

## AI-Powered Adaptive Learning System for Primary Students in Qatar

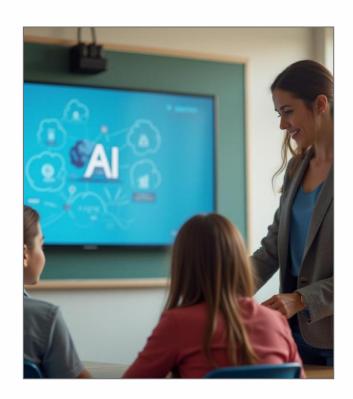
Linking Attendance Data to Personalized Lesson Summaries and Remedial Plans

MSc in Artificial Intelligence, University of Essex July 2025









This presentation addresses the challenges of learning continuity and remedial planning in Qatar's primary schools. It emphasizes the importance of attendance-linked learning support along with a proposed AI solution aimed at enhancing student outcomes and supporting educators effectively.



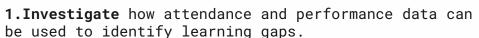
"How can artificial intelligence be applied in Qatari primary schools to support personalised academic interventions by analysing student attendance and performance data?"



This question addresses the integration of AI witah real-time data to support differentiated instruction and improve learning outcomes.



## **Objectives**



- **2.Design and develop** an AI-driven system that generates lesson summaries and remedial content.
- **3.Implement** natural language generation to create age-appropriate materials (e.g., summaries, quizzes).
- **4.Evaluate** the system's usability and impact on educational support.
- **5.Ensure** the system complies with ethical standards in student data usage.



To develop and evaluate an AI-powered adaptive learning system that automatically analyses attendance and performance data to generate personalised summaries and remedial plans for primary school students in Qatar.



# 1. AI-Driven Adaptive Learning ☐ ☒ X in Education

AI is revolutionizing how content is tailored to individual learners, especially in K-12 settings. Source:

Du Plooy et al. (2024) - ITS improves student motivation and personalisation Komolafe et al. (2025) - Adaptive learning

enhances retention for students with different pace and needs







### 2. Attendance Data & Learning Gaps



•Attendance data is a strong predictor of performance, but is often underused in real-time intervention.

Source:

- •Measuring the Credibility of Student Attendance Data
- Questions data accuracy and encourages triangulation
- •Class Attendance & Peer Similarity Study Finds strong correlation between attendance and academic success







# 3. Ethical and Practical Challenges - $\square$ $\times$ in AI for Education

•Ethical design is essential in AI systems that handle sensitive student data.

#### Source:

- Transparency Framework for AI in Education -Emphasizes explainability, student rights
- •Navigating the Ethical Terrain of AI in Education Reviews challenges in fairness, bias, and trust









- •Problem-Solving Orientation: Ideal for developing an artefact addressing a real-world educational challenge.
- •Structured Iteration: Supports  $design \rightarrow build \rightarrow test \rightarrow refine lifecycle.$
- •Evaluation Built-In: Encourages early testing of usability and educational value.

Compared to alternatives:

- •Case Study: not suitable for artefact development
- •Experimental Design: premature without a working system





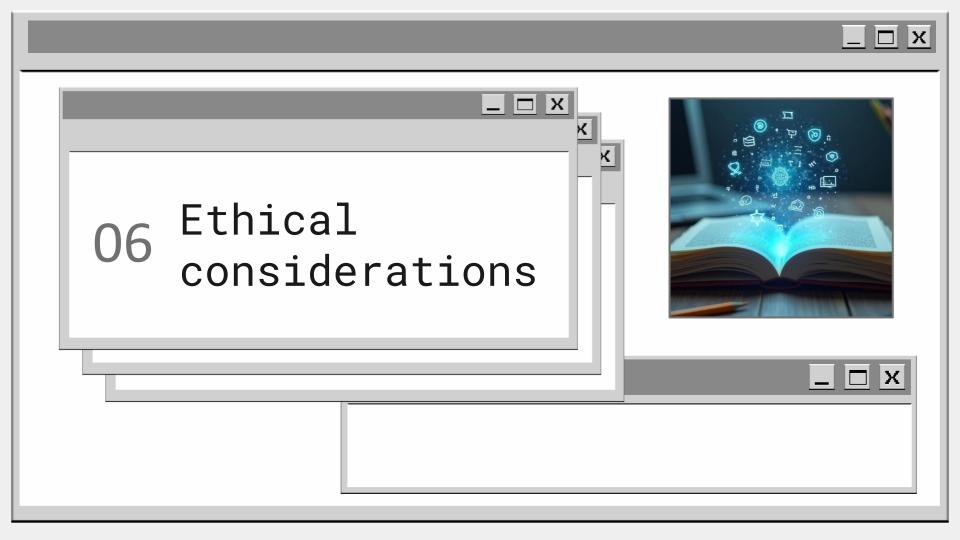


Approach: Design Science Research (DSR)

DSR is selected to design, build, and evaluate a **practical artefact**: an AI-powered adaptive system that provides personalised support based on attendance and performance data.

#### Research Phases

- 1.Problem Identification (based on attendance/remediation gaps)
- 2.Requirements Gathering (literature + stakeholder feedback)
- 3.System Design & Development
- 4.Prototype Evaluation (usability + impact)
- 5.Refinement based on findings



### Ethical considerations



- 1. Data Privacy and Consent
- •Student data will be anonymized and stored securely.
- •No real student data will be used without institutional approval.
- •System will follow GDPRaligned practices and Qatar's data protection guidelines.

- 2. Algorithmic Bias & Fairness
- •Risk: AI may unintentionally favour certain student profiles.
- •Mitigation:
  - •Use diverse sample data
  - Implement fairness constraints

- 3. Educational Appropriateness & Age-Sensitivity
- •All content generated will be age-appropriate and curriculum-aligned.
- •Teacher oversight will be required before content is deployed.

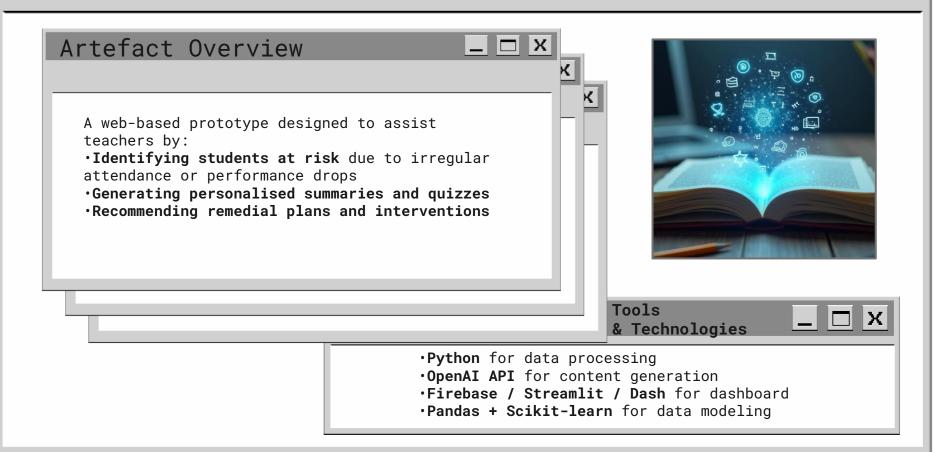
#### 4. Risk of Over-Reliance on AI

- •Risk: Teachers may rely too heavily on automated suggestions.
- •Strategy:
  - Position AI as a support tool, not a decision-maker
  - Include disclaimers and manual override options

#### 5. Ethical Approval Plan

- •Full ethical approval will be sought via [University of Essex Ethics Committee] before prototype testing.
- •Consent forms and risk mitigation plans will be included.





## Description of artefact



#### **Key Components**

- 1.Data Input Module
  - Student attendance and performance (grades/quiz scores)
- 2.Learning Gap Detection Engine
  - •Applies AI (e.g., decision trees or regression) to detect at-risk students
- 3.Content Generator
  - •Uses Generative AI (GPT-based) to create:
    - Short lesson summaries
    - Practice quizzes
    - Simple explanations for missed concepts
- 4. Teacher Dashboard
  - •Displays student risk levels, summaries, and recommended actions
  - ·Allows teacher review, approval, or editing
- 5. Remedial Plan Builder
  - Suggests targeted follow-ups (worksheets, videos, tasks)



## Project Phases

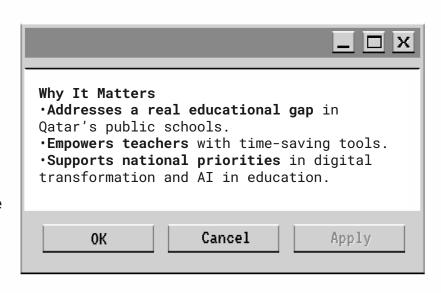


Phase	Weeks	Activities
1. Literature Review & Planning	Weeks 1–2	Finalize sources, structure review, define artefact features
2. System Design & Tools Setup	Weeks 3–4	Select tools (e.g., OpenAl, Firebase), draft architecture, build interface
3. Artefact Development	Weeks 5–7	Code modules: data input, AI engine, content generation, dashboard
4. Usability Testing & Evaluation	Weeks 8–9	Simulated testing with synthetic data, apply SUS or feedback method
5. Refinement & Documentation	Weeks 10–11	Fix issues, improve UX, write documentation and reflections
6. Final Submission Preparation	Week 12	Finalise slides, report, code packaging, and portfolio



#### Summary

- •This project proposes an AI-powered adaptive learning system to support students in Qatar's primary schools.
- •It links attendance and performance data to generate personalised summaries and remedial content.
- •The methodology is grounded in **Design Science Research**, with a clear development and evaluation plan.
- •Ethical and educational considerations are fully embedded in the design.



## 10 References



- •Chen, X., Xie, H., Cheng, S. and Hwang, G.J., 2023. *Adaptive learning using artificial intelligence in e-learning environments*. Educational Technology & Society, 26(1), pp.45–58.
- •Cheng, Y. and Wang, S., 2023. *A transparency index framework for AI in education*. Journal of Educational Technology Development and Exchange, 16(2), pp.1–18.
- •Finelli, C.J., Holsapple, M.A., Ra, E., Bielby, R.M. and Sutkus, J.A., 2022. *Class attendance, peer similarity, and academic performance in a large field study*. Journal of Engineering Education, 111(3), pp.633–651.
- •Holmes, W., Bialik, M. and Fadel, C., 2023. *The ethics of artificial intelligence in education*. Boston: Center for Curriculum Redesign.
- •Karahoca, D. and Karahoca, A., 2023. *Al-enabled adaptive learning systems: A systematic mapping of the literature*. Computers & Education: Artificial Intelligence, 4, p.100128.
- •Kaya, T. and Akbulut, Y., 2023. *Measuring the credibility of student attendance data in higher education for data mining applications*. Computers & Education, 195, p.104675.
- •Peffers, K., Rothenberger, M. and Kuechler, B., 2018. *Design science research in information systems*. In: Proceedings of the International Conference on Design Science Research in Information Systems and Technology (DESRIST). pp.1–10.
- •Selwyn, N. and Jandrić, P., 2023. *Navigating the ethical terrain of AI in education: A systematic review*. British Journal of Educational Technology, 54(1), pp.54–70.
- •Williamson, B. and Eynon, R., 2023. *Ethics of artificial intelligence in education: Student privacy and data protection*. Learning, Media and Technology, 48(1), pp.1–15.
- •Zawacki-Richter, O., Marín, V.I., Bond, M. and Gouverneur, F., 2022. A systematic review of AI-driven intelligent tutoring systems (ITS) in K–12 education. International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education, 19(1), p.25.