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Short Review Paper

Impact of Inclusion of Artificial Intelligence in Class 12 Biology Education: A Review

Wadhwani L.[1]* and Asnani B.[2]
[1]PM Shri Kendriya Vidhyalaya No. 2, Neemuch, Village Hingoria, Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh, India
[2]Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh, Gujarat, India
leena607@gmail.com

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Abstract

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into secondary education is revolutionizing how complex subjects like Class 12 Biology are taught and learned. Biology education at this level encompasses challenging topics such as genetics, molecular biology, ecology, human physiology, and biotechnology, which demand deep conceptual understanding and critical thinking skills. AI applications—ranging from adaptive learning platforms and intelligent tutoring systems to immersive virtual laboratories and real-time automated assessments—are transforming traditional pedagogical methods by personalizing the learning experience, enhancing student engagement, and providing interactive, visual simulations of intricate biological processes. This paper presents a comprehensive review of the current AI technologies applied in Class 12 Biology classrooms worldwide, emphasizing their pedagogical value, effectiveness in improving comprehension, and role in preparing students for competitive exams and future scientific studies. The review synthesizes empirical research, case studies, and education policy frameworks such as India's NEP 2020, highlighting AI's potential to support diverse learning styles and overcome conventional limitations like scarce laboratory resources and time constraints. Furthermore, the paper discusses challenges in infrastructure, teacher training, data privacy, and ensuring a balance between AI-driven virtual experiments and hands-on learning. It advocates for ethically mindful, well-supported implementation of AI tools to maximize benefits while addressing equity issues. Ultimately, this investigation underscores Artificial Intelligence as a promising catalyst for enhancing quality, inclusivity, and effectiveness in senior secondary biology education, shaping a new paradigm aligned with the demands of 21st-century science education and career pathways.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Class 12 Biology, Adaptive Learning, Virtual Laboratories, Science Pedagogy.

Introduction

Biology, as one of the core disciplines in senior secondary education, involves complex content across genetics, molecular biology, evolution, human physiology, and biotechnology. The Class 12 curriculum is dense and foundational for higher studies and science careers. Yet, traditional methods often struggle with large conceptual loads, diverse learning needs, and resource limitations- particularly in laboratory work and visualization of microscopic or abstract processes.

AI-enabled educational technology addresses these challenges by providing *personalized instruction, adaptive assessments, dynamic simulations, and rich data analytics*[1,2]. TheNational Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in India, alongside similar international directives, advocates for technology-driven, learner-centric pedagogy to foster scientific thinking and technical skills.

The recent shift towards digital education—accelerated by global events such as the COVID-19 pandemic—has highlighted both the need and potential for scalable, AI-supported instructional models[2,6].
Recent research confirms that stakeholders- teachers and students- generally report positive perceptions of AI, noting boosts in motivation, comprehension, and engagement in biology learning[1,2,3].

AI's capacity to tailor content, visualize structures, and support virtual experimentation suggests a paradigm shift in how critical sciences can be taught and mastered.

Methodology

This paper adopts a qualitative systematic review approach to synthesize existing research, policy documents, and educational case studies on the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Class 12 Biology education. Following best practices in educational research reviews.

This systematic, transparent approach allowed a balanced overview of existing knowledge on AI's role in Class 12 Biology education, highlighting evidence-based benefits,

practical hurdles, and recommendations for future implementation and research.

Review of Literature

AI for Concept Visualtization and Simulation: A leading advantage of AI in biology education is its power to make abstract or complex biological phenomena accessible. AI-powered platforms such as Labster, Learn Genetics, and various 3D modeling tools create interactive experiences, allowing students to visualize DNA replication, enzyme action, genetic manipulation, and ecosystem dynamics in an immersive environment [2,5]. Empirical studies show that these approaches help students overcome conceptual barriers that traditional, static images cannot bridge[5].

Personalized and Adaptive Learning: AI-driven platforms—including Byju's, Khan Academy, and newer adaptive learning environments—adjust difficulty, pacing, and instructional support in real time based on student data[1,2]. AI-driven platforms—including Byju's, Khan Academy, and newer adaptive learning environments—adjust difficulty, pacing, and instructional support in real time based on student data[1].

Automated Assessments and Intelligent Tutoring: AI enables rapid, unbiased evaluation of MCQs, short answers, and practical assignments. Intelligent tutoring systems and chatbots provide doubt resolution and real-time feedback beyond classroom hours, boosting autonomy and engagement[3,4]. Such efficiency allows teachers to focus more on mentorship and less on repetitive grading or administrative work[2].

Data Analytics for Performance and Intervention: By analyzing student responses and assessment patterns, AI can identify learning gaps, misconceptions, and trends. Predictive analytics inform timely teacher intervention and support differentiated remediation—critical for competitive exam preparation such as NEET or A-Level Biology[1,3,7].

Research Skill Development and Virtual Experimentation: AI tools enhance research skills by enabling analysis of large biological datasets, creation of graphical reports, and automated synthesis of complex findings-aligning with the evolving needs of scientific research[5,7]. Virtual labs and scenario-based simulations promote inquiry, hands-on experimentation, and exposure to otherwise inaccessible or ethically sensitive procedures (e.g., gene editing, ecosystem disturbances)[2,7].

Policy Support and Implementation: National and international education policies—such as NEP 2020 (India)—emphasize the critical role of digital literacy and scientific temper[2]. Empirical work shows positive pilot outcomes, but large-scale rollouts are constrained by infrastructure, teacher training, and equity gaps[2,6].

Challenges and Concerns: Despite clear benefits, several obstacles persist: i. Infrastructure Gaps: Reliable electricity, robust internet, and up-to-date devices are prerequisites—still lacking in many regions[2,6]. ii. Teacher Training: Effective AI integration depends on ongoing professional development and pedagogical support[3,6]. iii. Ethical and Privacy Issues: Student data protection and algorithmic transparency are paramount, particularly for minors[1,2]. iv. Risk of Passive Learning: Over-reliance on AI could reduce opportunities for direct observation and experimental skills, key to scientific inquiry[2,5].

Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence can transform Class 12 Biology education by personalizing learning, demystifying complex concepts, streamlining assessment, and nurturing inquiry. Realizing its potential requires careful implementation: infrastructure investments, teacher capacity-building, ongoing research, and ethical oversight. With balanced integration, AI can fundamentally enrich the learning experience and prepare students for future scientific opportunities.

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