

# Studying existing research papers on students using AI for their studies

## 1. Benefits of AI in Education

**Personalized Learning:** AI tools, such as chatbots and adaptive learning platforms, provide tailored learning experiences by analyzing individual student needs and preferences (Rehman, Ismail, Hossen, & Hossain, 2025; Stohr, Ou, & Malmström, 2024). For example, AI chatbots like ChatGPT assist in self-study, answering questions, and facilitating group discussions (Stohr, Ou, & Malmström, 2024).

**Enhanced Learning Autonomy:** AI-powered apps help learner autonomy, particularly in vocabulary learning, by enabling students to take control of their learning processes (Mahendra, Nurkamilah, & Sari, 2023).

**Support for Educators:** AI tools assist teachers by automating administrative tasks, providing real-time analytics, and supporting instructional design (Holstein, McLaren, & Aleven, 2017; Jin, Im, Roll, & Seo, 2023).

**Improved Accessibility:** AI-enabled mobile learning apps offer accessible platforms for students, including those with disabilities, by providing personalized support and adaptive features (Rahman, Hossain, Ismail, Hossen, & Sultana, 2025).

**Language Learning:** AI-powered applications, such as those with speech evaluation mechanisms, have shown positive impacts on English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learning (Alsanousi, Abdulmohsen, & Do, 2023).

## 2. Challenges and Limitations

**Ethical Concerns:** Issues such as plagiarism, academic integrity, and over-reliance on AI tools are significant concerns. For instance, ChatGPT's ability to mimic student work raises questions about cheating and the purpose of education (Stohr, Ou, & Malmström, 2024).

**Bias and Reliability:** AI systems may perpetuate biases present in their training data and occasionally produce incorrect or misleading information (Stohr, Ou, & Malmström, 2024).

**Technological Barriers:** Students face challenges related to technological literacy, simplicity of AI tools, and equitable access to technology (Alsanousi, Abdulmohsen, & Do, 2023; Rahman, Hossain, Ismail, Hossen, & Sultana, 2025).

**Emotional Intelligence:** AI chatbots lack emotional intelligence, which limits their ability to fully engage with students on a human level (Rahman, Hossain, Ismail, Hossen, & Sultana, 2025).

### 3. Student Perceptions and Adoption

**Positive Attitudes:** Many students view AI tools as effective for improving learning efficiency and academic performance. For example, ChatGPT is widely used and appreciated for its user-friendly interface and versatility (Stohr, Ou, & Malmström, 2024).

**Concerns About Future Impact:** Despite positive attitudes, students' express concerns about the long-term implications of AI on education, including its potential to disrupt traditional learning methods (Stohr, Ou, & Malmström, 2024).

**Influence of Demographics:** Gender, academic level, and field of study significantly influence students' attitudes and adoption of AI tools. For instance, engineering students are more optimistic about AI, while humanities and medical students are more skeptical (Stohr, Ou, & Malmström, 2024).

**Role of Social Norms:** Peer and institutional support play a critical role in encouraging students to adopt AI tools (Rahman, Hossain, Ismail, Hossen, & Sultana, 2025).

### 4. Usability and Design Considerations

**User Experience:** Usability issues, such as interface design and functionality, impact the effectiveness and satisfaction of AI-enabled learning apps. User reviews highlight the need for improvements in these areas (Alsanousi, Abdulmohsen, & Do, 2023).

**Proactive Features:** Students prefer AI tools that are proactive and adaptable to their needs, emphasizing the importance of real-time feedback and personalized support (Rahman, Hossain, Ismail, Hossen, & Sultana, 2025).

### 5. Recommendations for Implementation

**Ethical Guidelines:** Institutions should establish clear policies on the ethical use of AI in education to address concerns about academic integrity and data privacy (Rahman, Hossain, Ismail, Hossen, & Sultana, 2025; Stohr, Ou, & Malmström, 2024).

**Teacher Training:** Professional development programs are essential to help educators integrate AI tools effectively into their teaching practices (Lai, 2021).

**Student Support:** Providing workshops on digital literacy and AI usage can enhance students' comfort and trust in these technologies (Rahman, Hossain, Ismail, Hossen, & Sultana, 2025).

## Conclusion

AI has the potential to transform education by enhancing personalization, accessibility, and efficiency. However, its integration must address ethical, technological, and usability challenges to ensure equitable and effective learning outcomes.

## Bibliography

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