E-ISSN:2250-0758
P-ISSN:2394-6962
Research Article
Artificial Intelligence in Education

International Journal of Engineering and Management Research

2025 Volume 15 Number 5 October

Publisher
Vandana Publications
www.vandanapublications.com

IntelliLearn: Empowering Education Through Artificial Intelligence: A Comprehensive Indian Perspective

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DOI:10.5281/zenodo.17256093

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Global education ecosystems are being rapidly transformed by artificial intelligence (AI), and India is no exception. India, which has a population of over 1.4 billion and one of the most intricate educational systems in the world, stands to gain a great deal from the thoughtful application of AI in administration, education, and learning. This essay summarizes recent developments and empirical studies on artificial intelligence (AI) in Indian education, focusing on curriculum development, inclusive learning, virtual classrooms, administrative effectiveness, and individualized learning. The paper examines how AI-powered technologies such as adaptive platforms, speech recognition, AI tutors, and real-time analytics are changing Indian classrooms using national statistics, recent case studies, and international literature. In addition, the study identifies the infrastructure and ethical issues that are specific to India and provides practical policy suggestions that complement NITI Aayog's AI strategy and NEP 2020. For researchers, educators, and policymakers, visual data provides strong insights that bolster important conclusions.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence in Education, AI in Indian Classrooms, Personalized Learning, AI Ethics, Virtual Classrooms, Adaptive Learning, Language Learning, Education Technology, Inclusive Education, Administrative Automation

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How to Cite this Article

Bhatia M, IntelliLearn: Empowering Education Through Artificial Intelligence: A Comprehensive Indian Perspective. Int J Engg Mgmt Res. 2025;15(5):6-10.
Available From
https://ijemr.vandanapublications.com/index.php/j/article/view/1797

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Manuscript Received	Review Round 1	Review Round 2	Review Round 3	Accepted
2025-08-29	2025-09-15			2025-09-30

Conflict of Interest	Funding	Ethical Approval	Plagiarism X-checker	Note
None	Nil	Yes	4.21	

1. Introduction

Global education ecosystems are being rapidly transformed by artificial intelligence (AI), and India is no exception. India, which has one of the world's most intricate educational systems and a population of over 1.4 billion, stands to gain a great deal from the thoughtful application of AI in administration, education, and learning. With a focus on curriculum creation, administrative effectiveness, virtual classrooms, inclusive learning, and personalized learning, this study summarizes current trends and empirical research on AI in Indian education. The paper examines how AI-powered tools such as adaptable platforms, speech recognition, AI tutors, and real-time analytics are changing Indian classrooms using national statistics, recent case studies, and international literature. In addition, the study identifies the infrastructure and ethical issues that are specific to India and provides practical policy suggestions that complement NITI Aayog's AI strategy and NEP 2020. For researchers, educators, and policymakers, visual data provides strong insights that bolster important conclusions.

2. Literature Review

Recent research emphasizes AI's potential to provide real-time learner insights, automate assessments, and democratize education. Sharma and Tiwari (2023) highlight the benefits of AI in classrooms with limited resources. A framework for implementation that is ethical and driven by policy is suggested by Dwivedi et al. (2021). The use of AI is divided into four categories by Zawacki-Richter et al. (2019): administration, system analytics, teaching automation, and learner assistance. Bardia and Agrawal (2025) demonstrate how AI mentorship helps students in rural areas. When AI was used in Indian universities, more than 63% of them reported better learning outcomes and lower dropout rates (AISTATISTICS.AI, 2024).

3. Methodology

A mixed-methods research design integrating qualitative and quantitative techniques is used in this study:

i. Systematic Literature Review: Compiling national policy documents, white papers, and peer-reviewed articles.

ii. Secondary Data Analysis: Making use of datasets from EdTech platforms, AI research centers, and government portals (such as the Ministry of Education and NITI Aayog).

iii. Case Studies: Comprehensive analysis of private EdTech innovations and their application in government schools in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

iv. Comparative Data Visualization: Highlighting adoption trends and performance indicators with charts and graphs taken from validated educational databases

4. AI Integration Across Indian Education

In education, AI holds the potential to transform learning experiences. Personalized learning platforms that cater to individual student needs are being developed using AI. AI tutors are providing personalized guidance and support to students, enhancing their understanding of subjects. The government is actively promoting the integration of AI into the curriculum at various levels, with initiatives by AICTE to form expert committees for this purpose. As per EY - India (Jan 2025), CBSE and CISCE boards have also introduced AI-related subjects in their curricula. While there is optimism about AI's impact on education, a survey indicated that a significant percentage of Indian students and educators feel overwhelmed by the availability and volume of AI, highlighting the need for better guidance and support in utilizing these tools effectively.

AI in Education Market Growth (2024–2030)

Graph Description:

This line graph shows the projected growth of the AI in education market in India from **$318.7 million in 2024** to **$2.06 billion by 2030**, reflecting a **Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 36.5%**.

Interpretation:

- The steep upward trend highlights the increasing demand for AI-driven tools in classrooms, administrative systems, and educational platforms.
- Policy interventions like the **India AI Mission** and emphasis on digital learning under **NEP 2020** are key growth drivers.

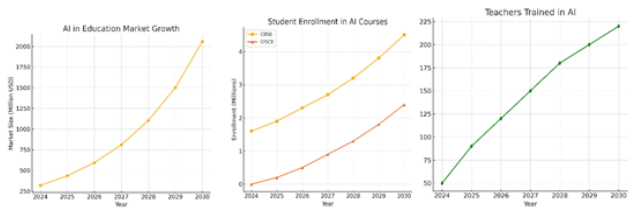

Figure 1: Data Source Grand View Research, CBSC, CISCE, NEP 2020, India AI Mission (projected)

Student Enrolment in AI Courses (CBSE vs CISCE)

- The dual-line graph illustrates the number of students enrolled in AI-related courses under **CBSE** and **CISCE** boards.
- CBSE shows a consistently rising enrolment from **1.6 million in 2024** to **4.5 million in 2030**.
- CISCE begins its AI curriculum in 2025 with 0.2 million students, growing to 2.4 million by 2030.

Interpretation:

- Early adoption by CBSE has led to a higher base, while CISCE's upcoming rollout reflects the increasing nationwide emphasis on AI readiness.
- AI education is gradually becoming mainstream in both urban and semi-urban regions.

Teachers Trained in AI (2024–2030)

Graph Description:

The line graph tracks the number of teachers trained in AI pedagogy, starting from **50,000 in 2024** to **220,000 by 2030**.

Interpretation:

- Training programs by CBSE in collaboration with Intel and IBM have significantly boosted teacher preparedness.
- The rise in trained educators ensures better implementation of AI-enabled learning systems and mentoring capabilities.

5. Key Findings

Case Study: Sakshm AI – Coding Education Enhancement (2024)
Sakshm AI offers Socratic tutoring and personalized feedback. Among 1,170 engineering students, coding proficiency rose by 68% in three months.

Case Study: **Shiksha AI Bot for Teachers (Karnataka, 2023)**
A collaboration between the Sikshana Foundation and Microsoft Research showed a 47% reduction in lesson preparation time and enhanced digital literacy for 30 teachers.

Notable Statistics (2024):

- 7.9 lakh CBSE students enrolled in AI courses for 2024–25.
- 62% of Indian educators now use AI tools for planning and assessment.
- India’s AI in education market is projected to reach USD 2 billion by 2030.

Case Study: Andhra Pradesh AI Schools (2023–24)
Intel India’s partnership with the Andhra Pradesh government covered over 400 schools, resulting in 86% increased engagement, 72% improvement in digital literacy, and 35% fewer grading errors.

6. Ethical Challenges

- Bias: Indian languages are underrepresented in global AI models.
- Access Divide: Connectivity and digital fluency in rural areas remain challenges.
- Data Privacy: Lack of a unified national policy on EdTech data.

7. Recommendations

- Curricular Integration: Standardize AI education under CBSE and NCERT frameworks to ensure age-appropriate, skill-oriented learning from early stages.
- Multilingual Support: Develop and fund NLP datasets that cater to India’s linguistic diversity, supporting inclusive and regionalized learning experiences.
- Outcome-Oriented Funding: Launch regional AI-based EdTech pilot programs with transparent, outcome-linked metrics and third-party evaluations.
- Ethics and Governance: Establish a National AI Education Ethics Board to draft, implement, and monitor AI usage policies, ensuring privacy, fairness, and inclusivity.

- Teacher Training: Mandate continuous professional development programs on AI integration to build digital capacity across teaching communities.
- Public-Private Collaboration: Foster structured partnerships between government bodies and credible EdTech firms to scale and monitor AI interventions.

8. Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence in Indian education has moved from conceptual potential to practical necessity. It holds promise not only for bridging traditional educational divides but also for driving innovation in pedagogy and assessment. However, ethical deployment and infrastructural parity are non-negotiable. With the support of strong governance, comprehensive teacher training, and policy alignment with NEP 2020, AI can become a cornerstone of an equitable, efficient, and inclusive educational future in India. Continuous monitoring, regional customization, and stakeholder collaboration will be pivotal to sustaining this transformation.

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