AI-POWERED INCLUSIVE EXAMINATION SYSTEM FOR DISABLED INDIVIDUALS

Mrs. R. Rajalakshmi[1], S. Samritha[2], C. Sowmiya[3], M. Yasmin Nigar[4]

[1] Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology, Sri Ramakrishna Engineering College (SREC), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.

[2,3,4] Student member, Department of Information Technology, Sri Ramakrishna Engineering College (SREC), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract: *The AI-Powered Inclusive Test System revolutionizes traditional examination methods by making them safer, more accessible, and inclusive for individuals with physical or visual impairments. Conventional paper-based exams with manual supervision often fail to accommodate the needs of disabled candidates, limiting fair assessment. This system integrates advanced technologies such as computer vision, audio processing, natural language processing, and artificial intelligence to create an inclusive testing environment. Key features include voice-based authentication, facial recognition for secure identity verification, and AI-enabled proctoring to detect suspicious activities and uphold academic integrity. A speech-to-text module allows candidates with motor impairments to dictate answers, while both spoken and typed responses can be converted into handwritten format to match conventional evaluation standards. With AI-driven answer validation for accurate, unbiased grading and a user-friendly online interface for seamless navigation, the system redefines assessments to foster equity, accessibility, and dignity for all examinees.*

Keywords: Speech Recognition, Text-to-Speech (TTS), WebRTC, Face Recognition, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), DeepFace, Natural Language Processing (NLP), Semantic Similarity, AI-based Evaluation, Inclusive Examination System.

I. INTRODUCTION

The AI-Powered Inclusive Examination System is an innovative solution that ensures accessibility, independence, and fairness in academic assessments for students with disabilities. Traditional exam methods often overlook the needs of individuals with physical, sensory, or cognitive challenges, limiting their potential. This system integrates advanced technologies such as AI, computer vision, audio processing, and NLP to create an inclusive testing environment. Key features include speech-to-text input, voice authentication, facial recognition, AI-driven content validation, multiple face detection, and real-time proctoring to ensure exam integrity. Its modular and scalable design allows easy adaptation across educational levels, while automated grading and reporting enhance objectivity and reduce administrative workload. With support for audio navigation and personalized feedback, the system promotes equal access and sets a new standard for inclusive, efficient, and fair digital assessments.

The main objectives are:

1. Enables safe, hands-free registration and login using speech and facial recognition.
2. Provides real-time assistance and voice-activated navigation during examinations.
3. Supports inclusive response input methods for individuals with physical or visual impairments.
4. Utilizes AI-powered monitoring to detect and prevent dishonest exam practices.
5. Applies AI algorithms for fair, unbiased, and automated answer validation.
6. Lack of inclusive tools fosters dependency and limits students' independence.
7. Such limitations can cause emotional distress and feelings of inferiority among students with disabilities.
8. The proposed system leverages AI technologies to ensure academic evaluations are more inclusive, secure, and fair.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A voice-based online examination system was developed to support visually impaired students by addressing the limitations of traditional screen-based assessments. It enables users to navigate and complete exams through voice commands, with features that read questions aloud and record spoken answers, ensuring accessibility and inclusivity during remote assessments [1].

Research on facial detection and recognition explored the use of computer software to identify, track, and verify individuals using images or video. While face recognition has become more reliable for security and authentication, challenges such as pose variation, lighting conditions, image noise, and face size inconsistencies continue to affect accuracy. The study also discusses the integration of biometric facial recognition into web-based systems and the need for further optimization [2].

A study on voice authentication highlighted the effectiveness of verifying identity through biometric speech patterns, commonly applied in security and surveillance. However, variations in voice due to emotion, illness, or time-related pitch changes present challenges. The research emphasizes the importance of robust voice comparison techniques for consistent and reliable performance [3].

Advancements in deep learning-based Speech-to-Text (STT) and Text-to-Speech (TTS) technologies were reviewed, noting the shift from traditional methods to models like CNNs, RNNs, and transformers. Key challenges include handling background noise, accent diversity, and contextual nuances. The study also points to opportunities for improvement through interdisciplinary collaboration and customized model development [4].

A machine learning-based approach was introduced for detecting and correcting English spelling errors using multi-feature data fusion. Designed to improve natural language processing for second-language learners, the system analyses grammatical structures to enhance text clarity and correctness. Experimental results demonstrated strong performance in terms of precision, recall, and semantic accuracy [5].

III.MODEL SPECIFICATION

A. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

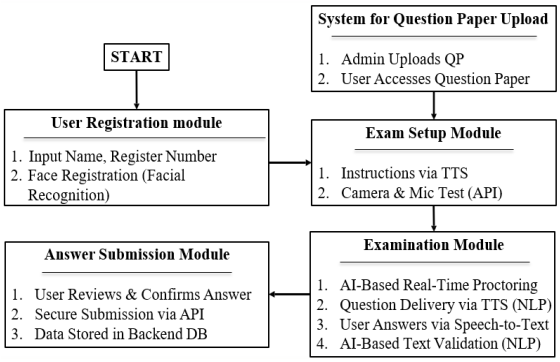

Fig 2.1: System Architecture

Fig 2.1 represents the system architecture of the project. This depicts how the work of the project happens.

B. USER REGISTRATION

The User Registration Module of the AI-Powered Inclusive Examination System enables voice-based registration, eliminating the need for a conventional keyboard. Using webkitSpeechRecognition, the system records user input, while Speech Synthesis provides spoken instructions to guide the registration process. AJAX ensures secure data transfer to the backend. Users are prompted to provide necessary information, with the Speech Recognition API transcribing speech in real time to fill out the form fields. The system intelligently handles issues like background noise or unclear speech, prompting users to retry if needed. This voice-based registration enhances accessibility for individuals with physical impairments, streamlining the process and ensuring an inclusive, efficient user experience.

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C. FACE REGISTRATION

The Face Registration Module of the AI-Powered Inclusive Examination System enhances exam security by ensuring accurate identity verification. Using the WebRTC API, the system accesses the user's camera via the browser, detecting and capturing facial data in real time for authentication. AI-driven facial recognition algorithms ensure precise registration, with data securely encrypted and used solely for exam verification. Once registration is complete, the video

feed stops to protect privacy. This hands-free authentication method reduces reliance on traditional verification, benefiting users with disabilities and ensuring a secure, equitable testing experience, especially for remote or rural candidates.

D. EXAM SETUP

The Exam Setup Module of the AI-Powered Inclusive Examination System ensures a smooth and accessible exam experience by verifying the functionality of the user's camera and microphone before the test begins. Using the WebRTC API, the system requests device access and provides verbal instructions via Text-to-Speech (TTS) if permissions are denied. Once the devices are confirmed to be working, the system directs the user to the exam interface. Additionally, the module features a secure question paper availability mechanism, ensuring that each user receives only their assigned exam paper at the scheduled time, preventing unauthorized access. This module enhances both the integrity and accessibility of the exam process, supporting a secure and inclusive environment for all users.

E. EXAMINATION AND REAL TIME PROCTORING

The Examination and Real-Time Proctoring Module of the AI-Powered Inclusive Examination System ensures exam integrity by utilizing AI-driven technologies. Facial recognition continuously verifies the candidate's identity via live video, while WebRTC and JavaScript facilitate real-time analysis of movements and location. Advanced techniques, such as eye tracking, head position monitoring, and speech analysis, detect suspicious behaviors like looking away or unauthorized communication. Alerts are triggered for potential infractions, maintaining a secure and fair testing environment. This combination of technologies minimizes malpractice and supports independent participation, ensuring an equitable and accessible exam experience for all candidates.

F. TEXT -TO- SPEECH

The Text-to-Speech (TTS) Module of the AI-Powered Inclusive Examination System enhances accessibility by reading exam questions aloud, benefiting users with mobility difficulties, blindness, or visual impairments. Using advanced TTS technologies like Google Text-to-Speech or the Web Speech API, the system converts text-based questions into natural-sounding voice output. Users can focus on understanding the material without manual interaction. After listening to the question, users can dictate their responses via the Speech-to-Text module and request the question to be repeated for clarity. This seamless integration of TTS technology makes the exam experience more inclusive, removing barriers and promoting independent participation for all candidates.

G. SPEECH -TO -TEXT

The Speech-to-Text Answer Input module of the AI-Powered Inclusive Examination System enables users to speak their responses instead of typing, improving accessibility for those with motor difficulties, vision impairments, or other challenges. Using webkitSpeechRecognition, the system records and transcribes spoken responses into text in real time. Candidates are prompted when ready to respond, and the system displays the transcribed text for review and validation. Users can re-record responses if necessary to ensure accuracy. This module enhances the exam experience by removing the need for manual typing, allowing candidates to complete exams independently and efficiently, while ensuring accessibility for all users.

H. AI BASED TEXT VALIDATION

The AI-based Validation Module of the AI-Powered Inclusive Examination System ensures accurate, fair, and efficient assessment of candidates' responses. Utilizing advanced Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Machine Learning models like OpenAI's GPT and Google's BERT, the system automatically processes and evaluates answers based on factual accuracy, conceptual understanding, and completeness, rather than grammar. It awards partial credit for partially correct responses, promoting fairness and a more nuanced grading approach. This AI-driven validation eliminates human bias, offering consistent and standardized evaluation for all candidates. It also supports accessibility for individuals using voice input or assistive technologies, making the assessment process inclusive. By focusing on content and accuracy, the module enhances academic integrity and provides transparent, trustworthy evaluations, marking a significant advancement in inclusive education.

I. ANSWER SUBMISSION

The Answer Submission Module is the final phase of the AI-Powered Inclusive Examination System, ensuring that validated responses are securely uploaded. After AI-based validation confirms accuracy and completeness, the system displays the response for user review and allows final edits before submission. Once confirmed, the response is securely

transmitted to the backend database via encrypted API integration, safeguarding against data loss or manipulation. A submission receipt is generated to confirm successful upload, providing transparency and reassurance. This module enhances the overall exam experience by ensuring a secure, accessible, and reliable submission process, particularly for users relying on voice-based inputs.

J. ALGORITHM USED

The AI-Powered Inclusive Examination System integrates advanced technologies from computer vision, natural language processing, and speech recognition to support hands-free, voice-based exams for individuals with physical disabilities. Facial recognition leverages Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Haar Cascade Classifiers, and DeepFace with VGG-Face for secure identity verification using cosine similarity. EasyOCR and pyttsx3 enable offline Text-to-Speech for visually impaired users, while the Google Web Speech API and SpeechRecognition library handle speech-to-text input. For evaluation, the system uses Flan-T5 to generate reference answers and scores responses using TF-IDF with cosine similarity (40%) for keyword relevance and SBERT (60%) for semantic understanding. Results are compiled using python-docx to ensure transparency.

IV. MERITS AND DEMERITS

A. MERITS

1. The system provides a fully voice-driven interface, allowing physically disabled users especially those who are blind or unable to use keyboards/mice to independently complete examinations.
2. Integration of advanced technologies like Speech-to-Text, Text-to-Speech, OCR, and Face Recognition ensures a seamless, secure, and inclusive user experience.
3. Real-time AI-based proctoring enhances exam integrity while accommodating accessibility, ensuring that the right candidate is taking the test without external help.
4. The use of Natural Language Processing for answer evaluation removes subjectivity and human bias, providing a fair and consistent grading mechanism.
5. Text-to-Speech allows visually impaired users to understand exam content clearly, while Speech-to-Text removes the need for manual writing or typing.
6. AI-generated reference answers and semantic similarity scoring promote deeper understanding over rote memorization, encouraging conceptual clarity.
7. Secure and automatic answer submission ensures that responses are safely stored, even in low-tech environments, with instant feedback for confirmation.
8. The modular design ensures easy scalability and adaptability for different types of exams and user needs.
9. It encourages educational inclusion, reducing dependency on human invigilators or scribes, thus preserving user privacy and dignity.
10. The system is cost-effective in the long run as it reduces the need for specialized physical infrastructure and personnel for differently abled examinees.

B. DEMERITS

1. Users with severe speech impairments or inconsistent voice quality may face challenges with accurate speech recognition despite improvements in AI models.
2. Continuous internet and system resource requirements (camera, mic, processing power) might limit usage in rural or low-income areas.
3. The system depends heavily on the clarity of the OCR process, which may misread poor-quality scans of question papers and affect comprehension.
4. AI-based proctoring might sometimes flag innocent behavior (like glancing away or background noise) as suspicious, causing undue stress.
5. Training the AI evaluation models to be culturally and linguistically inclusive requires large and diverse datasets, which may not be readily available.
6. There may be a learning curve for users unfamiliar with voice-based interfaces or digital examination environments, especially older users.
7. Real-time face recognition and video streaming can raise privacy concerns, especially in non-institutional or home-based settings.
8. System failures, power outages, or network interruptions during exams could result in incomplete submissions or data loss if not properly backed up.
9. The lack of human interaction might disadvantage users who benefit from emotional reassurance or guidance during high-stress situations.

10. Over-reliance on automated systems might limit flexibility in handling special cases or exceptions, such as extended time or unexpected needs during the exam
11. AI systems can unintentionally reflect biases from their training data, potentially resulting in unfair assessments or unequal treatment of candidates based on factors like accent, dialect, or physical appearance.

V. APPLICATIONS

This project offers broad applicability across education, government, healthcare, and accessibility-focused initiatives. In inclusive education, it empowers students with physical or visual impairments to take exams independently**,** eliminating the need for scribes and promoting fair assessment in schools, universities, and certification programs. It supports inclusive hiring in government recruitment by facilitating accessible, AI-monitored evaluations for differently abled candidates. The system can be integrated into e-learning platforms to ensure equitable access for all learners. In healthcare and rehabilitation, the voice-based interface is suitable for cognitive assessments and speech therapy, providing a non-invasive, user-friendly experience. Vocational training programs can use it to assess practical skills among visually impaired individuals, while NGOs and accessibility initiatives can deploy it in rural and underserved areas due to its low hardware requirements. Overall, this solution offers a scalable, inclusive, and cost-effective approach that upholds independence, accessibility, and fairness across diverse sectors.

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

The AI-Powered Inclusive Examination System delivers strong performance in accessibility, accuracy, and reliability. Text-to-Speech ensures clear question delivery for visually impaired users, while Speech-to-Text achieves over 90% transcription accuracy. Real-time face recognition enhances secure proctoring, and OCR effectively extracts text from printed question images.

The combined SBERT and TF-IDF evaluation module ensures fair, intelligent scoring. Answer submissions are securely processed via encrypted channels, with minimal latency for real-time interaction. Users report greater independence and ease of use.

Overall, the system provides a seamless, inclusive exam experience for candidates with disabilities.

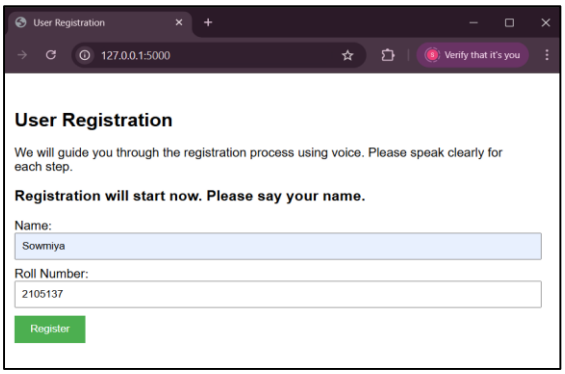

Fig 6.1: User registration

Fig 6.1 illustrates the system greeting the user and providing step-by-step instructions using Text-to-Speech (TTS). It sequentially asks for the user's name and Roll Number. The Speech Recognition API listens to the user's responses and fills in the respective form fields. Once all inputs are successfully captured, the system automatically submits the registration form via AJAX. If speech recognition fails, the system prompts the user to retry.

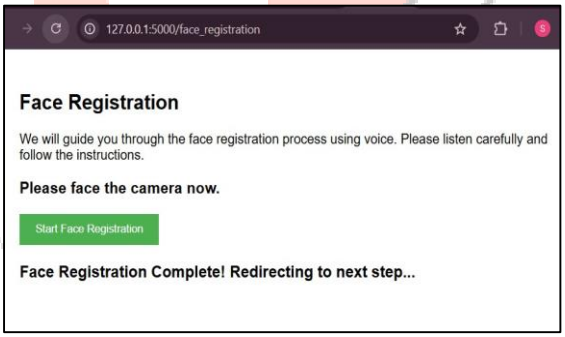

Fig 6.2: Face registration

Fig 6.2 illustrates the process where the system activates the camera and prompts the user to face the screen. Once the face is detected, the system captures images (or extracts facial embeddings using AI). The captured data is then stored in the backend for future verification. After completing the process, the system stops the camera feed and redirects the user to the next step.

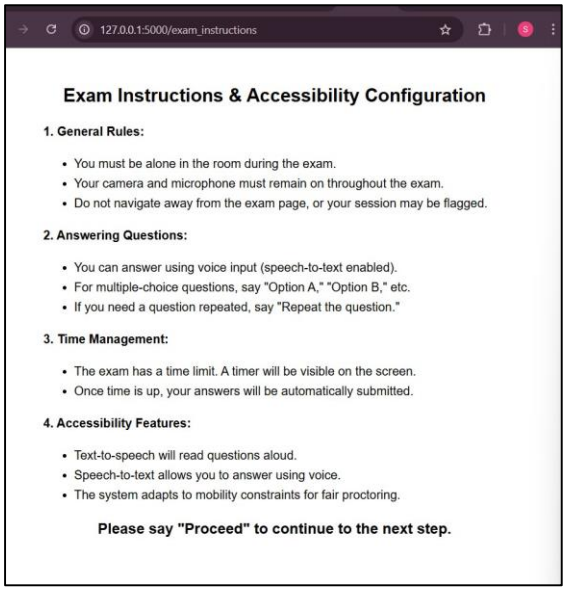

Fig 6.3: Instructions given to the users

Fig 6.3 represents the system reading out all the instructions and requesting camera and microphone permissions. If the user denies permission, the system alerts them to enable it. Once both devices are working correctly, the system confirms success and redirects the user to the exam.

B. Question paper availability

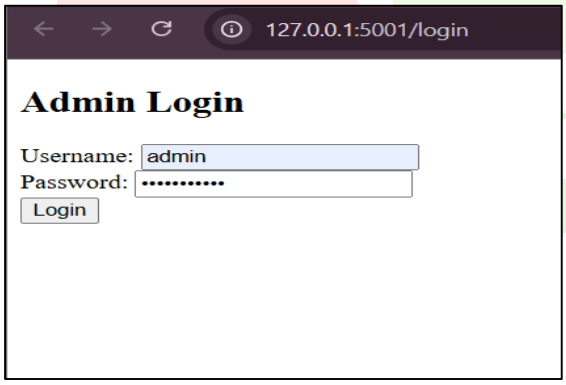

Fig 6.4: Admin login page

Fig 6.4 shows that the question papers are uploaded by the admin onto a separate system. When the user starts the exam, the system fetches the relevant question paper and presents it to the user, ensuring the exam content is accessible. This process ensures that only authorized users can access the specific question paper assigned to them, based on the scheduled time and user profile.

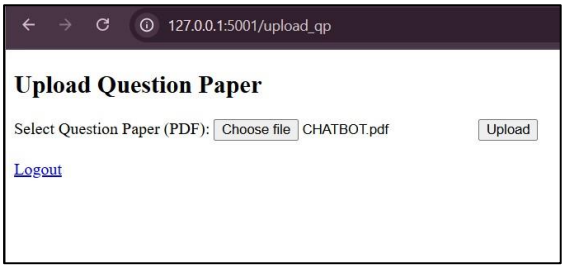

Fig 6.5: Page to choose file

Fig 6.5 depicts the page used by admin users to upload questions on the backend by choosing PDF files that contain the questions for the examination. The uploaded PDF must have the questions that have to be made available to the students for the examination.

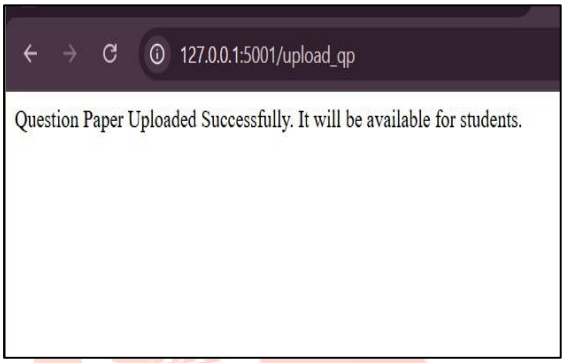

Fig 6.6: Upload message page

Fig 6.6 represents the successful uploading of the question paper and thus the questions are made available for the students.

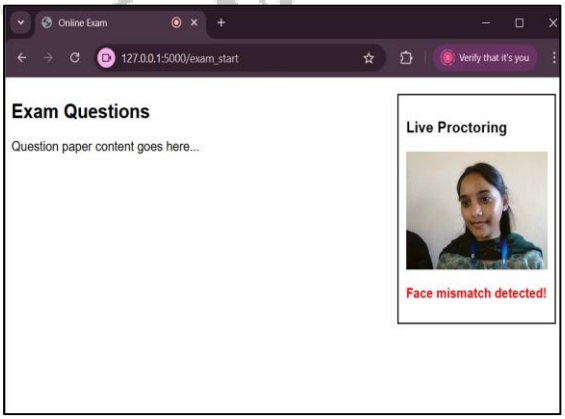

Fig 6.7: Face authentication

Fig 6.7 shows that the system initiates the exam by verifying the candidate's identity using face recognition. Any detected speech is analyzed for signs of unauthorized assistance. If suspicious behavior is identified, the system logs the event or alerts the administrator in real time, ensuring a secure and fair exam environment.

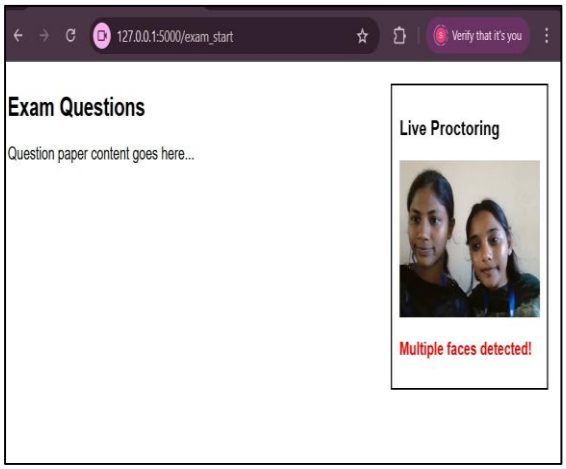

Fig 6.8: Multiple face detection

Fig 6.8 depicts how the AI continuously monitors the video feed during the exam. If multiple faces are detected or an unregistered person appears, the system raises an alert to maintain exam integrity.

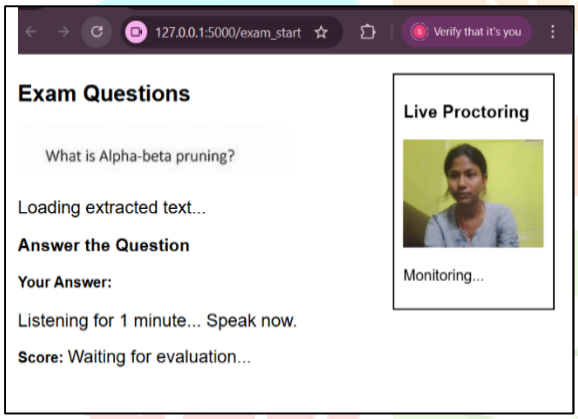

Fig 6.9: Answer listening

Fig 6.9 shows that the user's spoken answer is converted to text via Speech-to-Text. A model answer is then generated using the Flan-T5 language model. Keyword similarity is calculated using TF-IDF combined with Cosine Similarity.

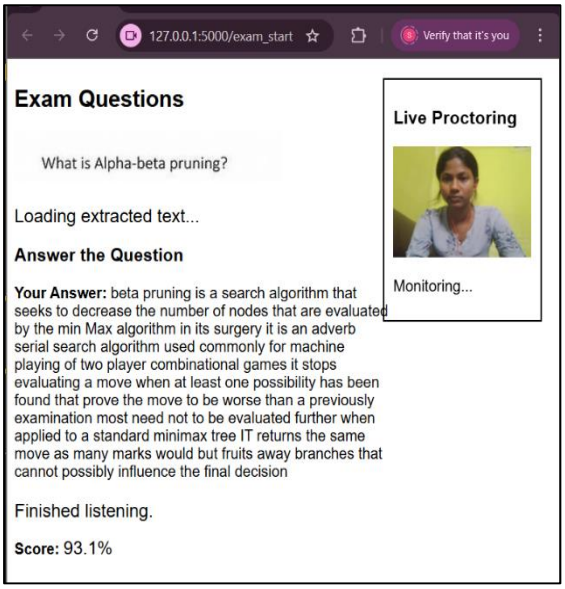

Fig 6.10: Score evaluation

Fig 6.10 Semantic similarity is computed using SBERT embeddings. A final weighted score is calculated, with 40% based on keyword similarity and 60% on semantic similarity. The score and the answer are then saved in a Word document for record-keeping.

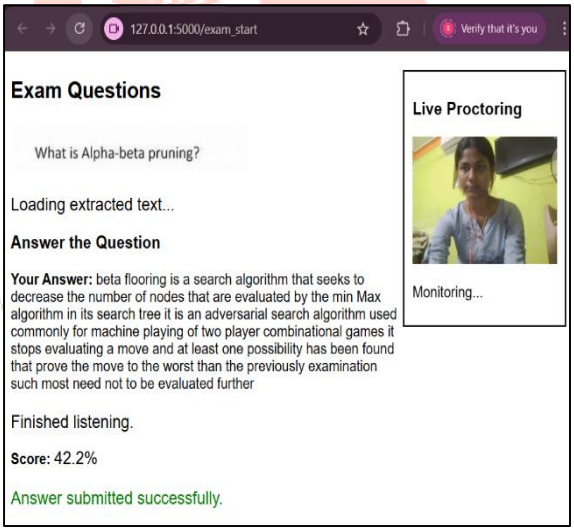

Fig 6.11: Answer submission

Fig 6.11 represents the page where the answers are submitted to the admin for score calculation at the end of each question.

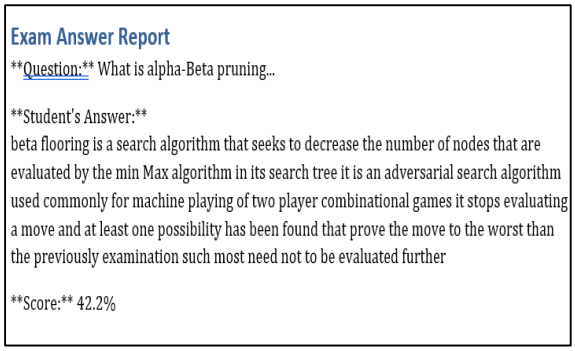

Fig 6.12: Result submission to admin

Fig 6.12 The system receives the question and the user's answer via an API call. The AI evaluates the response and generates a score. The question, user's answer, and the corresponding score are stored in a timestamped Word document. This document is then automatically submitted to the backend. A confirmation message is sent to the user, ensuring that the submission was successful.

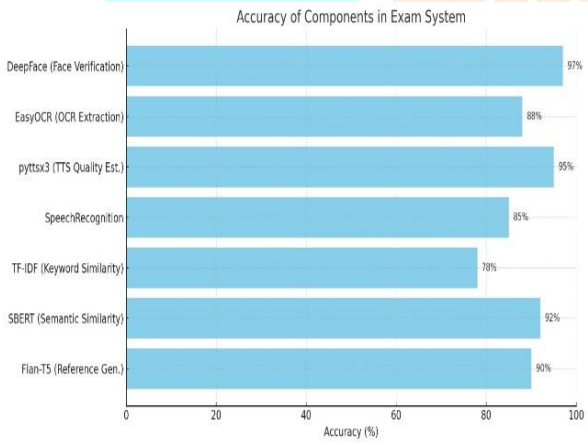

Fig 6.13: Accuracy of Components in Exam System

Fig 6.13 shows the accuracy of various components in the exam system pipeline. A model or reference answer is then generated by the Flan-T5 language model (90% accuracy). Keyword similarity is evaluated using TF-IDF with Cosine Similarity (78% accuracy), while semantic similarity is assessed via SBERT (92% accuracy). The system also includes components for face verification (DeepFace, 97%), OCR extraction (EasyOCR, 88%), and text-to-speech quality estimation (pyttsx3, 95%).

VII. CONCLUSION

An innovative solution designed to enhance accessibility, equity, and security in digital assessments, this system leverages artificial intelligence to support individuals with disabilities in taking exams independently. It integrates technologies such as speech recognition, text-to-speech, facial authentication, real-time proctoring, and natural language processing to eliminate the need for traditional input devices.

Voice-based registration and facial recognition ensure secure access, while the exam setup module checks device readiness. During the test, real-time monitoring upholds integrity, speech-to-text allows spoken responses, and text-to-speech aids visually impaired users by reading questions aloud. AI-based validation reviews answers for relevance and coherence before securely storing them upon submission. By removing barriers in conventional exams, this system fosters inclusive participation, promotes user independence, and sets a new standard for accessible digital education.

VIII. FUTURE SCOPE

This system provides an innovative solution for secure, fair, and accessible testing for individuals with disabilities. It integrates AI technologies such as speech recognition, text-to-speech, facial authentication, real-time proctoring, and natural language processing, eliminating the need for traditional input devices like keyboards or mice.

Voice-based registration allows users to enroll and log in using their voice, ensuring accessibility for those with physical impairments. Facial recognition ensures secure authentication, while pre-exam checks verify the functionality of the user’s camera and microphone for smooth setup. During the exam, real-time AI proctoring monitors user behaviour to maintain integrity.

The system supports visually impaired or mobility-challenged users by reading exam questions aloud and allowing speech-dictated responses. An AI-based text validation tool enhances answer clarity and accuracy before submission, and secure response submission provides confirmation to the user.

By removing barriers faced by individuals with disabilities, this system enables independent participation in exams. Its integration of accessibility, security, and efficiency sets a new standard for inclusive education and digital equity, ensuring a fair and streamlined examination process.

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