IJARSCT
International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology
International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal
ISSN: 2581-9429
Volume 6, Issue 2, August 2026
Impact Factor: 8.2

AI-Powered Academic Mentorship Systems: A Survey on Personalized Learning, Performance Analytics, and Intelligent Mentoring Platforms

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Abstract: *Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming the education sector by enabling intelligent learning environments, automated academic support, and data-driven decision-making. In recent years, various AI-based educational systems have been developed to improve personalized learning, mentorship, student engagement, and academic performance analysis. This survey paper reviews recent research in key areas such as AI-driven mentorship platforms, adaptive learning systems, educational data mining, performance prediction models, and emotion-aware interaction systems. A comparative analysis of existing studies highlights the techniques, methodologies, advantages, and limitations associated with these approaches. The survey further identifies major research gaps, including the lack of integration between mentorship systems, academic analytics, predictive modeling, and interactive engagement mechanisms. The findings of this study emphasize the growing importance of intelligent and integrated educational technologies for enhancing learning experiences and supporting academic development.*

Keywords: AI-Powered Academic Mentorship Systems: A Survey on Personalized Learning, Performance Analytics, and Intelligent Mentoring Platforms

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into the education sector has significantly influenced the way learning and academic support are delivered. Conventional teaching methods, which largely depend on uniform instruction and periodic evaluation, often fail to address the diverse abilities, learning speeds, and needs of individual students. This limitation has encouraged the development of intelligent educational systems capable of providing adaptive and data-driven support.

A variety of AI-based solutions have been introduced to enhance different aspects of education. For instance, AI-driven mentorship platforms use machine learning techniques to connect students with suitable mentors and provide continuous academic guidance [5], [6].

This These systems aim to improve accessibility to mentorship and ensure that students receive timely support. Similarly, personalized learning systems modify educational content based on student performance and learning behavior, allowing for more effective and customized learning experiences [7], [9].

Another important area of research focuses on analyzing academic data using educational data mining (EDM) and machine learning methods. These approaches utilize parameters such as past academic records, attendance, and study patterns to estimate future performance and detect students who may be at risk [10], [11], [12]. Such predictive capabilities enable institutions and educators to take early corrective actions and improve overall academic outcomes.

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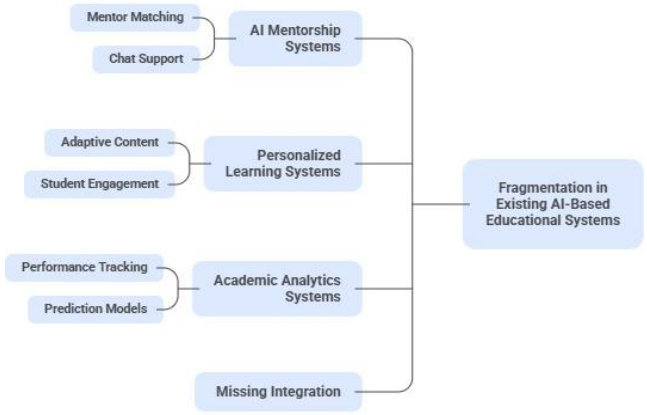

Fig. 1. Fragmentation in Existing AI-Based Educational Systems

addition to performance analysis, recent studies have explored ways to enhance student engagement using intelligent interaction systems. Emotion-aware models analyze user behavior and responses to provide adaptive feedback and improve interaction quality [1], [8]. Moreover, conversational AI systems, including chatbot-based solutions, offer continuous support by addressing student queries and providing guidance in real time [2]. These technologies contribute to creating more interactive and responsive learning environments.

Despite these advancements, most existing systems are designed to address specific functionalities independently, such as mentorship, learning personalization, prediction, or interaction. Even though some smart education systems attempt partial integration, a fully unified approach that combines all these capabilities remains limited [3], [4]. This indicates a clear need for a more comprehensive framework that can integrate multiple AI-driven components to provide holistic academic support.

This survey paper aims to review existing research in AI-based educational systems, analyze their capabilities and limitations, and highlight the necessity for integrated solutions that enhance both academic performance and student engagement.

II. BACKGROUND

The adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in education has evolved significantly with the increasing availability of digital learning data and advancements in machine learning techniques. Traditional educational systems primarily rely on standardized teaching methods, which often do not account for variations in student learning abilities and performance. To address these limitations, researchers have explored intelligent systems that can analyze academic data and provide adaptive support to learners.

One of the major developments in this domain is the emergence of personalized learning systems. These systems utilize AI algorithms to adapt learning content based on student behavior, performance, and learning preferences. Studies such as [7] and [9] demonstrate that adaptive learning environments can improve student engagement and learning efficiency by tailoring educational content to individual needs. However, these systems typically focus on content delivery and do not incorporate structured mentorship support.

Another important area is educational data mining (EDM), which focuses on extracting meaningful insights from academic data. Techniques such as classification, regression, and clustering are widely used to analyze student performance and identify patterns that influence learning outcomes. Research works in [10], [11], and [12] show that factors such as attendance, study habits, and previous academic performance can be used to predict future outcomes and identify students who may require additional support. These approaches enable data-driven decision-making but often lack direct interaction mechanisms for students.

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AI-based mentorship systems have also been introduced to enhance guidance and support for learners. These systems use
intelligent algorithms to match students with mentors and facilitate communication between them. The work presented in [5] highlights how machine learning techniques can improve mentor–mentee matching, while studies such as [6] emphasize the role of AI in providing continuous and accessible mentorship. Despite their advantages, these systems generally focus on communication and do not integrate academic performance tracking or predictive analytics.

In addition, recent research has explored the use of emotion-aware and interactive systems to improve user engagement. Systems proposed in [1] and [8] utilize behavioral analysis and sentiment detection to adapt system responses and enhance interaction quality. Similarly, conversational AI applications such as chatbots provide real-time assistance and support to users [2]. While these approaches improve engagement, they are often not directly integrated with academic performance monitoring systems.

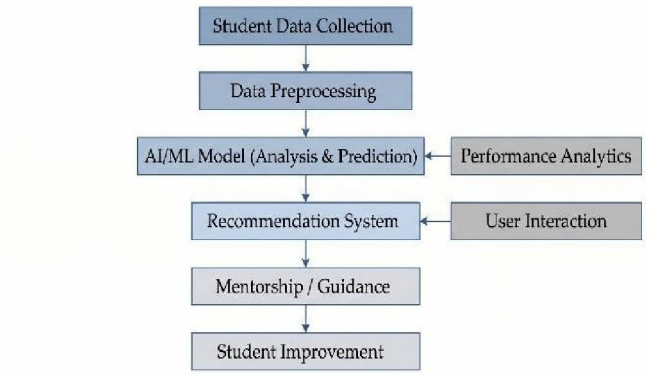

Fig. 2. General Workflow of AI-Based Educational Systems

Smart education systems attempt to combine multiple AI technologies to create more comprehensive learning environments. Studies such as [3] and [4] demonstrate the use of hybrid AI models and integrated frameworks to support learning and performance analysis. However, these systems still lack complete integration of mentorship, academic analytics, prediction, and interactive engagement within a single platform.

In addition to prediction and personalization, recommendation systems have emerged as an important component of AI-based educational platforms. These systems analyze student performance data and identify areas where improvement is required, subsequently suggesting relevant learning materials, study strategies, or practice exercises. Research works such as [9] and [12] demonstrate that recommendation-based approaches can support targeted learning by focusing on weak subjects and improving overall academic outcomes. However, most recommendation systems operate independently and are not tightly integrated with mentorship frameworks, limiting their ability to provide comprehensive academic support.

Overall, the background study indicates that while significant advancements have been made in individual areas such as personalized learning, performance prediction, mentorship, and engagement, these components are often developed independently. This lack of integration highlights the need for more comprehensive and unified AI-based educational systems.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

The application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in education has been widely explored to enhance learning experiences, improve academic performance, and provide intelligent support systems. Existing research can be categorized into several key areas, including AI-driven mentorship systems, personalized learning approaches, educational data mining, emotion-aware systems, and hybrid AI-based educational frameworks.

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AI-Driven Mentorship Systems

AI-driven mentorship systems focus on providing structured guidance to students through intelligent matching and interaction mechanisms. The study presented in [5] proposes a mentorship platform that utilizes machine learning techniques such as KNN and SVM to match mentors and mentees based on user profiles and preferences. The system also incorporates sentiment analysis to enhance engagement. Similarly, research in [6] highlights the role of AI in enabling continuous mentorship support, allowing students to receive guidance in an accessible and efficient manner. However, these systems primarily emphasize communication and lack integration with academic performance analytics.

Personalized Learning and Student Engagement Systems

Personalized learning systems aim to adapt educational content based on student behavior, performance, and learning preferences. The work in [9] introduces an AI-powered personalized learning system that dynamically adjusts learning paths using student data, thereby improving engagement and academic outcomes. In addition, adaptive learning frameworks such as [7] categorize students based on their performance levels and provide tailored learning experiences. Although these systems enhance learning efficiency, they generally do not include mentorship mechanisms or real-time predictive analysis.

Educational Data Mining and Performance Prediction Educational data mining (EDM) and machine learning-based prediction systems are widely used to analyze student performance and identify patterns that influence academic outcomes. Studies such as [10] and [11] utilize classification and regression techniques to evaluate factors like attendance, study habits, and academic history for predicting student performance. Similarly, the approach presented in [12] applies machine learning algorithms to improve prediction accuracy and identify students at risk. While these systems provide valuable insights for early intervention, they are primarily analytical and do not offer interactive guidance or integrated mentoring support.

Emotion-Aware and Adaptive Learning Systems

Emotion-aware and engagement-based systems aim to enhance user interaction by adapting system responses based on behavioral and emotional inputs. The research presented in [1] demonstrates the use of emotion-aware adaptive systems to improve engagement by analyzing user expressions and interaction patterns. Additionally, frameworks such as [8] focus on enhancing student engagement through AI-driven interaction models. Conversational AI systems, including chatbot-based solutions like [2], provide real-time assistance and support to users. However, these systems are generally designed for specific use cases and are not directly integrated with academic performance tracking.

Hybrid and smart education systems

Attempt to combine multiple AI techniques to improve system performance and functionality. The study in [3] proposes a hybrid AI approach that integrates decision trees and support vector machines to enhance classification accuracy in educational applications. Similarly, smart education frameworks such as [4] incorporate multiple AI components to create intelligent learning environments. Despite these efforts, most systems still lack seamless integration of mentorship, performance analytics, predictive modeling, and interactive engagement within a unified platform.

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Table I. Comparative Analysis of Existing AI-Based Educational Systems

Paper / System	Academic Analytics	Mentor Mapping	AI Prediction	Emotion Awareness	Avatar Mentor	Limitations
Thunai [1]	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No academic tracking, no CGPA analysis
Rekha *et al.* [2]	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No mentorship support
El Khayat *et al.* [3]	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No mentorship tracking, students mentor newlyned
Grober *et al.* [4]	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No academic tracking, analysics
Patel *et al.* [5]	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No student by support, data analytisis
Proposed System (IAMS)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No mentorship support, and sriving oesiin/ improvement

Summary of Literature

Overall, the literature indicates that while significant advancements have been made in individual domains of AI-based educational systems, existing approaches are largely fragmented and focus on specific functionalities independently. This highlights the need for more comprehensive and integrated solutions to effectively support students in academic environments.

IV. SYSTEM MODEL

A. ARCHITECTURE

Existing AI-based educational systems utilize different architectural models and computational approaches to improve learning experiences, academic analysis, and student engagement. Most systems are designed using modular architectures that combine data collection, processing, machine learning techniques, and user interaction components.

The smart education system discussed in [4] utilizes intelligent modules for managing student information, learning activities, and academic monitoring. The system integrates AI techniques with educational platforms to automate learning support and improve accessibility. Similarly, the adaptive learning framework presented in [7] categorizes students based on their performance levels and delivers customized learning experiences through dynamic content adaptation.

Educational data mining systems focus on collecting and analyzing academic information to identify learning patterns and predict student outcomes. Studies such as [10] and [11] utilize academic records, attendance data, and engagement metrics to perform classification and prediction tasks. These systems apply machine learning techniques to detect at-risk students and support data-driven academic decision-making. In addition, the approach presented in [12] demonstrates the use of machine learning algorithms for improving prediction accuracy in student performance analysis.

AI-driven mentorship systems emphasize mentor–student interaction and intelligent guidance mechanisms. The mentorship platform discussed in [5] applies machine learning algorithms and sentiment analysis techniques to improve mentor matching and communication. Similarly, the study in [6] highlights the role of AI-supported mentoring systems in providing continuous academic assistance and improving student accessibility to guidance.

Several systems also focus on enhancing interaction and engagement through intelligent communication models. Emotion-aware adaptive systems in [1] analyze user behavior and interaction patterns to provide adaptive responses and improve engagement levels. Conversational AI systems such as HopeBot [2] utilize chatbot-based interaction

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models to provide real-time support and assistance to users. Furthermore, AI-driven engagement frameworks [8] demonstrate the importance of adaptive interaction mechanisms in improving learning experiences.

Hybrid AI approaches are also widely used in educational systems to improve analytical performance and decision-making. The study presented in [3] combines decision trees and support vector machines to enhance classification accuracy and prediction capabilities. These hybrid techniques contribute to more efficient analysis and intelligent educational support.

Although existing systems demonstrate significant advancements in areas such as mentorship, prediction, adaptive learning, and engagement, most studies focus on specific functionalities independently. The lack of integration among these components remains a major challenge in the development of comprehensive AI-based educational platforms.

A. Hardware

Existing AI-based educational systems are generally designed to operate on standard computing infrastructure without requiring specialized hardware components. Most of these systems are deployed as web-based or cloud-based platforms that can be accessed through commonly available devices such as desktops, laptops, and mobile devices with internet connectivity. Studies such as [4] and [7] demonstrate that these systems are capable of functioning efficiently on general-purpose hardware, as the primary computational processes are handled either on servers or cloud environments. In some cases, advanced systems that incorporate emotion recognition or real-time interaction may require additional resources such as cameras or higher processing capabilities, as discussed in [1].

From a software perspective, modern educational platforms are built using a combination of web technologies, machine learning frameworks, and data processing tools. Frontend development is commonly implemented using technologies such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript frameworks to provide interactive user interfaces, while backend services are handled using server-side environments and API-based architectures [4]. Databases are used to store large volumes of student data, including academic records, user profiles, and interaction logs, which are essential for analysis and decision-making [10], [11]. Artificial intelligence and machine learning components are typically implemented using programming languages such as Python, along with libraries and frameworks that support data analysis, model training, and prediction. Research works such as [3] and [12] highlight the use of classification and regression algorithms for predicting student performance, while personalized learning systems [9] utilize adaptive algorithms to customize content delivery. Additionally, conversational AI systems and chatbot frameworks are employed to provide real-time assistance and interaction, as seen in [2].

Overall, the hardware and software requirements of AI-based educational systems emphasize scalability, accessibility, and efficient data processing. Most systems rely on standard computing environments combined with modern software technologies to deliver intelligent, data-driven educational services. However, the increasing complexity of AI models and real-time interaction features may require more advanced computational resources in future implementations.

V. RESULTS

The analysis of existing research in AI-based educational systems indicates that significant improvements have been achieved in areas such as personalized learning, student performance prediction, mentorship support, and user engagement. Various studies demonstrate that the use of machine learning and data-driven approaches enables more effective academic support compared to traditional methods. For instance, educational data mining techniques discussed in [10] and [11] show that student performance can be accurately predicted using factors such as attendance, study habits, and historical academic data. Similarly, machine learning-based prediction models in [12] further improve accuracy and help identify students who are at risk, allowing timely intervention.

Personalized learning systems have also shown positive outcomes in enhancing student engagement and learning efficiency. Research in [9] and [7] indicates that adaptive learning approaches can tailor content based on individual performance, leading to improved understanding and better academic results. These systems help students focus on weak areas and progress at their own pace, thereby increasing overall effectiveness.

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AI-driven mentorship platforms contribute to improved communication and guidance by connecting students with mentors and providing structured support. The system presented in [5] demonstrates how intelligent matching algorithms and sentiment analysis can enhance the mentoring process, while studies such as [6] highlight the importance of continuous academic guidance in improving student confidence and performance.

In addition, emotion-aware and engagement-based systems have been shown to improve user interaction and system effectiveness. Research works such as [1] and [8] indicate that adapting system responses based on user behavior and interaction patterns can significantly enhance engagement levels.

Conversational AI systems, including chatbot-based applications like [2], provide real-time assistance and improve accessibility to academic support. Hybrid and smart education systems further demonstrate the benefits of integrating multiple AI techniques. The study in [3] shows that combining different machine learning algorithms can improve classification accuracy and decision-making,

While systems such as [4] highlight the potential of integrating multiple components to create intelligent learning environments. However, despite these improvements, most systems still operate in a partially integrated manner, focusing on specific functionalities rather than providing a comprehensive solution

VI.CONCLUSION

This survey paper presented a comprehensive review of recent advancements in AI-based educational systems, focusing on mentorship platforms, personalized learning environments, educational data mining techniques, and emotion-aware adaptive systems. The study highlights that while significant progress has been achieved in each of these domains, most existing solutions are limited in scope and operate independently, addressing only specific aspects of the academic ecosystem.

The analysis of existing literature reveals that personalized learning systems effectively adapt content based on individual student needs, thereby improving learning efficiency [7], [9]. Similarly, educational data mining and machine learning models provide reliable methods for predicting academic outcomes and identifying students at risk, enabling early intervention strategies [10], [11], [12]. AI-driven mentorship systems further contribute by offering structured guidance and improving communication between students and mentors [5], [6].

In addition, emotion-aware and conversational AI systems enhance user engagement by providing interactive and responsive support [1], [2], [8].Despite these advancements, the survey highlights that most existing systems are developed with a focus on specific functionalities and operate independently.

Even though some smart education systems attempt partial integration of multiple components, a fully unified framework that combines mentorship, academic analytics, predictive modeling, and interactive engagement is still limited [3], [4]. This fragmentation reduces the overall effectiveness of AI-based educational platforms.

Overall, the findings indicate that while AI has made significant contributions to improving educational systems, there is a clear need for more comprehensive and integrated approaches. Future research should focus on combining multiple AI-driven components into a unified framework to provide holistic academic support and enhance student learning outcomes.

VII. FUTURE WORK

Although significant advancements have been made in AI-based educational systems, several research directions remain open for further exploration. Future work can focus on improving the accuracy and robustness of predictive models by incorporating a wider range of features such as behavioral patterns, real-time learning activities, and socio-academic factors. Existing studies demonstrate the effectiveness of machine learning techniques for performance prediction [10], [11], [12]; however, integrating more diverse datasets and advanced models can further enhance prediction reliability.

Another important direction is the development of more adaptive and intelligent learning environments. Whilepersonalized learning systems have shown promising results in improving engagement and academic outcomes

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[7], [9], there is scope for enhancing adaptability through the use of advanced algorithms such as deep learning and reinforcement learning. These approaches can enable systems to continuously learn from user interactions and dynamically adjust learning strategies.

Future research can also explore the integration of mentorship and interaction systems with analytical frameworks. Current mentorship platforms and conversational AI systems provide valuable support and interaction [5], [6], [2], but their integration with academic performance analysis remains limited. Developing unified frameworks that combine mentorship, prediction, and recommendation capabilities can significantly improve the effectiveness of educational platforms.

In addition, improving user engagement through advanced interaction techniques presents another promising area. Emotion-aware systems and engagement models have demonstrated the ability to enhance user experience [1], [8]; however, further research is required to develop more accurate and privacy-aware methods for detecting user behavior and adapting system responses.

Finally, scalability, interoperability, and real-world deployment remain key challenges. Smart education systems and hybrid AI models show potential for integrating multiple functionalities [3], [4], but large-scale implementation across diverse educational environments requires further investigation. Future work should focus on developing scalable architectures, ensuring data privacy and security, and integrating these systems with existing educational infrastructures to maximize their impact.

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