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Research Article

Satisfaction Of User Towards AI Tools In Education Institutions With Reference To Tamil Nadu

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ABSTRACT

The use of man-made consciousness science advocacy units in producer courses has advanced the quick improvement of creator training. Be that as it may, there exist not many hypothetical and experimental examinations on the utilization of man-made brainpower science advocacy units in creator schooling. The hypothesis of student fulfillment can be utilized to clear up student inspiration and results with respect for support in creator training utilizing the man-made reasoning suite. Subsequently, making the most of the open door the Zhejiang Activity Plan for Advancing the Improvement of New Age Computerized reasoning has given, this concentrate originally led semi-organized interviews in light of the consequences of a writing audit and a poll review and afterward performed Pearson connection examination and relapse investigation utilizing SPSS 24.0 to investigate the impacting elements of understudies' fulfillment with the utilization of man-made consciousness science promotion units in training. The accompanying outcomes were acquired. (1) The matched t - test between user assumption and fulfillment isn't critical. (2) The utilization of a great man-made brainpower science suite in the homeroom will emphatically influence students' fulfillment. Thusly, this study suggests zeroing in on suite quality, further developing human-PC connection, embracing an understudy focused methodology, and targeting working on the reasonableness of the educational program.

Keywords: AI Tools, Education Institutions, training utilizing and satisfaction

Introduction

Innovation is changing training with new educating and learning draws near. Online stages, computerized papers, and different assets have changed training. This review looks at Education institution employees' perspectives on utilizing e-learning devices for the two-credit course 'Understanding Disciplines and School Subjects' to fill a hole in the writing. Objective: This review analyzes Education institution workforce sees on e-learning apparatuses in 'Understanding Disciplines and School Subjects.' The design is to get conclusions on innovation in training. The review has numerous ramifications. Innovation altogether affects tutoring. The report features how online stages and computerized assets have changed schooling conveyance and gathering. The reason for this exploration is to comprehend the perspectives held by Education institution on using e-learning advances inside the system of the particular course named "Understanding Disciplines and School Subjects." The basic role is to gather information individuals about their viewpoints on the subject of integrating innovation into the study hall. Significance: This exploration is fundamental because of multiple factors, including the accompanying: Effect on Training: It recognizes the progressive effect that innovation has had on the schooling system. The examination recognizes that the conveyance and gathering of schooling have been impressively modified because of the expansion of online stages and advanced assets. Filling a hole in the examination as of now exists.

Review of Literature

Computer based intelligence is an interdisciplinary subject that mimics human capacities and astute way of behaving (Luckin et al., 2016). Zhong (2017) stated that computer based intelligence progressions will drive advancement in and the improvement of human science and innovation, the economy, society, culture, the military, and different fields. Yan et al. (2017) noticed that the impact of artificial intelligence innovation on human culture is turning out to be progressively significant and broad and that it is giving numerous new advancement valuable open doors in agribusiness, clinical treatment, schooling, energy, public guard, and a few different fields. Yu (2018) offered the view that man-made intelligence is changing our social creation and ways of life. Given the quick improvement that portrays our times, computer based intelligence innovation's impact on all parts of society is for sure turning out to be progressively significant, and the field of instruction is a significant artificial intelligence application region (Duncan-Howell, 2010).

The producer development is hypothetically established in Piaget (1964); Dewey (1974), and Montessori (1976); (Martinez and Stager, 2013). With the producer development clearing the world, creator training has collected a lot of consideration, and nations all around the globe have carried out instructive changes with regards to the times. Creator training is a method for drawing in understudies to science, innovation, designing, and math (STEM) courses and developing their imaginative reasoning. Producer instructing normally utilizes instructive guides like 3D printing programming and 3D printers. In the midst of the Web In addition to period, the mix of creator training and data innovation has slowly developed. Delegate of arising innovations, the use of the artificial intelligence science advancement suite to instructing has become one of the examination focal points of the producer training.

Objective of study

1. To examine the satisfaction of AI tool user in education institution in Tamil Nadu
2. To analysis the expectation of AI tool user in education institution in Tamil Nadu

Analysis and Interpretation

Result and Discussions

Table.1 Demographic Variables of the Learners

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	**459**	69
Female	207	31
Place of Origin		
Urban	162	24
Semi Urban	148	22
Rural	**356**	53
Age		
Below 20 years	78	12
21-30 years	**357**	**54**
31-40 years	110	17
Above 41 years	121	18
Education level		
SSLC	65	10
HSC	101	15
Degree	**209**	**31**
Professional Course	235	35
Other	56	8
Total	**666**	**100.00**

(Source: Primary data)

The above table shows that the total gender of the User 666, out of that only 459 of the User are male category and 207 of the tourists are female category. Maximum of the User 54 percent are belonging to the age group of 21-30 years. Educational qualification of the tourists shows that 31 per cent of the User was belonging to degree level qualification. Majority of 53 percent of User education institution of origin is belonging to rural area.

Levels of Satisfaction about use of AI tools in Education Institutions

Hypothesis:

H_0: There is no significant relationship between Levels of Satisfaction about use of AI tools in Education Institutions.

H_1: There is significant relationship between Levels of Satisfaction about use of AI tools in Education Institutions.

Table: 2 Levels of Satisfaction about use of AI tools in Education Institutions

AI Tools	Mean	Std. Deviation	t value	p value
Cognii	3.73	1.11	14.66	<0.001**
Summarize.tech	3.60	1.06	12.38	<0.001**
QuillBot	3.50	0.99	10.45	<0.001**
Quizlet	3.37	1.11	6.25	<0.001**
Wolfram|Alpha	3.45	1.16	8.16	<0.001**
Curipod	3.51	0.95	11.31	<0.001**
ClassPoint AI	3.34	0.91	7.08	<0.001**
Geleza	3.47	1.42	6.97	0.07
Yippity	3.43	1.05	8.21	<0.001**
Khan Academy- Khanmigo	3.34	1.11	5.77	<0.001**

** denoted significant at 1%

The testing of the hypothesis reveals that the null hypothesis is rejected at one percent level for all the variables used to measure the satisfaction level of the user about the AI tools in Education Institution. The p-values of the variables indicate that the tourists are very much satisfied with use of AI tools in Education Institutions. The p-values of the tested variables are highly significant and null hypothesis of the test is rejected. The testing of the hypothesis reflects that the users are satisfied with above said variables which reveal the satisfaction level of the education in the instiution expect one variable that Geleza Al tools.

Expectation and Satisfaction on use of AI tools in Education Institutions

Hypothesis:

H_0: There is no significant difference between Expectation and Satisfaction on use of AI tools in Education Institution.

H_1: There is significant difference between Expectation and Satisfaction on use of AI tools in Education Institution.

Table:3 Expectation and Satisfaction on use of AI tools in Education Institution

Particulars		Mean	Std. Deviation	Correlation	t value	p value
Cognii	Expectation	3.24	1.18	0.179	-9.55	<0.001**
	Satisfaction	3.74	0.90			
Summarize.tech	Expectation	3.16	1.11	0.186	-6.04	<0.001**
	Satisfaction	3.48	1.02			
QuillBot	Expectation	3.46	1.13	0.382	-2.44	<0.001**
	Satisfaction	3.58	1.01			
Quizlet	Expectation	3.14	1.14	0.024	-7.46	0.543
	Satisfaction	3.60	1.13			
Wolfram|Alpha	Expectation	3.26	1.17	0.394	3.23	<0.001**
	Satisfaction	3.10	1.14			
Curipod	Expectation	3.60	1.20	0.540	-1.89	<0.001**
	Satisfaction	3.68	1.04			
ClassPoint AI	Expectation	3.49	1.15	0.104	2.01	<0.007**
	Satisfaction	3.37	1.08			
Geleza	Expectation	3.39	1.07	0.123	2.29	<0.001**
	Satisfaction	3.26	1.16			
Yippity	Expectation	3.35	1.05	0.284	2.43	<0.001**
	Satisfaction	3.23	1.17			
Khan Academy- Khanmigo	Expectation	3.46	1.03	0.097	2.20	0.210
	Satisfaction	3.34	1.05			

** denoted that significant at 1%

* denoted that Significant at 5%

The testing of the hypothesis in relation with the expectation and satisfaction levels of the user in AI tools in Education Institution reveals that the hypothesis is highly significant at one percent level. The p-value of less than 0.001 in nine variables reveal that the null hypothesis is rejected. The expectation level of the education with regards to Cognii (<0.001), Summarize.tech (<0.001), QuillBot (<0.001), Wolfram|Alpha (<0.001), Curipod (<0.001), ClassPoint AI (<0.007), Geleza (<0.001), Yippity (<0.001). The entire above mentioned Al tools are statistically significant at one percent level.

The p-value of the variable of the Quizlet and Khan Academy- Khanmigo of the users has been greater than 0.543 and 0.210 which signifies that the null hypothesis is accepted and hypothesis is statistically insignificant. Therefore it can be concluded that the expectation level of the user with regards to the Quizlet and Khan Academy- Khanmigo is not satisfied with the infrastructure of traffic signals.

Conclusion

The outcomes unequivocally suggest that the kind of e-learning stage is pivotal in deciding how understudies view e-learning. Understudies' impression of the convenience and ease of use of Al apparatuses individual learning conditions are fundamentally influenced. To meet the extraordinary requirements of their understudies, Tamil Nadu Training Foundations ought to put resources into making and executing Al instruments individual learning conditions. This might expand understudies' fulfillment levels and, thus, their longing to utilize Al apparatuses learning. Understudy fulfillment is straightforwardly connected with Al instruments and Training Establishment. The meaning of guaranteeing that e-learning stages are significant and easy to use is featured by the way that Al instruments impacts Foundation. Understudies' fulfillment, utilizing these stages can be in every way improved by smoothing out the client Al apparatuses in Schooling Organization, and guaranteeing the framework works appropriately.

The review underscores that individual attributes like self-viability, individual creativity, and availability for independent e-learning are pivotal in deciding understudies' goals to utilize e-learning. Tamil Nadu Training Establishments ought to consider executing drives and projects to build understudies' preparation for Al apparatuses. However private ingenuity well influences the aim to utilize e-learning, its connection with fulfillment has an irrelevant effect, which is intriguing to note. Thusly, while development can be empowered, the fulfillment goal relationship may just some of the time be reinforced. Schooling Foundations should look past basic fulfillment, because as shown in Table 2, it doesn't fundamentally anticipate the goal to utilize e-learning. Understanding other basic variables or potential deterrents that could obstruct understudies' expectations ought to be given need. Also, taking into account the directing impacts, consolidating individual characteristics with fulfillment affects aims. Consequently, the accentuation ought to be on improving the basic components of the e-learning stage and framework while upgrading understudies' e-learning limits.

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