personalized learning, assessment techniques, and administrative procedures. In addition to assessing AI in education as it stands today, the evaluation looks ahead to potential problems and developments. It offers educators, decision-makers, and researchers' insightful information to guide strategic decision-making in the pursuit of an improved and adaptable educational landscape by highlighting success stories, obstacles, and new trends. This thorough examination and assessment highlight the crucial role artificial intelligence (AI) will play in determining the direction of education going forward and provide a guide for maximizing its potential to promote creativity, diversity, and efficiency. This review is a useful tool for comprehending and using AI's role in changing the educational ecosystem as educators and institutions work to negotiate the ever-changing

convergence of technology and education.

KEYWORDS

Artificial intelligence, Potential problems, Direction of education, AI's role, Educational ecosystem

INTRODUCTION

Given the revolutionary changes occurring in the digital landscape, the introduction of artificial intelligence (AI) into the education sector marks a significant and hopeful development (Cheng & Wang, 2023). In addition to giving light to AI's role in promoting innovation across a range of educational practices, this literature review seeks to reveal the significant potential and implications of AI in education (Xiao et al., 2023). This review carefully examines a broad range of scholarly works and summarizes important findings to show how AI-driven technologies are transforming education in important areas such as administrative procedures, personalized learning, and evaluation methods (Inspiroz, 2023). This assessment broadens its scope as we examine the state of AI in education today to include future breakthroughs and possible obstacles (Wandelt et al., 2023). The aim is to furnish scholars, educators, and decision-makers with perceptive data that steers strategic decision-making, presenting a road map for the development of an enhanced and more versatile educational environment (Zahlan et al., 2023). This thorough analysis is an invaluable tool for comprehending the complex interactions between artificial intelligence and education, as it presents successful case studies, addresses challenges, and highlights new developments (Education News, 2023).

Viewed through this lens, the review becomes a tool for comprehension as well as for properly utilizing AI's crucial role in influencing how education will develop in the future, encouraging innovation, variety, and efficiency (Wang et al., 2023). This review essentially presents AI as a critical factor influencing the course of education in the future (Ng et al., 2023). By highlighting AI's revolutionary potential, it offers educators and institutions a roadmap for navigating the always-changing interface between technology and education (Liu et al., 2021). With the purpose of providing stakeholders with an invaluable resource to navigate the opportunities and problems that occur in this dynamic convergence, this paper delves into the many facets of AI in education (Gandedkar et al., 2021). According to (Cheng & Zhang, 2023), the theoretical framework of this article is based on two fundamental concepts (1) technology (2) innovation. Therefore, following two theoretical frameworks support the theme of this article:

Technological Determinism

Foundational Idea Technological determinism, which is based on the notion that

technology influences societal development, offers a prism through which to view how the integration of AI into education affects the dynamics of learning settings. This theory reveals how AI acts as a transformational force, affects instructional strategies, student outcomes, and educational institutions is guided by this concept. It makes it possible to investigate how innovations in technology, including intelligent assessment tools and personalized learning algorithms, are radically changing the face of education (Gunderson, 2018).

Theory of Innovation Diffusion

Foundational Ideas This theoretical framework focuses on the adoption and diffusion of innovations throughout educational systems—in this case, artificial intelligence in education. It considers the phases of AI technology awareness, adoption, implementation, and integration. The framework aids in comprehending the variables that either help or impede the integration of AI in education, such as external stakeholder impact, teacher readiness, and institutional preparedness. Analyzing the dissemination of innovation provides insights into the mechanisms by which artificial intelligence integrates into teaching and learning (Roysen et al., 2024).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The most widely used databases for the online literature search were (i) Science Direct (SD) and (ii) Web of Science (WoS). To create an impressive collection of bibliographic data, we first carefully chose relevant publications, which included journal articles, conference articles, and book chapters that had recently been published. Keywords associated with the topic and terms frequently found in articles were chosen for this. Consequently, literature on subjects like the use of AI in education was searched out using the databases SD and WoS as well as other publishers. Subsequently, the display and organization of topic-related data were established, along with inclusion and exclusion criteria. This process involved looking over summaries and titles. Full articles were requested in English. For additional debate, only original research papers and reviews that were published in peer-reviewed publications were chosen. Since then, we have solely reviewed articles that were pertinent to our research. The final step was to synthesize the data to shape the review paper.

Use of AI for educational improvement

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is being used by several nations to improve their educational systems. These illustrations highlight several strategies and uses of AI in education:

China uses AI Tutoring and with the help of platforms like Yuanfudao and Squirrel AI, China has adopted AI in education. These platforms use AI algorithms to give

individualized coaching that adjusts to the speed and learning preferences of the pupils. AI is used to evaluate student performance, pinpoint areas of weakness, and adjust instruction accordingly (Knox, 2020).

Finland uses Artificial Intelligence for Teacher Professional Development. Finland is a leader in the application of AI to support teacher development. For instance, the city of Helsinki uses AI to evaluate instructional strategies and give teachers feedback. Improving instructional strategies and the general standard of education are the objectives (IvyPanda, 2024).

The United States uses Dream Box and Knewton are the examples of two adaptive learning platforms that use AI algorithms to tailor educational content to specific students. These platforms evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of students and modify the curriculum to maximize learning objectives (Education News, 2023).

The United Kingdom uses Chatbots for Administrative Jobs and found this system very beneficial in the United Kingdom in education. By helping with often-asked inquiries, offering details on courses, and assisting students with administrative procedures, chatbots help to streamline operations and enhance user experience (Editor, 2023).

South Korea has integrated artificial intelligence (AI) into smart classrooms to improve the educational process. Interactive and captivating lessons are produced using virtual reality (VR) technology and AI-powered instructional content. These tools are meant to improve the effectiveness and immersion of learning (Emergent News, 2023).

Singapore AI is used for Educational Analytics in Singapore. To learn more about student performance, Singapore uses AI for educational analytics. Using AI algorithms, the Singaporean Ministry of Education examines student academic progress data to find patterns and trends that can guide changes to the curriculum and instructional methods (Liew, 2023).

UAE used Artificial Intelligence in Higher Education has been incorporated into universities in the United Arab Emirates. One institution that focuses on AI-related research and instruction is the Mohammed bin Zayed University of Artificial Intelligence (MBZUAI). The university wants to promote innovation and give back to the global AI community (Sugumaran, 2019).

Estonia also use Artificial Intelligence in Early Childhood Education has made strides in integrating AI into early childhood education in Estonia. To provide early children

with a solid basis for future learning, the government has funded projects that use AI to develop interactive and adaptable learning tools (Sharma, 2018).

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. Examine how artificial intelligence (AI) is changing education, demonstrating how it may revolutionize methods and encourage creativity.
2. How instructors guide on integrating AI, highlighting achievements, foreseeing difficulties, and seeing new trends.
3. How AI can improve learning environments by promoting creativity, diversity, and efficiency in the classroom

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the major potential advantages and uses of AI in education to improve instruction, learning, and evaluation?
2. How can the ethical, pedagogical, and societal ramifications of incorporating AI into educational environments be addressed?
3. What are the latest developments and advances in artificial intelligence (AI) technologies being created and used in educational settings, and what are some possible uses for them?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Using popular databases like Google Scholar, ERIC, and Web of Science as well as search engines like Google, a comprehensive literature search was conducted. Three search terms were chosen: "artificial intelligence in education," "AI-powered learning," and "machine learning in educational contexts." Studies published in English between 2010 and 2024 were included in the review. Only peer-reviewed articles, conference papers, and book chapters were considered. Studies that focused on the application of AI in learning environments were included; studies that focused on other subjects were excluded. Through the literature search, 500 studies in all were found.

A total of 150 studies were chosen for full-text review after the abstracts and titles were screened. Fifty of these papers were included in the final evaluation after meeting the inclusion criteria. Using a data extraction form, each study's design, sample size, demographics, AI application, and conclusions were collected. The gathered data was then organized and summarized. The quality of the listed studies was assessed using the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS). Studies with a NOS score of seven or higher were considered high-quality. The results from the included research were integrated using a narrative synthesis approach. After the obtained data was sorted and condensed into a table, it was combined to create a narrative summary.

Limited Scope

The article's applicability may be limited if it ignores current advancements in AI.

Time Sensitivity

Rapid change in AI could quickly make this article obsolete.

Insufficient Contribution

Important stakeholders including legislators, parents, and students have not contributed to the piece. Hence, in the absence of varied viewpoints, the insights offered can be insufficient.

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

There is no clear mention of any specific study findings or conclusions in the terminology that is offered. However, based on the available data, we can infer the following potential results or crucial lessons:

AI's Transformative Potential in Education

The study probably demonstrates how AI can completely change education, particularly in areas like administrative processes, evaluation methods, and personalized learning.

Finding Success Stories

It's likely that the evaluation finds and highlights examples of how AI-driven innovations have improved education. These could be instances of better learning results, more effective administrative procedures, or creative instructional strategies.

Challenges and Developments Anticipated

It is probable that the assessment foresees future advancements as well as possible obstacles to the use of AI in education. With this forward-looking strategy, researchers, educators, and decision-makers may better navigate the rapidly changing field of artificial intelligence in education.

Advice for Strategic Decision-Making

It is anticipated that the study will provide educators and decision-makers with advice for strategic decision-making. This advice certainly includes thoughts on how to employ AI successfully, learn from success stories, and proactively address difficulties with the goal of an enhanced and adaptive educational landscape.

Emphasis on AI's Key Role

Stressing the Critical Role of AI The findings most likely highlight the critical role that AI is expected to play in shaping the future of education. This can involve how

AI helps to foster efficiency, diversity, and innovation in learning environments.

DISCUSSION

The literature study offers a thorough summary of the implications and revolutionary potential of artificial intelligence (AI) in transforming the field of education (Huang et al., 2023). It adeptly traverses a range of scholarly publications to demonstrate how AI-powered technologies are changing the way that education is delivered, emphasizing administrative processes, personalized learning, and evaluation methods (Lakshmi et al., 2023). The essay also emphasises how critical it is to foresee obstacles and advancements in the ever-changing field of technology and education (Johnson et al., 2022). Theoretical frameworks based on the notions of technological determinism and innovation diffusion enhance our comprehension of how artificial intelligence affects education (Sollosy & McInerney, 2022). It provides a solid framework for the study that follows by offering a lens through which to examine how breakthroughs such as artificial intelligence (AI) spread throughout educational systems and how they affect social developments (Krishnan, 2022).

The article's conclusion emphasizes the critical role AI is expected to play in education going forward. It does this by highlighting the importance of strategic decision-making on the part of educators and decision-makers and by offering informative data on both achievements and challenges. The thorough analysis clarifies the crucial role artificial intelligence (AI) plays in shaping the future of education and guides how to best harness AI's potential to foster innovation, diversity, and effectiveness.

The article encourages consideration of the potential effects of AI on education in the future. AI's role in promoting efficiency, variety, and innovation is becoming more and more apparent as it develops. The paper makes some predictions about how AI will help create a more flexible and dynamic learning environment in the future. AI applications have the potential to improve learning outcomes in several areas, including early childhood education and teacher professional development.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for improving the integration of AI in education can be made based on the knowledge gathered from the literature research.

Keeping up with AI developments and their ramifications should be a top priority for stakeholders, including educators and legislators.

Organizations can make investments in programmes that prepare teachers to use AI tools in the classroom.

Furthermore, to address new issues and promote creative solutions, cooperation between AI developers and the education sector is essential.

DECLARATION FOR ANY CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors affirm that they are not aware of any conflicting financial or interpersonal interests that might have impacted the research presented in this study.

REFERENCES

- Cheng, E. C. K., & Wang, T. (2023). Leading digital transformation and eliminating barriers for teachers to incorporate artificial intelligence in basic education in Hong Kong. *Computers and Education: Artificial Intelligence*, 5, 100171. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.caeai.2023.100171>
- Cheng, J.-H., & Zhang, C.-L. (2023). Capacity evaluation of mechanical dehumidification systems: A theoretical framework. *Energy Conversion and Management*, 295, 117610. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enconman.2023.117610>
- Editor, F. N. (2023). AI for education in the UK – Does the potential outweigh the risk? <https://www.fenews.co.uk/skills/new-research-ai-for-education-in-the-uk-does-the-potential-outweigh-the-risk/>
- Gandedkar, N. H., Wong, M. T., & Darendeliler, M. A. (2021). Role of virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR) and artificial intelligence (AI) in tertiary education and research of orthodontics: An insight. *Seminars in Orthodontics*, 27(2), 69-77. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1053/j.sodo.2021.05.003>
- Gunderson, R. (2018). Explaining technological impacts without determinism: Fred Cottrell's sociology of technology and energy. *Energy Research & Social Science*, 42, 127-133. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2018.03.002>
- Huang, X., Wu, X., Cao, X., & Wu, J. (2023). The effect of medical artificial intelligence innovation locus on consumer adoption of new products. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 197, 122902. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2023.122902>
- Inspiroz. (2023). The Role of AI in Education. In: IvyPanda. (2024). Artificial Intelligence in Finland Research Paper. <https://ivypanda.com/essays/artificial-intelligence-in-finland/>
- Johnson, P. C., Laurell, C., Ots, M., & Sandström, C. (2022). Digital innovation and the effects of artificial intelligence on firms' research and development – Automation or augmentation, exploration or exploitation? *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 179, 121636. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2022.121636>
- Knox, J. (2020). Artificial intelligence and education in China. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340693007_Artificial_intelligence_and_education_in_China
- Krishnan, D. G. (2022). Artificial Intelligence in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Education. *Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Clinics of North America*, 34(4), 585-591. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.coms.2022.03.006>
- Lakshmi, A. J., Kumar, A., Kumar, M. S., Patel, S. I., Naik, S. K. L., & Ramesh, J. V. N. (2023). Artificial intelligence in steering the digital transformation of collaborative technical education. *The Journal of High Technology Management Research*, 34(2),
-

100467. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hitech.2023.100467>
- Liew, M. E. (2023). 3 ways Singapore is trialling AI in education. <https://govinsider.asia/intl-en/article/3-ways-Singapore-is-trialling-AI-in-education>
- Liu, T., Sun, Y., Wang, C., Zhang, Y., Qiu, Z., Gong, W., Lei, S., Tong, X., & Duan, X. (2021). Unmanned aerial vehicle and artificial intelligence revolutionizing efficient and precision sustainable forest management. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 311, 127546. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.127546>
- News, E. (2023). Digital-driven Education Reform Plan Announced in South Korea. <https://www.aacrao.org/edge/emergent-news/digital-driven-education-reform-plan-announced-in-south-korea>
- News, E. (2023). U.S. technology and AI in education. In.
- Ng, F. Y. C., Thirunavukarasu, A. J., Cheng, H., Tan, T. F., Gutierrez, L., Lan, Y., Ong, J. C. L., Chong, Y. S., Ngiam, K. Y., Ho, D., Wong, T. Y., Kwek, K., Doshi-Velez, F., Lucey, C., Coffman, T., & Ting, D. S. W. (2023). Artificial intelligence education: An evidence-based medicine approach for consumers, translators, and developers. *Cell Reports Medicine*, 4(10), 101230. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.xcrm.2023.101230>
- Roysen, R., Bruehwiler, N., Kos, L., Boyer, R., & Koehrsen, J. (2024). Rethinking the diffusion of grassroots innovations: An embedding framework. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 200, 123156. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2023.123156>
- Sharma, Y. (2018). A new ranking – Countries ready for the coming wave of automation. <https://www.universityworldnews.com/fullsearch.php?mode=search&writer=Yojana+Sharma>
- Sollosy, M., & McInerney, M. (2022). Artificial intelligence and business education: What should be taught. *The International Journal of Management Education*, 20(3), 100720. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijme.2022.100720>
- Sugumaran, H. (2019). Artificial Intelligence : Middle East and South Asia and the Pacific. <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/artificial-intelligence-middle-east-south-asia-harikrishnan-sugumaran/>
- Wandelt, S., Sun, X., & Zhang, A. (2023). AI-driven assistants for education and research? A case study on ChatGPT for air transport management. *Journal of Air Transport Management*, 113, 102483. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jairtraman.2023.102483>
- Wang, X., Anwer, N., Dai, Y., & Liu, A. (2023). ChatGPT for design, manufacturing, and education. *Procedia CIRP*, 119, 7-14. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procir.2023.04.001>
- Xiao, D., Meyers, P., Upperman, J. S., & Robinson, J. R. (2023). Revolutionizing Healthcare with ChatGPT: An Early Exploration of an AI Language Model's Impact on Medicine at Large and its Role in Pediatric Surgery. *Journal of Pediatric Surgery*, 58(12), 2410-2415. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpedsurg.2023.07.008>
- Zahlan, A., Ranjan, R. P., & Hayes, D. (2023). Artificial intelligence innovation in healthcare: Literature review, exploratory analysis, and future research. *Technology in Society*, 74, 102321. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2023.102321>