iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 14 **Issue:** IV **Month of publication:** April 2026

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2026.80011

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International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 14 Issue IV Apr 2026- Available at www.ijraset.com

Student Performance Prediction using Educational Data Mining

Prof. P. S. Ingle, Anand Laxminarayan Jaiswal, Raj Kailas Gore, Mohammad Sofiyan Md. Aijaz, Akshali Arun Parihar, Kajal Arun Jadhao
Information Technology Department, Anuradha College of Engineering and Technology, Chikhli

Abstract: ***Artificial intelligence (AI) is instigating a profound shift in education. This enhancement promotes a greater comprehension of student performance and allows for the identification of at-risk individuals who may disengage from school. This study investigates the utilization of artificial intelligence-based learning analytics to assess student achievement and dropout rates through the analysis of attendance patterns, online engagement, and levels of interest. This research will employ data from massive open online courses (MOOCs), digital learning tools, and university databases to illustrate how artificial intelligence might aid students in sustaining their development through timely interventions. This may be achieved by scrutinizing the evidence. Thus, it is probable that these therapies will include suggestions for adaptive learning and personalized feedback. The aim is to aid educators in making informed choices, promote student achievement in academic environments, and decrease the dropout rate. This will be achieved with the support of a trustworthy and principled artificial intelligence model. This project will investigate data security, bias mitigation, and the enhancement of transparency to enable the appropriate application of AI in educational institutions. Our research aims to improve the adaptability, effectiveness, and accessibility of education for all students.***

Keywords: ***student performance prediction, predictive analytics,student retention, early warning systems, personalized education, data-driven decision-making.***

I. INTRODUCTION

Educational Data Mining (EDM) is a swiftly advancing domain that amalgamates multiple disciplines, such as data mining, machine learning, statistics, and visualization, to scrutinize the vast data generated inside educational environments. Among the various essential applications of EDM, a primary role is its capacity to forecast students' academic performance levels. Furthermore, certain supplementary applications hold significant importance. This effort seeks to identify children at risk of underachievement and deliver prompt interventions for those identified as such. All of these students will be integrated into the program. This program enables the identification of these youths. Educators and educational institutions can gain useful insights into the factors influencing academic success and proactively improve learning outcomes by utilizing various machine learning algorithms. This capability is present in the field of education. They have the ability to get these insights, enabling the implementation of this task. This objective can be accomplished more efficiently and effortlessly through the application of machine learning.
To assess pupils' academic success, it is standard to consider certain major milestones attained during their progression. Assessing academic performance is a complex process including multiple factors, which justifies this rationale.

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The preliminary stage of the procedure include collecting essential data from several educational platforms, such as Learning Management Systems (LMS), student information systems, and assessment databases, among others. This information is subsequently integrated into the system through the importing procedure. The data may include a variety of properties, depending on the circumstances. A wide range of possibilities is available for interested persons. This category includes variables such as demographics, previous academic performance, engagement indicators (such as login frequency to the learning management system or participation in online forums), assessment results, and psychological or socio-economic characteristics. This is simply a subset of the criteria included.

Following the completion of data collection and preparation, which includes data cleansing, addressing missing values, feature scaling, and feature selection, machine learning techniques are then utilized to create predictive models. This is conducted to enable predictions. This facilitates the prediction of subsequent events. This facilitates the forecasting of forthcoming events. A variety of algorithms can be utilized to achieve the optimal combination of results while adhering to the limits of the available parameters. This depends not just on the characteristics of the data but also on the goal of the endeavor, which is to produce specific predictions. This is crucial to accomplish the work at hand. Prevalent approaches for binary classification challenges encompass Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machines (SVM), and Decision Trees. These tactics can accurately predict the outcomes of the task. Furthermore, procedures akin to ensemble techniques, such Random Forests and Gradient Boosting, are widely utilized for projects of this kind.

These strategies are utilized to meet obligations. Evaluating a student's prospective achievement in a certain course demonstrates the work included in this area. This illustrates the nature of work classified within this domain. A student will either pass the course or not pass it. No alternative exists. A variety of regression models exists that may accurately predict continuous outcomes, such as final grades. These models are available. Regression modeling serves as an illustration of an activity under this area. Linear regression, polynomial regression, and support vector regression illustrate the statistical methodologies included in this domain. Furthermore, support vector regression exemplifies another case.

It is customary to undertake tests and evaluations using several performance metrics to identify the most appropriate algorithm for a certain context. This phase is originally conducted to ascertain the chosen algorithm. This method is utilized to determine the most suitable algorithm for the specific scenario. In categorization tasks, it is standard to utilize several measures. Metrics include accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC) illustrate this domain. A variety of measures are employed to facilitate the classification process. A range of indicators is utilized to assess the model's predicted performance. The measures include Mean Squared Error (MSE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), and R-squared. These criteria are utilized to evaluate the model's predictability. These measurements are utilized to determine the accuracy of the model during regression procedures. This is implemented based on the specifics of the situation. Utilizing cross-validation techniques is crucial to prevent overfitting and ensure the model's relevance to novel data. Overfitting can negatively impact the model's precision. To accomplish this objective, it is imperative to guarantee that the model is applicable to both types of data. Given the insights derived from these prediction models, it is likely that educational institutions and enterprises will attain substantial progress. This is attributable to the capacity of these models to provide. Implementing treatments customized to the unique requirements of children will be achievable if at-risk youth are identified promptly.

This will be applicable if it is demonstrated that the identification of these youths occurred at an early stage. Interventions such as personalized feedback, distinctive learning aids, and further training represent strategies that could be included into the educational setting. Moreover, there are instances where tools enable the personalization of student learning. One can reach the objective of understanding the factors that significantly influence academic success by examining educational approaches and curriculum development. This objective can be accomplished by acquiring this insight. Educators may focus and incentivize students who actively participate in online discussions if the model demonstrates a substantial association between such engagement and enhanced outcomes. This would allow educators to provide students opportunities for enhanced participation in online debates. One possibility is that the model will discern a strong link between the two variables. This situation offers an opportunity for use. It is crucial to acknowledge the ethical ramifications of utilizing machine learning to forecast children's academic advancement. The aim of this program is to forecast the level of achievement that pupils will attain. This software aims to assess the academic success levels that students will reach. Significant monitoring is required to mitigate concerns around data privacy, algorithmic bias, and possibly discriminatory effects. The resolution of these matters is essential. The early resolution of these issues is essential and must be carried out without delay. It is essential to maintain justice, transparency, and accountability during the construction and implementation of these models. The significance of this cannot be overstated.

The application of machine learning techniques in Educational Data Mining has much promise for enhancing educational outcomes and forecasting student academic performance. This potential may be realized through the application of Data Mining. This prospect engenders much enthusiasm. This potential may be actualized through the use of educational data mining, which functions as the means for its achievement. This potential includes a diverse range of possibilities, signifying numerous options and opportunities. The ability to analyze data enables instructors to reveal actionable insights, hence enhancing support for students. All stakeholders will gain from this circumstance. Prioritizing ethical considerations is crucial, and it is vital to guarantee that these technologies are adequately regulated to provide a more equal and beneficial learning environment. Prioritizing ethical issues is of utmost significance. This function involves the management of the environment, which must be conducted properly to fulfill its obligations. The justification for this is because the region is perpetually progressing, which explains the condition. This explains the reasoning behind the occurrence of this phenomenon.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Dalia Khairy, Nouf Alharbi, Mohamed A. Amasha, Marwa F. Areed, Salem Alkhalaf, Rania A. Abougalala, Random Forest and Decision Tree classifers, 2024

Description: The main goal of this study is to predict the performance of undergraduate frst-level students in the Computer Department during the years 2016 to 2021 to enhance their performance in future by discovering the best algorithm use to analyze the educational data to identify the students' academic performance. This was determined based on the fndings of the study. Out of a total of 253 instances that were included in the testing set, they only made three incorrect classifcations.

M. AArul, Rozario, Dr. R. GunaSundari, Data Mining, 2024

Description: This paper presents a framework for predicting the academic performance of first-year bachelor's students in computer science courses using data mining techniques. This research contributes to the field of educational data mining, offering insights that can potentially enhance student outcomes in computer science education.

Mohamed Bellaj, Ahmed Ben Dahmane, Said Boudra, Mohammed Lamarti Sefian, Machine Learning, 2024

Description: This study aims to comprehensively evaluate the methods, tools, and applications of machine learning (ML) and data mining (DM) in education. The ML models outperform other ensemble approaches, providing a valuable tool for predicting student performance and assisting educators in making proactive decisions through timely alerts.

Esmael Ahmed, Data Mining, 2024

Modern learning institutions face challenges in analyzing performance, providing high-quality education, formulating strategies for evaluating students' performance, and identifying future needs. The outcomes of parameter adjustment greatly increased the accuracy of the four prediction models. Na¨ıve Bayes model's prediction accuracy is the lowest when compared to other prediction methods, as it assumes a strong independent relationship between features.

Athanasios Angeioplastis, John Aliprantis, Markos Konstantakis, Alkiviadis Tsimpiris, Data Miining, 2025

Description: This study investigates the use of educational data mining (EDM) techniques to predict student performance and enhance learning outcomes in higher education. This study offers insights into the effective application of data-driven approaches to improve educational outcomes and foster student success.

Mehmooda, H., Khalid, A., Kostakos, P., Gilman, E., &Pirttikangas. S, 2024

Area: Edge Computing

Description: Smart City of the post-cloud era is often envisioned as a world in which virtualised resources deliver on-demand computing power and services. Improvement in technology integration drastically is required

Mahdia, O. A., Ali, N., Pardede, E., & Al-Quraishi, T., Drift Technology, 2024

Description: Online learning and real-time data processing are becoming increasingly vital across various domains such as sensor networks, banking, and telecommunications. Managing Drift Detector that meticulously balances is difficult

Yawen Chen, Jiande Sun, Jinhui Wang, Liang Zhao, Xinmin Song, and Linbo Zhai, Random Forests, 2025

Description: This study integrates the results of machine learning-based student performance prediction with tiered instruction, aiming to enhance student outcomes in target course, which is significant for the application of educational data mining in contemporary teaching scenarios. The performance of five representative machine learning methods increases complexity

Sazol Sarker, Mahit Kumar Paul, Sheikh Tasnimul Hasan Thasin, Md. Al Mehedi Hasan, Data Mining, 2024

Description: Educational Data Mining (EDM) is the process of extracting useful information and knowledge from educational data. EDM identifies patterns and trends from educational data, which can be used to improve academic curriculum, teaching and assessment methods, and students' academic performance. More focus to explore students' academic performance from various aspects focusing on current performance

Md. Mahmudul Islam, Farhad Hossain Sojib, Md. Fazle Hasan Mihad, Mahmudul Hasan, Mahfujur Rahman, Decision Tree and Random Forest, 2025

Description: An Artificial Intelligence (AI)-driven Educational Data Mining (EDM) system can serve as a solution in this regard. In this study, we proposed an EDM system that integrates machine learning to classify student academic performance and explainable AI techniques for explainability. Uses the trained model may result with less efficiency

III. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1) To design and implement a machine learning-based predictive model for forecasting students' academic performance with high accuracy, enabling early identification of at-risk learners.

2) To develop a classification framework using deep learning algorithms to identify slow learners and fast learners, with the aim of supporting individual learner's capability-based teaching practices.

3) To design and implement a machine learning based predictive model for suggesting suitable career choice to the students.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Collecting the data with the prescribed format so that all points related to objective will be covered, also we generate the link for collection of same data with the category of Graduation students

A. Data Collection and Preprocessing:

1) Academic Records: Historical grades (specific subjects, cumulative GPA), attendance data, standardized test results (if applicable), course completion statistics, disciplinary history.

2) Demographic Data: Age, gender, socioeconomic situation (anonymized), familial background (e.g., parents educational attainment).

3) Behavioral Data: Involvement in extracurricular activities, interaction with online learning systems (e.g., login frequency, duration of participation, patterns of assignment submissions).

4) Psychometric Data (Optional but Advisable): Self-efficacy metrics, motivational indices, learning modalities (by surveys or questionnaires).

B. Data Preparation:

1) Addressing Missing Values: Employing imputation techniques (mean, median, mode, K-nearest neighbors imputation) or eliminating rows/columns with substantial missing data.

2) Categorical Encoding: One-hot encoding for nominal variables (e.g., gender, course type) and ordinal encoding for ordinal variables (e.g., education levels).

3) Outlier Identification and Management: Detect and address outliers utilizing methods such as Z-score, Interquartile Range (IQR), or robust scaling.

C. Deployment and Surveillance of Models:

1) Batch Prediction: Consistently execute predictions on incoming student data and Real-time Prediction: Incorporate the model into an internet platform for immediate forecasts as fresh data is received.

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2) Detailed Evaluation Metrics: Scores from individual assignments, quizzes, and tests (both formative and summative); scores on specific topics or learning objectives within a subject; project evaluations, laboratory reports, and presentations; standardized test scores.

V. IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULT

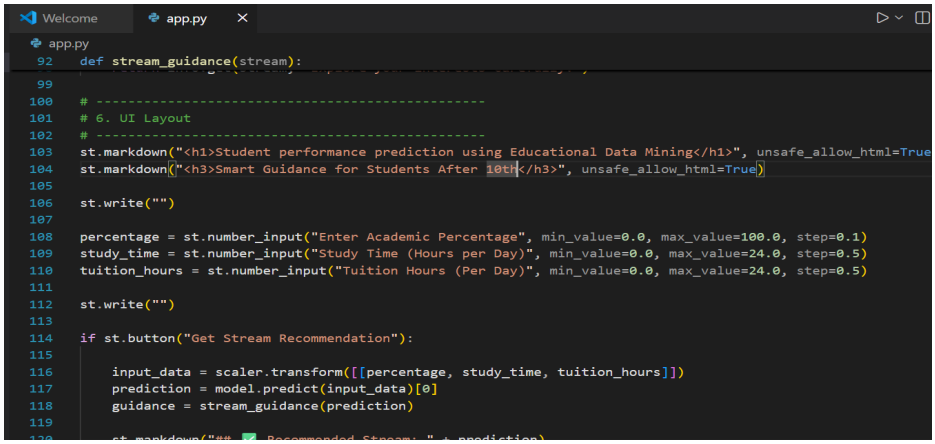

Fig. 1 Editor Window

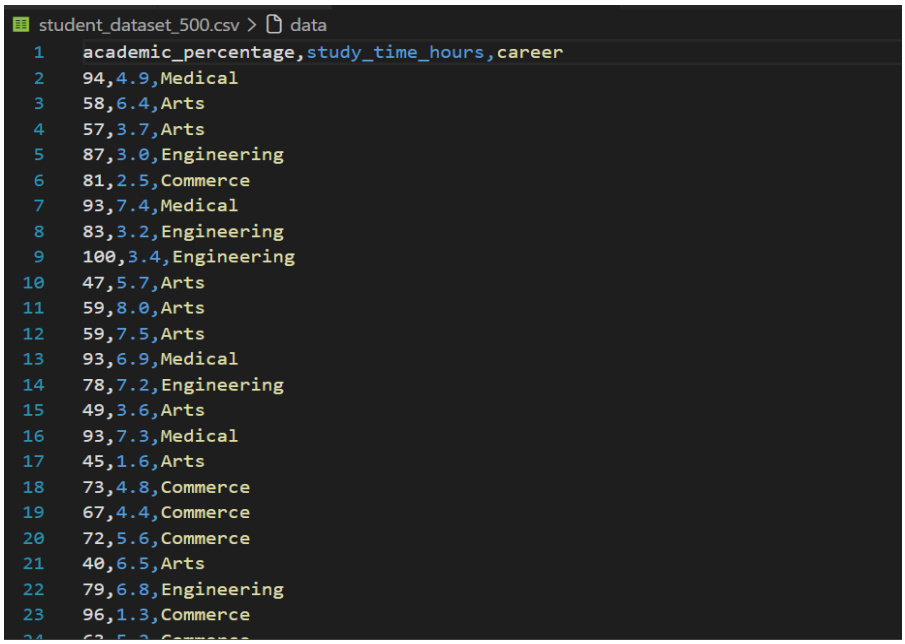

Fig. 2 Dataset visualization

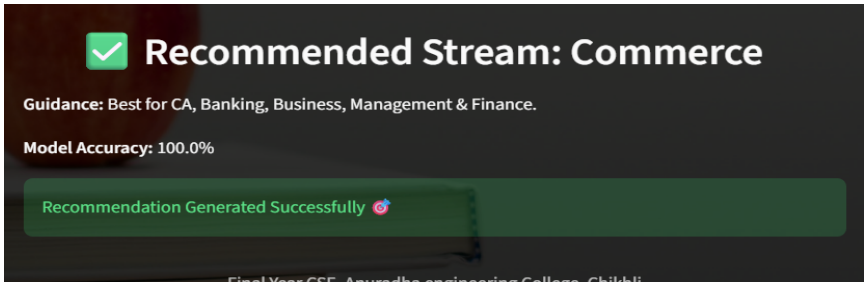

Figure 3: Recommended Stream for the student for Commerce

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

As a result of developments in artificial intelligence, big data, and human behaviormodeling, the field of career recommendation systems that are powered by machine learning (ML) offers a tremendous amount of promise for future development. Beginning as straightforward suggestion engines, the system has the potential to develop into extremely intelligent, adaptable, and individualized career coaching platforms.

A. Integration through the Use of Real-Time Data on the Labor Market

The utilization of real-time job market analytics from websites such as LinkedIn, Indeed, and Naukri.com is something that can be incorporated into future systems. Conduct a dynamic analysis of jobs and skills that are currently in demand. Career suggestions should be based on the existing and future needs of the market. Reduce unemployment gap by aligning skills with demand

B. Implementation of Advanced Artificial Intelligence Models (Deep Learning and Natural Language Processing)

Upcoming systems will make use of:
Deep Learning models for sophisticated pattern identification, Natural Language Processing (NLP) for analyzing resumes, interests, and personality, and other natural language processing techniques.
For instance:
Parsing of resumes and intelligent information extraction of skills
Counseling for careers with chatbots (also known as AI career counselors)

C. The Integration of Personality Psychology and Psychological Analysis

Integration of psychological frameworks such as the following:
Big Five Personality Traits, MBTI
Newer systems are able to:
Improvements in the ability to predict long-term professional success, as well as the ability to forecast career satisfaction and ecommend roles based on personality compatibility

B. The Hybrid Recommendation System

In the future, models will mix the following:
Filtering solutions that are based on content, collaborative filtering, and knowledge-based systems
Hybrid systems are going to; Reduce bias, improve accuracy, and offer recommendations that take into account several dimensions

D. Capability Gap Analysis and the Development of Learning Pathways

Systems will, rather than only offering careers, do the following: Find the abilities that are lacking, and recommend learning pathways and courses that may be found on online sites such as Coursera and Udemy.

VII. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

A. Advantages

1) Early Identification of At-Risk Students
- Helps detect students who may fail or drop out.
- Teachers can take preventive actions (extra classes, mentoring).

2) Personalized Learning
- System can suggest custom study plans based on student performance.
- Supports adaptive learning environments.

3) Improved Decision Making
- Institutions can use insights for:
  - Curriculum improvement
  - Resource allocation
  - Teaching strategies

4) Better Academic Performance
- Continuous monitoring helps students improve over time.
- Encourages data-driven feedback.

5) **Automation of Analysis**
- Reduces manual effort in evaluating large student datasets.
- Saves time for educators.

6) **Identifies Hidden Patterns**
- Data mining techniques (like classification, clustering) reveal:
  - Attendance impact
  - Study habits
  - Socio-economic influence

7) **Supports Institutional Planning**
- Helps in:
  - Admission strategies
  - Placement prediction
  - Academic policy design

B. Disadvantages

1) Data Quality Issues
- Poor or incomplete data leads to wrong predictions.
- Garbage in → Garbage out.

2) Privacy and Ethical Concerns
- Student data (marks, behavior) is sensitive.
- Risk of misuse or data leakage.

3) High Initial Setup Cost
- Requires:
  - Infrastructure
  - Software tools
  - Skilled professionals

4) Over-Reliance on Technology

Teachers may depend too much on predictions instead of judgment.

5) Bias in Predictions
- Models may be biased if training data is biased.
- Can unfairly label students.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Machine learning has been proved to be effective in the early detection of children who are at risk, as indicated by the academic performance prediction model that has been recommended. This model comes from the field of machine learning. This enables educational institutions to shift away from reactive measures and toward proactive therapies, which, in turn, leads to a reduction in the number of students who drop out of school and brings about an increase in the overall academic outcomes. Consequently, academic outcomes are improved. For the purpose of developing capability-based and tailored education, the classification of slow and fast learners, which is based on deep learning, provides unique insights that can be employed. Regardless of the pace at which they are acquiring knowledge, each and every student is able to reap the benefits of this because it helps to enhance their level of engagement, knowledge, and overall performance. According to the career suggestion model, the integration of academic, psychometric, and interest-based data can result in the formulation of precise and individualized career advice that is delivered to the individual. This is an additional benefit of the model. With the support of this, students are able to make decisions that are founded on appropriate knowledge, which considerably improves the alignment of the workforce. Over the course of its whole, the study establishes a foundation for educational strategies that are capable of being intelligent, equitable, and data-driven. Students, educational institutions, and the community as a whole can all benefit from the implementation of these strategies.

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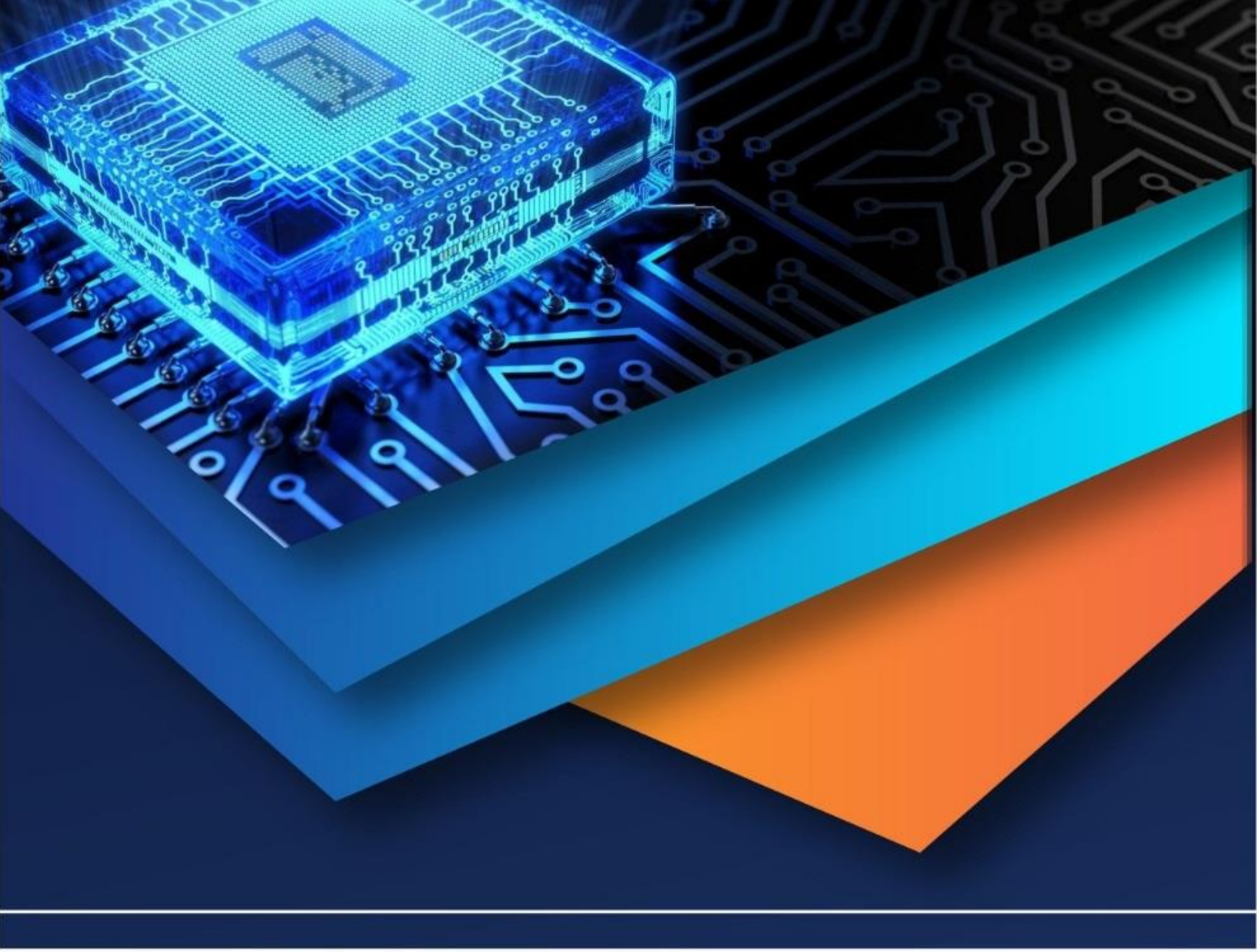

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