

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION PHYSICAL EDUCATION:  
INNOVATIONS, CHALLENGES, AND INCLUSIVE PRACTICES**

**\*Dr. Rajendrakumar Sukhadeo Deokate**

*\* Director of Physical Education & Sports, Mahatma Phule Nutan Mahavidyalaya, Mirajgaon, Tal.Karjat Dist Ahilyanagar*

**Abstract:**

*Physical education (PE) plays an important role in Indian higher education in encouraging students' overall development. With the appearance of Digital India and NEP 2020, artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as an outstanding tool for increasing the standard, inclusion, and efficacy of college-level physical education programs. This study explores the use of AI in Indian physical education, focussing on technology such as intelligent coaching systems, automated evaluation tools, and sports education robots. The study uses a descriptive and qualitative research technique based on secondary data to investigate how AI may improve data-driven decision-making, personalise learning, and provide real-time feedback. Budgetary restrictions, teacher readiness, infrastructure shortcomings, and moral quandaries are among the issues it examines.*

*This research study suggests the development of digital infrastructure, capacity-building programs, and rules and regulations to ensure the successful and responsible use of AI. The study suggests that incorporating AI into physical education might foster creativity, diversity, and experiential learning—all of which align with India's objective of technology-driven, all-encompassing, and future-ready education.*

**Keywords:** *Artificial Intelligence, Physical Education, Higher Education, Innovation, NEP 2020, India*

**Copyright © 2025 The Author(s):** This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.

**Introduction:**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become a disruptive force in several fields in the twenty-first century, including education. In order to improve learning outcomes and institutional efficiency, the Indian higher education system is progressively using AI under the direction of programs like Digital India and NEP 2020 (Ministry of Education, 2020). AI-based teaching and learning technologies are causing a paradigm change in physical education (PE), which was once thought to be a manual and experience-based field.

PE programs at Indian institutions have always depended on the knowledge of the professors, close observation, and manual performance evaluation. The development of AI has made it possible to use motion tracking, data analytics, and virtual simulations to

enhance physical training's precision, personalisation, and engagement.

AI enables efficient and evidence-based education by monitoring physiological data, creating customised training regimens, and providing real-time feedback. Despite these advantages, many Indian institutions still struggle with issues including poor digital infrastructure, low teacher AI literacy, and inadequate budget. With an emphasis on innovation, pedagogy, and policy alignment, this study explores how AI might be successfully incorporated into Indian college physical education.

**Need and Importance of the Study:**

In the rapidly changing digital era of today, implementing artificial intelligence (AI) into physical education has become crucial. In Indian institutions,

traditional teaching and evaluation techniques frequently depend on subjective judgement, manual observation, and scant technology assistance. Opportunities for data-driven decision-making, ongoing feedback, and personalised learning are limited by this method. Under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, India is moving towards a competency-based, technology-enabled educational system, hence it is imperative to investigate how AI might change physical education methods.

Intelligent coaching platforms, automated evaluation tools, and virtual sports assistants are examples of AI-driven systems that provide creative ways to improve teaching effectiveness, precision, and student engagement.

Personalised instruction, real-time performance monitoring, and evidence-based insights for educators and students are all possible with these technologies. Furthermore, by guaranteeing access to high-quality sports education regardless of geographic constraints, AI integration can close the gap between urban and rural institutions.

This work is important because it shows how AI may support inclusive and experiential learning, support holistic student development, and match physical education with India's larger objectives of digital empowerment and innovation in higher education. Policymakers, educators, and institutions may create sustainable models for the successful integration of AI in college physical education programs by having a thorough understanding of the potential and difficulties associated with its adoption.

#### **Objectives of the Study:**

1. To find out how artificial intelligence (AI) may improve college physical education in India.
2. To identify significant AI-based changes that enable customised instruction and training.
3. To study the institutional and pedagogical advantages of incorporating AI into physical

education.

4. To identify the difficulties colleges have while implementing AI technology.
5. To recommend strategies for effective AI implementation in line with NEP 2020 and Digital India Mission.

#### **Research Methodology:**

The study focusses on the application of artificial intelligence (AI) in college-level physical education in India using a qualitative, analytical, descriptive, and exploratory research methodology. It is totally dependent on secondary data from research papers, case studies, UGC reports, policy documents (NEP 2020, Digital India Mission). The paper examines the advancements, advantages, and difficulties of AI in fields such learner engagement, injury prediction, personalised training, and performance monitoring using theme analysis.

#### **Significance of AI Integration in Indian College Physical Education:**

##### **1. Alignment with National Educational Goals:**

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which prioritises digital learning, innovation, and experiential education, is in line with AI integration. It backs India's transition to a comprehensive, technologically advanced system of higher education.

##### **2. Modified Learning and Training:**

AI systems are able to evaluate each person's performance, pinpoint their advantages and disadvantages, and provide customised training plans. As a result, student-centered learning is encouraged and physical education quality is improved.

##### **3. Enhanced Teaching Efficiency:**

By automating assessment, monitoring progress, and offering data-driven feedback, AI-based technologies help teachers manage big courses so

they can concentrate on mentorship and skill development.

#### **4. Reducing Resource Gaps:**

Many Indian institutions, particularly those in rural and semi-urban regions, lack qualified personnel and sufficient sports facilities. By providing remote assistance and simulations, AI-enabled platforms and virtual coaching tools assist in overcoming these constraints.

#### **5. Objective Evaluation and Feedback:**

AI offers performance monitoring and real-time data analysis, guaranteeing precise, objective, and ongoing assessment of pupils' physical activities and advancement.

#### **6. Increasing Participating of Students:**

Students find physical education more interesting, motivating, and pleasurable thanks to interactive AI applications like motion analysis tools, virtual sports laboratories, and gamified learning platforms.

#### **7. Career Preparation:**

By incorporating AI into physical education, students' digital literacy is enhanced and they are more equipped for professions in sports analytics, biomechanics, fitness technology, and sports data management.

#### **8. Support for Inclusive Education:**

AI technologies may modify tasks to deal with students with different physical abilities and learning capacities, thus promoting equality of opportunity and inclusion.

#### **Artificial Intelligence Applications in Physical Education:**

Innovative approaches to improve physical education instruction, training, and assessment have been made possible by artificial intelligence (AI). Among its uses are:

#### **1. Performance Analysis and Diagnostic Tools:**

AI evaluates pupils' posture, coordination, response speed, and endurance using motion capture, video analysis, and biomechanical data. This makes data-driven training programs and precise diagnostics possible.

#### **2. Customised Training Plans:**

AI-driven algorithms design customised workout plans according to progress, body composition, and fitness level. Physiological data including heart rate, calories burnt, and recovery rate are monitored via wearable technology and smartphone apps.

#### **3. Automated Evaluation and Feedback:**

To ensure transparency and objectivity, computer vision and machine learning algorithms can assess sports performance, score motions like push-ups or sprints, and offer immediate remedial feedback.

#### **4. Intelligent Coaching Systems:**

Virtual AI coaches mimic human coaching by providing inspiration, real-time advice, and tailored recommendations for enhancing abilities, diet, and preventing injuries.

#### **5. Sports Education Robots and Virtual Assistants:**

Even in distant or resource-constrained environments, robots and AI chatbots may assist students during training sessions by guiding them, monitoring technique, and demonstrating exercises.

#### **6. Injury Prediction and Prevention:**

To forecast possible injuries, provide rest or remedial actions, and guarantee athlete safety and long-term performance, AI examines movement patterns and workload data.

#### **7. Data-Driven Decision-Making:**

To assess student performance, improve curriculum design, and develop evidence-based interventions in sports education, educational institutions employ AI-based dashboards and analytics.

### Artificial Intelligence Application Models for Physical Education in India:

Several modern application models that improve learning, training, and assessment have been developed as a result of the incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) into Indian physical education. By bridging the gap between pedagogy and technology, these approaches guarantee inclusion and efficiency in sports instruction.

#### 1. Intelligent Coaching Systems:

These programs function as online instructors that track students' fitness levels, evaluate their motions, and offer immediate remedial comments. They are particularly helpful at universities with a small sports staff since they mimic human-like mentoring. AI-powered coaching tools also provide advice on motivation, diet, and exercise.

#### 2. Automated Evaluation Systems:

Students' physical performance, including push-ups, sit-ups, sprint speed, and flexibility, is precisely assessed by AI-enabled assessment platforms using computer vision and machine learning algorithms. This automation is consistent with competency-based education approaches, guarantees fairness, and lessens subjectivity.

#### 3. Sports Education Robots and Virtual Assistants:

Artificially intelligent robots and virtual assistants engage students in gamified fitness sessions, enhance interactive learning, and show activities. Even at remote locations, they capture data, offer individualised training, and encourage lifelong learning. Because they can accommodate students with different physical capacities, these technologies are particularly helpful for inclusive education.

#### 4. AI-Based Data Analytics Models:

Organisations employ AI analytics to monitor training results, performance patterns, and attendance. These models support the outcome-

based education paradigm suggested by NEP 2020 by assisting educators in making evidence-based decisions about curriculum development and resource allocation.

### Innovative Pedagogical Practices Enabled by AI

#### 1. Transforming the Philosophy of Teaching:

Teachers are encouraged by AI to switch from instructor-centered to learner-centred pedagogy. Instead than concentrating only on performance, physical education should emphasise motivation, enjoyment, and overall wellbeing. In order to create programs that promote student engagement, self-assurance, and emotional resilience, educators must embrace AI-driven insights.

#### 2. Interactive and Blended Learning Approaches:

Complex skills, such accurate football tackling or gymnastics balance, may be shown with the use of simulation-based and virtual reality modules. Instantaneous corrective input is provided by AI-based motion analysis techniques. Additionally, scenario-based simulations improve applied comprehension by teaching emergency treatment during sports injuries.

#### 3. Improving Systems for Evaluation and Feedback:

Subjective observation is a common component of traditional evaluation techniques. AI makes it possible for ongoing, data-driven evaluation that incorporates both psychological and physical factors. Students may self-evaluate using real-time dashboards and performance monitors, which increases engagement and responsibility. This change helps India achieve its objective of advancing technology-assisted, evidence-based education.

### Challenges and Recommendations

#### Challenges:

##### 1. Technological Restrictions:

Many Indian universities, particularly those in rural

and semi-urban areas, lack the digital infrastructure, AI software, and dependable internet access required to successfully deploy AI-based systems.

## 2. Faculty Awareness and Training:

Teachers of physical education frequently have little experience with AI technologies and need specific training to incorporate technology into their instruction and assessment procedures.

## 3. Financial Restrictions:

Large-scale adoption is hampered by the high costs of AI equipment, upkeep, and software licensing, especially in smaller commercial and public institutions.

## 4. Ethical and Privacy Issues:

Data security, ethical usage, and privacy protection are issues that are brought up by the gathering of student biometric and performance data.

## 5. Opposition to Change:

Innovation in physical education programs may be impeded by traditional teaching philosophies and scepticism over the use of technology.

## Recommendations:

### 1. Infrastructure Development:

The government and educational institutions should make investments in digital infrastructure and give colleges inexpensive access to AI tools.

### 2. Faculty Development Programs:

Teachers' digital literacy may be improved by holding frequent seminars and certification courses on AI applications in physical education.

### 3. Curriculum Integration:

To educate future teachers for smart teaching settings, B.P.Ed. and M.P.Ed. programs should incorporate AI and technology courses.

### 4. Public-Private Collaboration:

Collaborations between academic institutions, firms, and athletic associations may foster creativity and affordable AI solutions.

## 5. Ethical Guidelines and Data Protection:

Establishing explicit regulations that guarantee responsible data usage, consent-based monitoring, and the protection of students' personal information is important.

## Conclusion:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Indian college physical education is a revolutionary development that connects technology with practical training. This study shows how AI has enormous potential to transform the conventional teaching-learning paradigm through data-driven analytics, automated evaluation processes, and intelligent coaching systems. These developments improve learning results and institutional efficiency by making physical education more accessible, personalised, and engaging.

With the use of interactive simulations and feedback systems, AI helps teachers create customised training plans, precisely monitor student performance, and encourage motivation. India's aim for technology-enabled, skill-based, and comprehensive education is supported by its alignment with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and the Digital India Mission.

Significant obstacles still exist, nevertheless, including poor infrastructure, low faculty preparation, budgetary limitations, and ethical worries about data protection. It will need concerted efforts from legislators, academic institutions, and business technology partners to address these issues. Sustainable AI adoption requires investments in digital infrastructure, curriculum integration, teacher preparation, and robust ethical frameworks.

In conclusion, college physical education may become a cutting-edge, inclusive, and evidence-based field through the thoughtful and purposeful application of AI. Indian educational institutions may educate students for both athletic success and a future in which technology and wellness coexist as essential elements

of complete human development by utilising AI's analytical and adaptable skills.

#### References:

1. Bailey, R., & Dismore, H. (2004). Digital technology in physical education: A guide for teachers. Routledge.
2. Ben, L., & Junkai, F. (2025). Real-time thermal imaging monitoring of object detection: A design of physical education auxiliary system based on object detection. Thermal Science and Engineering.
3. Bunker, R. P., & Thabtah, F. (2019). A machine learning framework for cricket sport result prediction. PLoS ONE, 14(3), e0214845. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0214845>
4. Catapult Sports. (2024). Athlete monitoring technology. <https://www.catapultsports.com>
5. Clemente, F. M. (2018). Advancing sports analytics: Machine learning/data science domain and predictive modeling of individual performance. Journal of Sports Analytics, 4(2), 75–90.
6. Coach AI. (2024). Real-time AI training platform. <https://www.coach.ai>
7. Drigas, A., & Pappas, M. A. (2015). A review of mobile learning applications for physical education. International Journal of Interactive Mobile Technologies, 9(3), 50–58. <https://doi.org/10.3991/ijim.v9i3.4555>
8. Fit India Mission. (2022). Promoting fitness and physical education in Indian colleges. Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India.
9. Kumar, R., & Singh, P. (2023). Artificial intelligence in sports training: A new era of physical education in India. International Journal of Sports Science and Fitness, 9(2), 45–52.
10. Ministry of Education. (2020). National education policy 2020. Government of India.
11. Nair, S. (2023). Technology-enhanced learning for sports and wellness education in India. Indian Journal of Physical Education and Health Sciences, 18(1), 32–40.
12. Sharma, M., & Gupta, V. (2022). AI-based evaluation systems for physical education in higher learning institutions. Journal of Educational Technology and Research, 11(3), 87–96.
13. University Grants Commission (UGC). (2021). Guidelines for information and communication technology (ICT) in higher education. UGC.

#### Cite This Article:

**Dr. Deokate R.S. (2025).** Artificial Intelligence in Indian Higher Education Physical Education: Innovations, Challenges, and Inclusive Practices. In **Aarhat Multidisciplinary International Education Research Journal: Vol. XIV** (Number VI, pp. 153–162). Doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18386570>