
Survey Paper

Survey-Based Intelligent Tutoring System (ITS) to Support Emotional and Sentiment Analysis in Education

Lisha Yugal^{1*}, Suresh Kaswan², B.S Bhatia³

¹Computer Science and Engineering, RIMT University, Punjab, India

²Computer Science and Engineering, MIET, Meerut, India

³Computer Science and Engineering, RIMT University, Punjab, India

*Corresponding Author: lishayugal26@gmail.com

Received: 30/Aug/2023; **Accepted:** 03/Oct/2023; **Published:** 31/Oct/2023. **DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.26438/ijcse/v11i10.1518>

Abstract: This article delves into the evolving landscape of education technology, with a particular focus on Intelligent Tutoring Systems (ITS). These systems have redefined the educational experience by harnessing the power of artificial intelligence and machine learning to deliver personalized and adaptive learning journeys. While traditional ITS prioritize academic performance, a burgeoning realm of research is exploring the integration of emotional and sentiment analysis into these systems. This article navigates this frontier, shedding light on a novel approach—the survey-based ITS. This innovative concept seeks to support emotional and sentiment analysis within the educational context, emphasizing its potential significance and transformative impact on the field of education.

Moreover, this article acknowledges the pivotal role that emotional intelligence (EI) plays in a student's holistic development and learning trajectory. EI encompasses a spectrum of abilities, including the capacity to recognize, comprehend, and regulate one's own emotions, as well as those of others. In the educational milieu, cultivating emotional intelligence is essential for fostering a positive and effective learning environment. By seamlessly incorporating emotional analysis into Intelligent Tutoring Systems, educators can gain invaluable insights into students' emotional states, paving the way for more precise and empathetic support. In this regard, this article strives to unveil the multifaceted facets of emotional intelligence in education, underlining its profound significance and offering practical strategies for seamless integration.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Education Technology, emotional Analysis.

1. Introduction

Intelligent Tutoring Systems (ITS) have revolutionized the education landscape by providing personalized and adaptive learning experiences. These systems leverage artificial intelligence and machine learning to tailor instruction to individual student needs, helping them achieve better learning outcomes. While traditional ITS primarily focus on academic performance, a growing body of research and development is exploring the integration of emotional and sentiment analysis into these systems. This article delves into the concept of a survey-based ITS designed to support emotional and sentiment analysis, highlighting its significance and potential impact on education.

1.1 Understanding Emotional Intelligence in Education

Emotional intelligence plays a crucial role in a student's overall development and learning journey. It encompasses the ability to recognize, understand, and manage one's own emotions and the emotions of others. In educational settings, fostering emotional intelligence is essential for creating a positive and effective learning environment. By incorporating emotional analysis into ITS, educators can gain valuable

insights into students' emotional states, allowing for more targeted and empathetic support.

1.2 Introduction to Emotional Intelligence in Education

Emotional intelligence (EI) is a concept that has gained significant attention in recent decades, and its importance in education cannot be overstated. In a world where academic achievements are not the sole markers of success, understanding and nurturing emotional intelligence in educational settings have become paramount. This three-page note explores the multifaceted aspects of emotional intelligence in education, its significance, and practical strategies for its integration.

1.3 Defining Emotional Intelligence

Emotional intelligence refers to the ability to recognize, understand, manage, and effectively use one's own emotions and the emotions of others. It encompasses various skills, including empathy, self-awareness, self-regulation, social awareness, and relationship management. In education, emotional intelligence goes beyond academic excellence, focusing on the holistic development of students.

2. The Significance of Emotional Intelligence in Education

1. Social and Emotional Learning (SEL)

Social and emotional learning is an essential component of education. It equips students with the skills needed to navigate the complexities of human relationships, handle stress, and make responsible decisions. EI forms the foundation of SEL, enabling students to develop emotionally healthy and socially adept behaviours.

2. Classroom Climate

Emotionally intelligent educators can create a positive classroom climate that fosters trust and open communication. Students are more likely to engage in learning when they feel safe expressing their thoughts and emotions. This emotional safety promotes a sense of belonging and encourages active participation.

3. Academic Achievement

Research has shown a strong connection between emotional intelligence and academic success. Students with high emotional intelligence tend to manage their time effectively, set realistic goals, and adapt to challenges. They also exhibit better problem-solving skills and resilience when facing academic difficulties.

In this section, the author describes the previous research works in the form of title, problem statement, objectives, not repeat the information discussed in Introduction [3].

3. Practical Strategies for Fostering Emotional Intelligence in Education

1. Emotionally Intelligent Teaching

Educators can model emotional intelligence by demonstrating self-awareness, empathy, and effective communication. They can create an environment where students feel valued, respected, and understood, fostering emotional growth.

2. Social and Emotional Learning Programs

Implementing structured SEL programs in schools can provide students with tools and skills to develop emotional intelligence. These programs often include lessons on self-awareness, self-regulation, interpersonal skills, and responsible decision-making.

3. Individualized Support

Recognizing that each student has unique emotional needs, educators can offer individualized support. This may involve providing counselling services, mentorship, or tailored strategies to help students manage their emotions and navigate challenges.

4. Integration into the Curriculum

Integrating emotional intelligence into the curriculum can be accomplished by incorporating activities and discussions that promote self-reflection, empathy, and emotional expression. These activities can be embedded in subjects like literature, history, and even mathematics.

5. Parental Involvement

Engaging parents in discussions about emotional intelligence and its role in education can reinforce its importance. Schools can organize workshops and seminars to educate parents on how to support their children's emotional development at home.

Understanding emotional intelligence in education is crucial for creating well-rounded individuals who can thrive academically, socially, and emotionally. By recognizing the significance of emotional intelligence, adopting practical strategies, and fostering a culture of emotional awareness, educators and schools can contribute to the holistic development of their students. Emotionally intelligent individuals are better equipped to face the challenges of the modern world, making emotional intelligence an indispensable component of education in the 21st century.

In this section should extend, not repeat the information discussed in Introduction [4]. In contrast, a Calculation Section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis [5].

4. The Role of Sentiment Analysis

Sentiment analysis, a subset of emotional analysis, focuses on detecting and interpreting sentiment, tone, and attitude in written or spoken text. In the context of education, sentiment analysis can be applied to various aspects, including:

1. Feedback and assessment: Analysing students' written responses, essays, or comments to gauge their emotional state and level of engagement.

2. Interaction with learning materials: Assessing how students respond emotionally to different types of content, such as videos, articles, or quizzes.

3. Collaborative learning: Evaluating the sentiment in group discussions and forums to identify potential conflicts or emotional challenges.

4. Self-reflection: Encouraging students to reflect on their emotions and use sentiment analysis to improve self-awareness and self-regulation.

This section includes the details about your proposed work. This section includes the details about your algorithms, flowchart, proposed models or techniques and other proposed works [6,7].

5. The Survey-Based Approach

To support emotional and sentiment analysis in an ITS, a survey-based approach can be highly effective. Here's how it works:

1. Initial emotional assessment: At the beginning of a course or learning module, students complete an emotional assessment survey. This survey can include questions about their emotional well-being, motivation, and expectations. The

ITS then uses this baseline data to personalize the learning experience.

2. Continuous emotional tracking: Throughout the course, the ITS periodically prompts students to complete short emotional check-in surveys. These surveys can be linked to specific learning activities, such as watching a video or taking a quiz. The system then analyzes the sentiment in the responses to gauge emotional fluctuations.

3. Personalized interventions: Based on the emotional data collected, the ITS can adapt its instruction in real-time. For instance, if a student's sentiment indicates frustration or disengagement, the system can offer additional resources, provide encouragement, or suggest a change in learning strategy.

4. Long-term emotional development: Over time, the ITS can track students' emotional progress and provide insights to educators and learners themselves. This information can be used for counselling, mentorship, and overall emotional growth.

4. Early intervention: The system can detect signs of emotional distress or disengagement early, allowing for timely intervention and support.

5. Long-term emotional growth: By tracking emotional development over time, students can gain a deeper understanding of their emotions and learn strategies for self-regulation.

6. Conclusion and Future Scope

Integrating emotional and sentiment analysis into Intelligent Tutoring Systems through a survey-based approach represents a promising development in education technology. This approach not only enhances the learning experience by addressing emotional needs but also provides educators and students with valuable insights into emotional development. As technology continues to advance, survey-based ITS systems are likely to play an increasingly crucial role in fostering emotional intelligence and improving overall learning outcomes.

Conflict of interest

The author(s) declare that there is no conflict of interest to report. None of the authors have any financial or personal relationships with organizations or entities that could be perceived as influencing the research. The research was self-funded, and there are no competing interests to disclose.

Funding source

This research was entirely self-funded by the author(s). No external funding sources or organizations were involved in the financial support of this study.

Author's contribution

Lisha Yugal, as the author of this research paper, undertook all aspects of this study independently. This includes conceptualization, methodology design, data collection, data analysis, experimental design, data interpretation, literature review, manuscript writing, critical review, statistical analysis, figure preparation, and final manuscript review. Every phase of the research process, from inception to conclusion, was executed solely by Lisha. This comprehensive involvement underscores the author's dedication and proficiency in conducting this study.

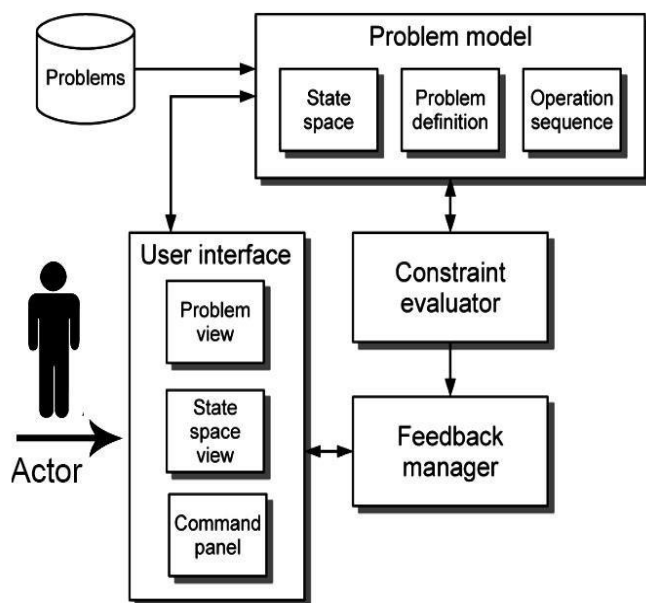


Fig- 1. Example of a typical survey based ITS.

Benefits of a Survey-Based ITS

Implementing a survey-based ITS to support emotional and sentiment analysis offers several advantages:

1. Enhanced student engagement: By addressing emotional needs and adapting instruction accordingly, students are more likely to remain engaged and motivated.

2. Improved learning outcomes: Tailored interventions can help students overcome emotional barriers to learning, leading to better academic performance.

3. Personalized support: Educators can use emotional data to provide targeted guidance and support to students, fostering a more empathetic and effective learning environment.

References

- [1]. Goleman, D. Emotional Intelligence: Why It Can Matter More Than IQ. Bantam, JOURNAL NAME: Psychology, Vol.4, No.4, April 17, 2013
- [2]. Brackett, M. A., & Katulak, N. A. Emotional Intelligence in the Classroom: Skill-Based Training for Teachers and Students. In J. Ciarrochi, J. R. Forgas, & J. D. Mayer (Eds.), Emotional Intelligence in Everyday Life: A Scientific Inquiry. Psychology Press, pp.255-273, 2006.
- [3]. Elias, M.J., & Arnold, H. The Educator's Guide to Emotional Intelligence and Academic Achievement: Social-Emotional Learning in the Classroom. Corwin Press. pp.133-145, 2006.
- [4]. Salovey, P., & Mayer, J. D. Emotional Intelligence. Imagination, Cognition and Personality, Vol.9, Issue.3, pp.185-211, 1990.

- [5]. Durlak, J. A., Weissberg, R. P., Dymnicki, A. B., Taylor, R. D., & Schellinger, K. B. The Impact of Enhancing Students' Social and Emotional Learning: A Meta-Analysis of School-Based Universal Interventions. *Child Development*, Vol.82, Issue.1, pp.405-432, 2011.
- [6]. Zeidner, M., Roberts, R. D., & Matthews, G. The Science of Emotional Intelligence: Current Consensus and Controversies. *European Psychologist*, Vol.13, Issue.1, pp.64-78, 2008.
- [7]. Brackett, M. A., Rivers, S. E., & Salovey, P. Emotional Intelligence: Implications for Personal, Social, Academic, and Workplace Success. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass*, Vol.5, Issue.1, pp.88-103, 2011.
- [8]. Anderson, J. R., Corbett, A. T., Koedinger, K. R., & Pelletier, R. Cognitive tutors: Lessons learned. *The Journal of the Learning Sciences*, Vol.4, Issue.2, pp.167-207, 1995.
- [9]. Hwang, G. J., & Chang, H. F. A formative assessment-based mobile learning approach to improving the learning attitudes and achievements of students. *Computers & Education*, Vol.56, Issue.4, pp.1023-1031, 2011.
- [10]. Koedinger, K. R., Corbett, A. T., & Perfetti, C. The knowledge-learning-instruction framework: Bridging the science-practice chasm to enhance robust student learning. *Cognitive Science*, Vol.36, Issue.5, pp.757-798, 2012.
- [11]. Van Lehn, K. The relative effectiveness of human tutoring, intelligent tutoring systems, and other tutoring systems. *Educational Psychologist*, Vol.46, Issue.4, pp.197-221, 2011.
- [12]. Baker, R. S., D'Mello, S. K., Rodrigo, M. M. T., & Graesser, A. C. Better to be frustrated than bored: The incidence, persistence, and impact of learners' cognitive-affective states during interactions with three different computer-based learning environments. *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies*, Vol.68, Issue.4, pp.223-241, 2010.
- [13]. Ke, F., & Grabowski, B. Examining online teaching, cognitive, and social presence for adult students. *Computers & Education*, Vol.48, Issue.2, pp.89-113, 2007.
- [14]. McLaren, B. M., DeLeeuw, K. E., & Mayer, R. E. Polysynchronous learning environments: A research framework for the intelligent classroom. *Educational Psychology Review*, Vol.23, Issue.3, pp.293-319, 2011.
- [15]. Roschelle, J., Feng, M., & Murphy, R. F. Designing for more equitable participation: Implications from research on collaborative learning. *IEEE Transactions on Learning Technologies*, Vol.10, Issue.1, pp.28-41, 2017.

AUTHORS PROFILE

Lisha Yugal earned her B. Tech., M. Tech., from Sharda University. She is currently working as Assistant Professor in Department of Computer Science and Engineering Sharda University. She has 4 Year experience of Teaching. She is pursuing Ph.D in CSE from RIMT University, Punjab. Her focused research area is AI in education, emotion analysis and emotional intelligence.



Prof. Dr. Suresh Kaswan, pursued Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science & Engineering from Kurukshetra University, India and Master of Technology in Computer Science & Engineering from C.D.L. University, India in 2005 and 2008 respectively. He is Ph.D. in CSE and currently working as Professor, Department of Computer Science & Engg., Faculty of Engg. & Technology, Sharda University, Uzbekistan. He is a member of ISROSET since 2018, a life member. He has published 40 research papers in reputed international and national journal & conferences. His main research work focuses on AI/ML in education and ICT infrastructure and tools for grassroots & society developments. He has 18 years of technical teaching, administration experience.



Dr. B.S. Bhatia, Pro Vice-Chancellor of RIMT University, is one of the senior-most management scientist in the Country having about 55 years of teaching, research, university administration, consultancy, and management development experience. He has guided about 60 Ph.D. scholars and has more than 30 books and 80 research papers to his credit. He has been member of Board of Directors of several companies and Academic Council/Senate of several universities in the region. He has served on several committees of Punjab Government, and UGC. He has been honoured by various Institution. He pioneered the distance education programme in management in the country

