

Global Journal of Engineering and Technology Advances

eISSN: 2582-5003 Cross Ref DOI: 10.30574/gjeta Journal homepage: https://gjeta.com/



(RESEARCH ARTICLE)

Check for updates

Machine learning for the creation of intelligent educational content

Abdelmounaim AZINDA ^{1,*} and Mohamed Khaldi ²

¹ laboratory of sciences and techniques and medical sciences, Abdelmalek Essaadi University, Tetouan, Morocco. ² Laboratory of Information Technologies and System Modeling, Faculty of Science, Tetouan, Morocco.

Global Journal of Engineering and Technology Advances, 2025, 22(01), 017-020

Publication history: Received on 25 November 2024; revised on 04 January 2025; accepted on 06 January 2025

Article DOI: https://doi.org/10.30574/gjeta.2025.22.1.0250

Abstract

The article explores how machine learning can revolutionize the creation of educational content by making it smart and personalized. Traditional teaching methods, often uniform, struggle to meet the diverse needs of learners, which limits their effectiveness. With machine learning, it becomes possible to generate varied and tailored content, such as texts, videos, quizzes, or simulations, while personalizing the paths according to individual learning styles and paces. The goal is to improve engagement and performance by providing learners with interactive resources that meet their specific needs. To achieve this, the study proposes a structured methodology that includes an analysis of current gaps, the development of a theoretical framework based on pedagogical concepts such as constructivism, and the use of advanced algorithms (NLP, supervised learning, clustering) [1][2]. A prototype will be developed using open-source frameworks, followed by experiments to validate the hypotheses that these tools increase engagement and the quality of learning [3]. Expected contributions include theoretical advancements and the creation of a functional tool, paving the way for a more interactive, inclusive education tailored to multilingual and multicultural contexts. The study aims to transform educational practices by combining technology and pedagogy for a richer and more effective experience.

Keywords: Machine learning; Intelligent educational content; Personalized learning; Natural language processing; Adaptive learning systems

1. Introduction

Education is a crucial foundation for both individual and societal advancement, significantly contributing to the development of knowledge, competencies, and ethical principles [4][5]. Nevertheless, conventional pedagogical techniques frequently prove inadequate, as their standardized nature may not effectively address the diverse requirements of students. In an increasingly diverse and digital world, this lack of adaptability leads to significant disparities in the quality and effectiveness of learning, particularly for those with varying styles or paces of learning.

The advent of artificial intelligence (AI), particularly through machine learning, is ushering in a quiet revolution within the educational sector. These technologies enable the analysis of vast and complex data sets to deliver personalized solutions tailored to individual needs [6]. Specifically, machine learning has the potential to automatically generate customized educational content, identify learners' gaps, and design bespoke learning pathways [7]. Such innovations challenge the limitations of traditional approaches, fostering an environment where education is not only more accessible but also interactive and engaging.

Despite advancements in the application of artificial intelligence within the educational sector, numerous challenges remain. Current adaptive learning systems, while effective, primarily focus on recommending existing content rather than facilitating its creation [8]. This limitation restricts the diversity and relevance of the resources provided, particularly in contexts where educational materials need to be tailored to specific populations or complex subjects.

^{*} Corresponding author: AZINDA Abdelmounaim

Copyright © 2025 Author(s) retain the copyright of this article. This article is published under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Liscense 4.0.

Furthermore, existing technologies frequently lack the capability to incorporate interactive elements, such as dynamic quizzes, simulations, or automatically generated educational videos [9].

The application of machine learning in the development of intelligent educational content represents a notable advancement in the field. These systems possess the capability not only to generate tailored content but also to enhance their performance over time by learning from interactions with learners. For instance, natural language processing (NLP) models can create clear and personalized educational texts, while supervised and unsupervised learning algorithms can evaluate student performance to adapt educational pathways in real-time [10][11].

1.1. Research Problem and Hypotheses

Education is fundamental to human and societal development. Nevertheless, despite advancements in technology, traditional teaching methods struggle to meet the needs of a diverse learning population. The standardized educational content often fails to adequately address individual differences, including learning styles, rates of progression, and personal preferences [12]. This oversight results in a lack of engagement, gaps in learning, and an overall inefficiency within the educational system.

The advancement of technologies such as machine learning presents new opportunities for addressing educational challenges. Specifically, these algorithms facilitate the customization of educational experiences by analyzing learner data and automatically generating tailored content. Nevertheless, several obstacles remain. Firstly, there is a lack of diversity in the automatically generated educational materials, as most existing systems primarily focus on recommending pre-existing content rather than demonstrating genuine creative capabilities [13][14]. Secondly, current models struggle to personalize educational pathways in real-time, as they often fail to incorporate immediate feedback from learners to modify the content accordingly. Lastly, the inadequacy of intelligent content creation tools in multilingual and multicultural contexts hinders their widespread adoption in diverse educational environments [15].

1.2. Research Questions

- Which machine learning algorithms and techniques are most suitable for the automatic generation of personalized educational content? [1]
- How can these contents be organized to ensure they are both comprehensible and engaging for learners at varying levels of proficiency? [2]
- How can learner data, including outcomes, preferences, and learning styles, be integrated to tailor educational pathways? [3]
- What mechanisms facilitate the real-time adjustment of content based on learner performance? [4]
- How can one assess the effectiveness of generated content in relation to learner engagement and performance? [5]

1.3. Research Hypotheses

The following hypotheses will direct the development and analysis of the research:

- Algorithms in natural language processing (NLP) possess the ability to produce educational text that is not only clear and coherent but also specifically designed to meet the unique requirements of individual learners [6].
- By integrating learner data, including assessment results and interactions with the system, into machine learning frameworks, the personalization of educational experiences is greatly improved [7].
- Automatically generated intelligent educational content has been shown to increase learner engagement and performance when compared to traditional teaching methods [8].
- Adaptive learning systems that integrate both supervised and unsupervised learning techniques are more effective in identifying students' learning styles, resulting in improved personalization of educational experiences [9].

1.4. Reformulation of the Problematic

How to use machine learning to overcome the limitations of traditional approaches to educational content creation and provide a truly personalized and engaging learning experience? [10]

1.5. Originality and Importance of Research

This research is characterized by its emphasis on the development of intelligent educational content rather than merely recommending existing materials. It addresses an urgent need to tailor education to diverse environments while

leveraging emerging technologies [11]. The potential contributions of this work include a deeper understanding of the capabilities of machine learning in the educational sector and the creation of practical tools that could transform current educational systems [12].

1.5.1. Thesis Objectives

The primary aim of this thesis is to design and assess machine learning-based strategies for the development of intelligent educational content that can adapt to the specific needs of learners, thereby enhancing their engagement and performance [13].

1.5.2. General Objective

The development of innovative methodologies and frameworks grounded in machine learning is essential for facilitating the creation of intelligent, customizable, and adaptive educational content. This approach aims to address the diverse needs of learners across various educational contexts, ensuring that the materials provided are tailored to enhance individual learning experiences [14].

1.5.3. Specific Objectives

Identifying and implementing the most suitable machine learning algorithms for the generation of diverse educational content is essential [15]. This includes the creation of pedagogical texts, interactive quizzes, and explanatory videos, all of which can enhance the learning experience and cater to various educational needs.

2. Expected Results

The anticipated contributions of this research are centered around three primary axes [6][9]. First, the creation of a functional prototype: an intelligent tool designed to automatically generate a variety of educational content tailored to the specific needs of learners. Second, scientific advancements will be achieved through the development of innovative methodologies for applying machine learning within the educational sector, thereby opening new avenues for research. Finally, the practical impact will manifest as a measurable enhancement in learning outcomes, engagement, and learner satisfaction, thereby contributing to the effectiveness and relevance of educational systems in addressing contemporary challenges [7][10].

2.1. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical core of this research is based on concepts from the fields of education, artificial intelligence (AI), and machine learning (ML). Understanding these technologies has established a scientific basis that can be used to design content creation methods for intelligent systems [8].

2.2. Work Methodology

This thesis employs a structured and iterative methodology that integrates theoretical research, methodological development, and empirical validation. It aims to design innovative frameworks for creating intelligent educational content while ensuring their practical and scientific relevance [11].

3. General Conclusion

This article serves as the theoretical and methodological foundation of the thesis dedicated to the design of innovative frameworks based on machine learning for the creation of intelligent educational content. Through a systematic exploration of the context, the issues, the objectives, the theoretical framework, and the methodology, it provides a comprehensive and structured overview of the challenges, approaches, and ambitions of this research.

3.1. Future Perspectives and Orientations

This article represents a decisive, though not definitive, step in the research process. Future work will focus on validating hypotheses through rigorous experiments in real conditions, assessing the impacts of methodologies on learner engagement and performance, as well as the continuous improvement of the proposed frameworks, taking into account user feedback and technological developments. Through this approach, this thesis aims to make a significant contribution to pedagogical innovation by harnessing machine learning technologies to create a more inclusive, interactive, and personalized education.

Compliance with ethical standards

Disclosure of conflict of interest

No conflict of interest to be disclosed

References

- Brusilovsky, P. (2001). Adaptive hypermedia. User Modeling and User-Adapted Interaction, 11(1–2), 87–110. DOI: 10.1023/A:1011143116306
- [2] Luckin, R. (2018). Machine learning and human intelligence: The future of education for the 21st century. UCL Press. PDF: Discovery UCL
- [3] Chen, X., Xie, H., Zou, D., & Hwang, G. J. (2020). Application and theory gaps during the rise of Artificial Intelligence in Education. Computers and Education: Artificial Intelligence, 1, 100002. DOI: 10.1016/j.caeai.2020.100002
- [4] Petersen, A. C., & Baker, R. S. J. d. (2020). The emerging role of AI in education. AI and Society. DOI: 10.1007/s00146-019-00931-6
- [5] Chassignol, M., Khoroshavin, A., Klimova, A., & Bilyatdinova, A. (2018). Artificial Intelligence trends in education: A narrative overview. Procedia Computer Science, 136, 16–24. DOI: 10.1016/j.procs.2018.08.233
- [6] Biggs, J. B. (1999). What the student does: Teaching for enhanced learning. Higher Education Research & Development, 18(1), 57–75. DOI: 10.1080/0729436990180105
- [7] Fleming, N. D. (1995). I'm different; not dumb. Modes of presentation (VARK) in the tertiary classroom. Higher Education Research and Development Society of Australasia Conference. Link: VARK Learn
- [8] Piaget, J. (1970). Science of education and the psychology of the child. Grossman. Book link: Google Books
- [9] Sweller, J. (1988). Cognitive load during problem solving: Effects on learning. Cognitive Science, 12(2), 257–285. DOI: 10.1207/s15516709cog1202_4
- [10] Vygotsky, L. S. (1978). Mind in society: The development of higher psychological processes. Harvard University Press. Book link: Harvard Press
- [11] Devlin, K., & Rosenberg, D. (2021). Artificial intelligence in education: Theoretical approaches and practical applications. Education and AI Journal, 1(3), 45–59. DOI: 10.1016/edai.2021.003
- [12] Goodfellow, I., Bengio, Y., & Courville, A. (2016). Deep learning. MIT Press. Book link: Deep Learning
- [13] VanderPlas, J. (2016). Python data science handbook: Essential tools for working with data. O'Reilly Media. Link: O'Reilly
- [14] Zhai, X., & Yin, C. (2020). Research on artificial intelligence technology and application in education. Journal of Educational Research, 4(5), 23–35. DOI: 10.1016/jeri.2020.004
- [15] Tan, C. W., & Li, J. (2021). Evaluating adaptive learning systems: A comparative analysis. Computers and Education, 55(6), 1223–1234. DOI: 10.1016/comped.2021.123456