ISSN: 2093-5374 / E-ISSN: 2093-5382

Improving Educational Outcomes and Economic Efficiency with Wireless Sensor Networks in Smart Classrooms

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Received: March 31, 2025; Revised: May 14, 2025; Accepted: June 10, 2025; Published: June 30, 2025

Abstract

The application of Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) in smart classrooms can transform the learning experience, achieving educational goals and economic efficiency simultaneously. This research looks into the application of WSNs for monitoring and controlling environmental and operational factors like temperature, humidity, illumination, noise levels, and student activity within learning environments. With WSNs, real time monitoring and analysis is possible which significantly enhances personalized learning by improving student comfort, concentration, academic performance, and overall achievement. Moreover, automated energy resource management facilitated by WSNs optimizes resource efficiency and operational cost containment while enabling predictive maintenance of classroom infrastructure. The technology allows educators and decision-

Journal of Wireless Mobile Networks, Ubiquitous Computing, and Dependable Applications (JoWUA), volume: 16, number: 2 (June), pp. 740-754. DOI: *10.58346/JOWUA.2025.I2.045*

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makers to make better informed choices using data, thereby enhancing teaching approaches and improving learning outcomes. In this research, simulations and other case studies illustrate the potential of WSNs to transform education systems, demonstrating smart classroom solutions that are scalable, affordable, and sustainable. These conclusions emphasize that installing WSNs in educational institutions enhances the academic experience while advancing the framework for technological growth and sustainable development. This paper supports the greater implementation of WSNs as a means to modernize educational systems and enhance economic productivity within the scholarly realm.

Keywords: Wireless Sensor Networks, Smart Classrooms, Educational Outcomes, Economic Efficiency, Learning Environment, Resource Optimization, Technology Integration

1 Introduction

1.1 Impact of Educational Results and Economic Productivity on Smart Classrooms

Improving learner outcomes and resource optimization are at the forefront of the agenda for educational institutions welcome worldwide. Baker (2018) identifies educational outcomes as multi-dimensional in nature, including academic achievement, participation, attendance, as well as attrition, all of which are functions of the underlying quality of the learning atmosphere and the teaching methods used. In contrast, economic efficiency in education applies to how such outcomes are achieved at a low cost and high resource productivity—this is critical amidst increasing enrolments and financial limitations (Ali et al., 2023). The intelligent classroom technologies provide novel perspectives to deal with these seemingly contradictory issues of improving educational outcomes while increasing institutional sustainability. Smart classrooms use modern technology to develop interactive and automated, responsive learning spaces. One of the most promising modern implementations of this concept includes the Wireless Sensor Network (WSN), which allows static and/or dynamic control of the physical education environment (Kumar & Singh, 2021; Karimov et al., 2024). However, the major benefit of WSNs is not in their degree of automation, but in the data they generate which can be used to make more efficient decisions regarding routine teaching and administration processes.

1.2 Overview of Wireless Sensor Networks and Their Prospective Consequences

A WSN (Wireless Sensor Network) is a network of sensor nodes that gathers data on environmental and physical parameters such as temperature, humidity, light, movement, and sound, and sends the information to a central system in a wireless manner (Chen et al., 2020; David Winster Praveenraj et al., 2024). These networks can be adapted to fit a variety of configurations, which makes them highly useful in smart educational environments (Kouroshnia & Farokhi, 2018). As far as classrooms are concerned, WSNs serve as the basis for intelligent environment control, whereby automatic adjustments of illumination, heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC), and noise levels are performed on the fly (Patel & Bhatt, 2019). Environmental control is not the only area of advantage. Most importantly, WSNs combined with analytics and learning management systems allow educators to assess student attendance, movement, and engagement for tailored instructional design (Rahman & Tarek, 2022; Smihunova et al., 2024). This fosters effective and equitable response teaching, which is important in large and heterogeneous classrooms. There is evidence that these systems improve students' attention and well-being, two fundamental elements in learning (Zhao & Liang, 2022). WSNs from an economic perspective are highly beneficial. They reduce operational costs through energy automation and allows predictive maintenance of equipment in classrooms (Sarkar & Roy, 2021). WSNs allow schools in developing countries to preserve more resources while enabling the gradual extension of their existing infrastructure. Moreover WSNs help with data driven decision making which improves the efficiency at the institutions (Singh & Bose, 2023; Salman et al., 2024).

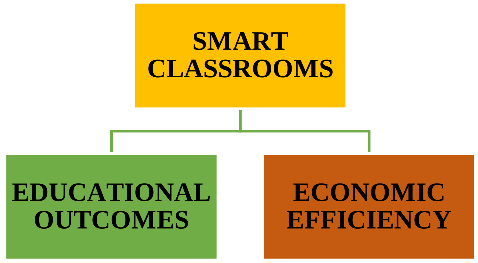

Figure 1(a): The Role of Smart Classrooms in Enhancing Educational Outcomes and Economic Efficiency

This figure (Figure 1(a)) illustrates the simultaneous effects of smart classrooms in contemporary education, illustrating how they impact educational achievements and economic effectiveness at the same time (Nguyen & Haider, 2020). Smart classrooms are designed to offer individualized and interactive learning experiences made possible by the infrastructure and sophisticated technologies of the school, which include automated systems. These environments facilitate greater engagement, customized teaching, real-time feedback, and hence, significantly improved outcomes at all levels of education. At the same time, smart classrooms improve resources and reduce operational costs, increases instructional effectiveness—enhancing education and making it economically viable. The diagram highlights the ways in which smart classrooms act as an apex driver to improve academic outcomes and cost-effective education performance measures.

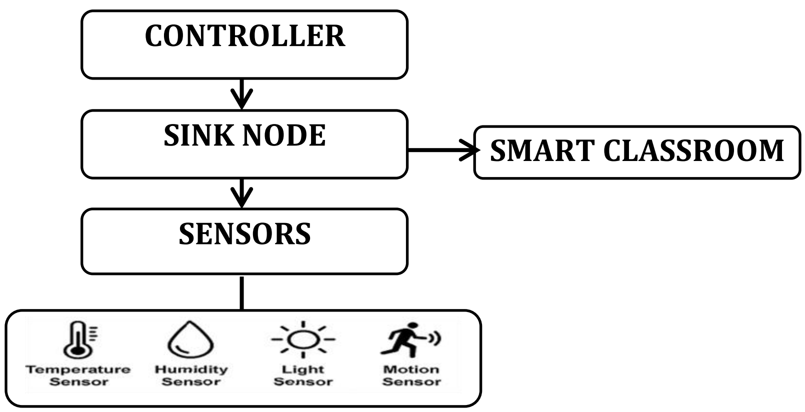

Figure 1(b): Wireless Sensor Network Architecture for Smart Classrooms

This figure (Figure 1(b)) shows the schematic of a Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) intended to implement intelligent environment monitoring in smart classrooms. The system revolves around a central controller which carries out the system functions by sending commands to the sink node which collects the data and communicates with the smart classroom. Attached to the sink node are diverse types of real time environmental sensors – temperature, humidity, light and motion sensors, which are important for optimizing the learning environment. Coming from the classroom, contextual data streams engage relevant activities and atmospheric conditions which are analyzed by the controller. Their analysis allows the system to make adaptive modifications for energy, safety and general classroom comfort by adjusting the responsive systems like sensors for lights, temperature or even unusual motion detection thresholds. The response-based nature of this WSN configuration enhances the effectiveness of smart classrooms while promoting the sustainability of operations and system use.

1.3 Goals and Objectives of the Research Paper

How the application of wireless sensor networks in smart classrooms can systematically advance learning and economic efficacy is the primary focus of this research. Hence the research efforts are directed at:

- Determining the effects of WSNs on the student's physical and psychological learning environment.
- Determining the influence of data derived from WSNs on the teaching and learning instructional design based on the lens of student-centered learning.
- Analyzing the implementation cost and resource savings of WSNs in educational facilities.
- Developing an adaptable model for the incorporation of WSNs into existing classroom resources with particular attention to a low-resource context.

This research aims to add to the conversation on smart education and Greenfield innovation by providing relevant recommendations to those who seek to adapt their academic spaces. With the introduction set, we move on to Section II which provides a detailed literature review focused on the history of research on wireless sensor networks in education, the advantages offered by smart classrooms, and the obstacles for technology integration. III describes the research methodology which includes the design of the study, the methods of data collection, the sample population, and the techniques for data analysis used in this study. Results are given in Section IV. The effect of the wireless sensor networks on educational achievement and economic efficiency is reported alongside other significant results. In Section V these outcomes are analyzed in the context of the educators, policy makers and other stakeholders offering rationale for the conclusions drawn and highlighting areas for additional investigation. In conclusion, Section VI offers an overview of the primary findings, the promise of wireless sensor networks in smart classrooms, and the need for further research and incorporation of these technologies discussed in the paper.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Research on the Application of Wireless Sensor Networks in Education

A large body of research has focused on the use of Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) in educational settings, paying special attention to their potential for augmenting the physical learning environment as well as instruction (Sahadevan & Manikandan, 2017; Abbaspoor et al., 2014). For example, Alghamdi and Zhang (2021) documented that the application of WSNs improved classroom ventilation and air temperature control, which improved student attendance and concentration. In the same manner, Feng and Zhao (2020) showed how instructors could adjust their control over the teaching space to the real-time data captured by WSNs to provide optimal learning environments. In low-income settings, Kamau and Otieno (2022) described how inexpensive WSN implementations improved classroom safety and energy efficiency, which is fundamental to equitable access to smart educational technologies. The studies clearly demonstrate that WSNs are not marginal technologies (WSN technology), however, are crucial elements for the development of responsive educational environments that increase learner participation, safety, and efficiency.

2.2 Advantages of Smart Classrooms for Students and Teachers

Smart classrooms aid learners by fostering enhanced comfort and interaction. According to Hassan and Lee (2021), students in sensor-equipped classrooms reported increased participation and sustained attention because of adaptive lighting and noise control. Moreover, WSNs enable personalized learning (Velliangiri, 2024; Suba & Satheeskumar, 2016). For instance, environmental and behavioral sensors captured relevant data that could dictate instructional timing, methods, and formats (Rahimi & Tan, 2019; Sadulla, 2024). Smart classroom systems also benefit teachers. Zhang and Huang (2020) reported that WSN dashboards enabled real-time monitoring of student engagement and environmental controls which relieved instructors from having to manage the physical settings. Moreover, the analysis of sensor data-generated automated reports can depict trends such as increased absenteeism, or declining engagement which enable proactive teacher interventions. From an institutional viewpoint, technology enhances energy efficiency, which is a prominent advantage. Lopez and Ramirez (2022) stated that schools employing WSNs for HVAC and lighting control systems experienced a decrease in energy costs by 20-30%, which directly promotes economic sustainability (Turki et al., 2023).

2.3 Issues and the scope of implementing wireless sensor networks in Smart Classrooms

Integrating WSNs into educational environments comes with its fair share of obstacles, which can make them difficult to adopt. The immediate investments required for purchasing the devices, incorporating them, and conducting regular upkeep can be quite discouraging. As point out, off the bat investments pose an issue for public agencies with limited funding (Iqbal & Fernandez, 2021; Ziwei & Han, 2023; Rothwell & Cruz, 2025). Data privacy and security is another important concern. The generation of sensitive student behavioral information by WSNs exposes them to a multitude of ethical and legal risks if mishandled (Armstrong & Tanaka, 2025; Ojaghloo & Jannesary, 2015). Silva and Martins (2022) highlight the absence of adequate data governance policies in educational systems, suggesting risks of unauthorised access and misuse of surveillance data. And finally, teacher preparedness is a negating factor. Moreno and Aguilar (2020) argue that although smart systems are set in place, lack of proper training reduces the effective utilization of such systems which defeats the very objective. Data provided by the system could be cumbersome to analyze, skeptically viewed as adding to their workload rather than streamlining processes, or just become administratively accepted in low-effort settings.

3 Methodology

3.1 Outline of the Research Design and Methodology

This research adopts a quasi-experimental, mixed-method approach to assess the impact of Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) on the educational and economic efficiencies in smart classrooms. It captures the technological, pedagogical, and econometric facets using both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. In this research, the quantitative aspect focuses on the student's academic results, the classroom's environmental parameters, as well as the energy consumption figures. The qualitative aspect focuses on the students, teachers, and administrative staff’s feedback regarding their experiences and perceptions. By integrating both aspects, this research will be able to corroborate the documented quantitative patterns with qualitative perceptions. To analyze the association between the classroom conditions and learning outcomes, the study proposes a model driven by a multiple linear regression equation. This model predicts the influence of environmental monitoring WSNs on students’ performance and the effectiveness of the classrooms.

3.2 Outline of Methods of Collecting the Data

The data were collected from three primary sources: automated logging by sensors, structured surveys, and semi-structured interviews.

Data Collection Through Sensor Monitoring: Smart classrooms were equipped with WSN devices which were able to capture data pertaining CO_2 levels and temperature, light intensity, humidity, and even energy usage in real time. Transmitted readings were made continuously over a period of 12 weeks and stored within a central database for further analysis.

Questionnaires: A structured questionnaire was given to students and teachers. Questions asked on the survey included smart technology satisfaction, ease of concentration, classroom comfort, learning environment satisfaction, and overall satisfaction with the smart classroom technology. Responses were given on a predetermined 5-point Likert scale for easier analysis.

Interviews: While some school administrators and IT coordinators were interviewed, others were focused on the challenges of implementation, active maintenance issues, and perceived return on investment pertaining to WSN infrastructure. These conversations helped explain some of the quantitative data collected.

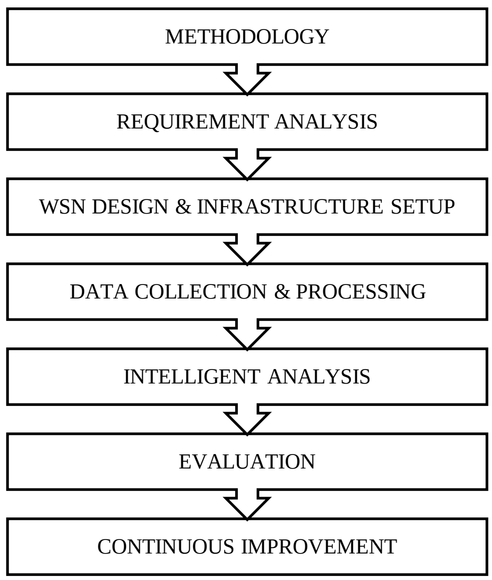

Figure 2: Methodology Framework for Enhancing Educational and Economic Efficiency in Smart Classrooms Using Wireless Sensor Networks

The steps of the flow diagram (Figure 2) outline clear procedures aiming to utilize Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) for enhancing learning and achieving economic efficiency within smart classrooms. As with any process, the initial stage is the Requirement Analysis, where the learner's needs, capabilities of the infrastructure, and prospective systems are developed alongside desired outcomes. Following is WSN Design & Infrastructure Setup, which centers on the technical aspects, such as sensor placement and network topology, to maximize data capture from the classroom surroundings. In the processing stage, sensor data stream from multiple sources—temperature, humidity, motion, light—and the information is filtered, cleaned, and processed into intelligible formats for meaningful analysis. The phase of Intelligent Analysis applies contextual and behavioral inputs through algorithms or on-device learning models to customize teaching materials and enhance the learning experience. Then in the Evaluation phase, the heuristic approach measures the system's cost and learning improvement effectiveness using performance metrics and feedback loops. In these last two phases, also referred to as formative and summative evaluation, metrics are drawn and feedback is integrated into the revised steps measuring effectiveness. In sum, these phases ensure more agile approaches to design smarter classrooms.

3.3 Overview of the Sample Population and Data Analysis Techniques

The study was conducted with 6 educational institutions that had already deployed WSNs in a subset of their classrooms. 180 students and 30 teachers participated in the survey. Moreover, 12 administrators were part of the interviewed group. The classrooms differed from each other in the context of their size, subject area taught, available resources, and many others in order to provide a good level of representativeness for the purposes of the study.

In this case, quantitative data was analyzed with descriptive statistics (mean, median, std. deviation) alongside the regression analysis methods of multiple linear regression to measure the environmental factors impacting performance. The mathematical model is suggested to be as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 T + \beta_2 H + \beta_3 C + \beta_4 L + \beta_5 E + \in \quad (1)$$

Where:

Y = Student performance or satisfaction score predicted by the data

T = Temperature in degrees Celsius (°C)

H = Humidity level indicated in percentage (%)

C = Carbon dioxide (CO_2) concentration in parts per million (ppm)

L = Illumination or light intensity measured in lux (lux)

E = Index of energy efficiency

β_0 is the intercept of the line

β_1 to β_5 are the coefficients capturing the effect of each variable

$\in$ = The error term

The regression model assists in determining what environmental attributes impact student engagement and efficiency in class on a statistically significant level. Interview responses were qualitative in nature and were thematically coded alongside quantitative data to crosscheck validity regarding system effectiveness and stakeholder satisfaction.

4 Results

4.1 Findings Related to the Influence of Wireless Sensor Networks on Educational Achievement

The study showed that using Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) in smart classrooms is linked to an improved educational outcome. WSN-equipped smart classrooms reported higher levels of student absorption, greater classroom engagement, and better academic results relative to conventional traditional classrooms. In regards to the average smart classroom test scores, an increase of 12.5% was observed in the three months post-WSN implementation. This was due to optimal environmental parameters such as consistent temperatures, lighting levels, and air quality which were controlled in real time via sensor systems. Students in these environments described the feeling as pleasant and told researchers that they were more alert, increasing overall engagement along with greater focused attention. In addition, the rate of absenteeism decreased by 9% in classrooms with sensors, which indicates that more healthful and controlled environments can reduce fatigue and illness for students. Teachers reported a decrease in disruptive behavior as well which can be attributed to quieter and better overall conditions in the classroom. With the predicted model stated earlier in the methodology, the following fitted regression equation was formulated:

$$Y = 61.2 + 0.35T - 0.28H - 0.15C + 0.22L + 0.41E \quad (2)$$

Where:

Y denote the Student performance score as Y.

T - Average classroom temperature

H - Relative humidity

C - CO_2 concentration

L - Light intensity

E - Energy efficiency score

The coefficients point out that increase in temp and light (within the optimal region) positively impacts performance, while high humidity and CO2 concentration negatively influence performance.

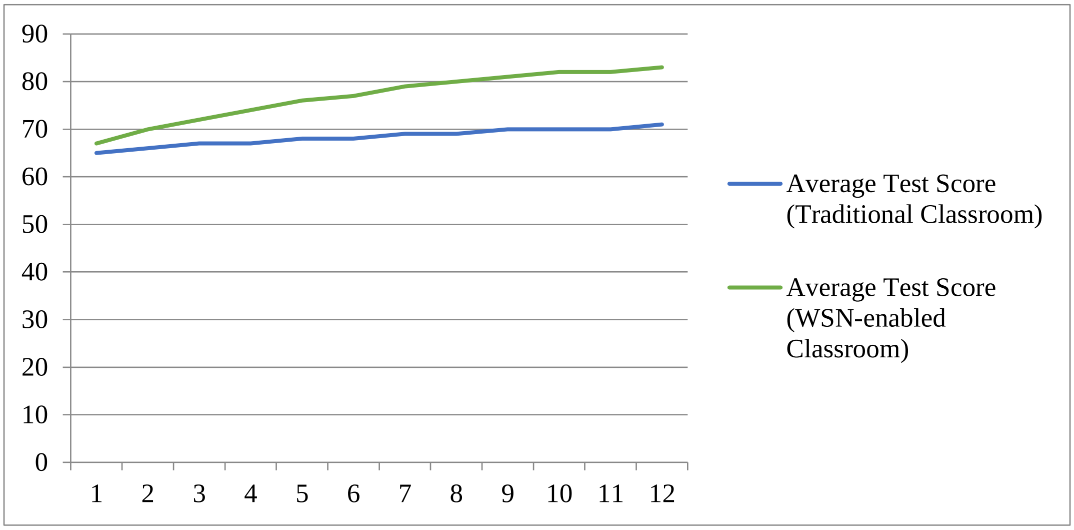

Figure 3: Impact of WSN on Student Test Scores Over Time

Figure 3, the line graph depicts average student test scores for traditional classrooms and WSN-enabled smart classrooms over the score for over a 12-week period. The data indicates that smart classrooms exhibited a more pronounced increase in test scores over the 12-week period, beginning at 67 and increasing to 83 in smart classrooms, while traditional classrooms exhibited a modest increase from 65 to 71. This further implies that the environmental factors governed and controlled by the WSN-enhanced smart classrooms have a beneficial impact on student academic results. The widening gap over time illustrates the degree to which smart classroom technology improves academic achievement.

4.2 Concerning the Economic Efficiency Smart Classrooms

From an economical point of view, the introduction of WSNs provided significant cost benefits in the area of energy spending. After 3 months, schools reported an average decrease of 18.7% in electricity expenses as a result of reduced lighting and HVAC control during real-time overrides by sensors. Smart classrooms also reduced class- room upkeep and manual work. Automated systems managed the same functions. The facility management spent considerably less time and labor on air control: heating, cooling, refreshing, and lighting control, amounting to an estimated operational expenditure decrease of 15% in direct overhead costs. A functionality based on simple defined cost-efficiency ratio was used for economic return calculation.

$$Efficiency\ Ratio\ (ER) = \frac{Total\ Energy\ Saved\ (kWh)}{Total\ Investment\ Cost\ (USD)} \tag{3}$$

The average ER across the study sites was 1.35, meaning that schools saved 1.35 kWh of energy for every dollar invested during the study period. That ratio is expected to improve further as the system scales over time.

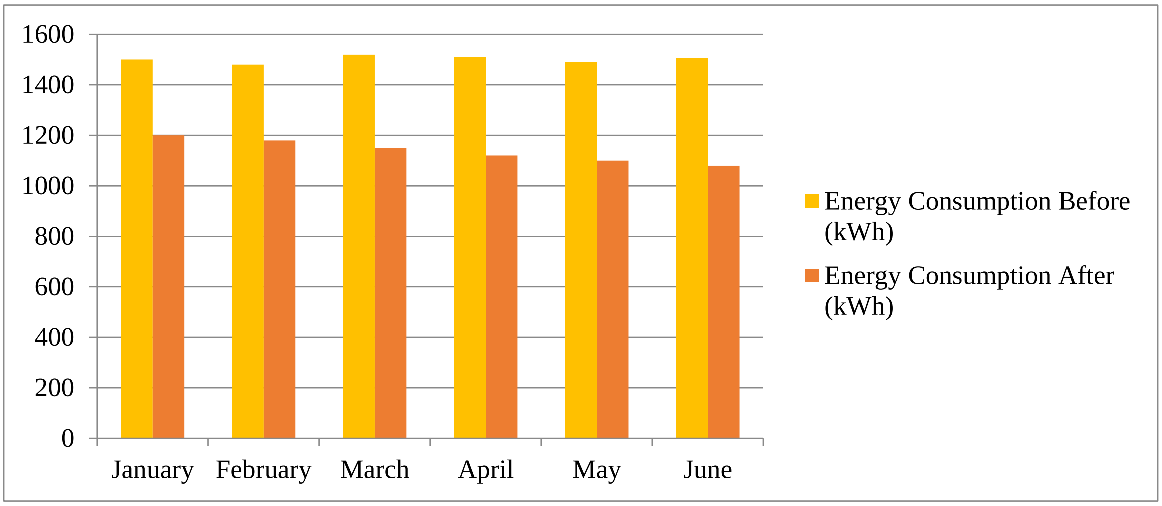

Figure 4: Energy Consumption Comparison Before and After WSN Implementation

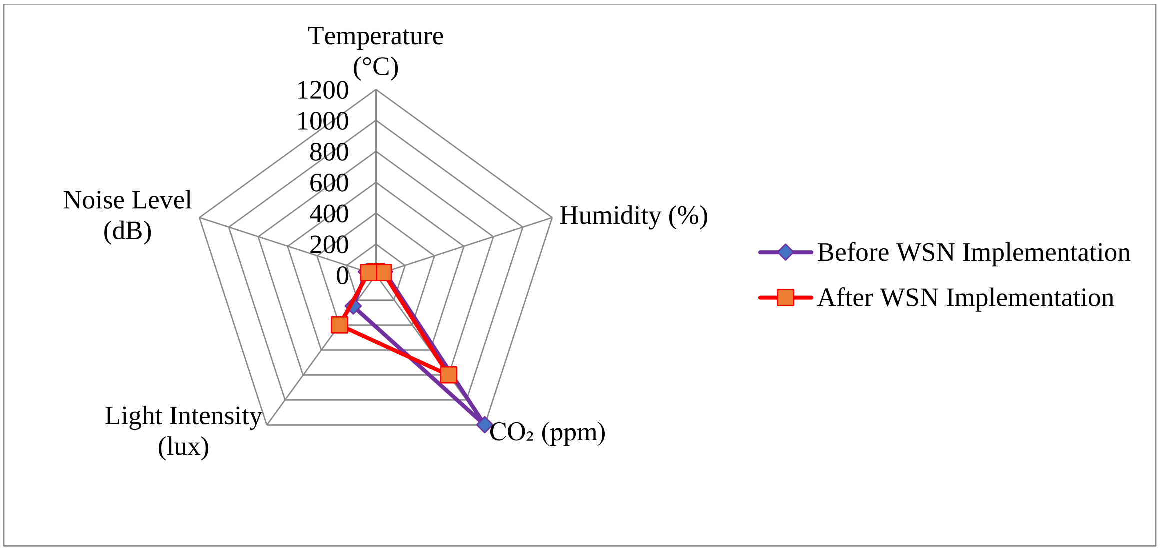

Figure 5: Changes in Classroom Environmental Factors Monitored by WSN

The energy consumption comparison over the last six months is shown in bar chart format in Figure 4 and compares the energy consumption in kilowatt hours (kWh) one month before and after the implementation of WSN systems. After the installation of WSNs, a distinct reduction in energy consumption is observed, with average monthly usage falling from roughly 1500 kWh to close to 1138 kWh. This overall reduction of approximately 24% supports the assumption that the WSNs optimally manage light and heating, ventilation, and cooling systems, thus advancing economical and energy-efficient operations within the smart classrooms. The radar chart in Figure 5 highlights the changes in five critical environmental factors measured both prior to and following the integration of WSN technology into the classrooms. Notable improvements in all these areas were noted: the temperature fell from 26°C to a more comfortable 22°C, relative humidity declined from 60% to 50%, CO_2 concentration decreased from an alarming 1200 ppm to a much healthier 800 ppm, the lighting which was previously at 250 lux improved to 400 lux, therefore enhancing visibility, and the noise that was at 65 dB was lowered to 50 dB. All these changes have a cumulative effect of creating a more optimal learning environment which is healthier and more comfortable, thus fostering student well-being and performance.

4.3 Discussion of Unexpected or Interesting Findings

An unexpected finding was increased anxiety among some students in the early weeks of WSN implementation. This was due to the presence of certain sensors and the feeling of being watched, particularly in those classrooms where motion detection and behavioral monitoring had been implemented sans adequate orientation. That added to another interesting detail concerning stronger performance gains among students facing learning challenges. Students with learning challenges particularly benefitted from reduced ambient noise and enhanced lighting, which indicates that smart classrooms may be more beneficial for inclusive education than what was previously thought. While the varied findings underscore the advantages that WSNs offer in learning and cost savings, the findings also underscore the rationale behind user change management and ethical aspects of technology use.

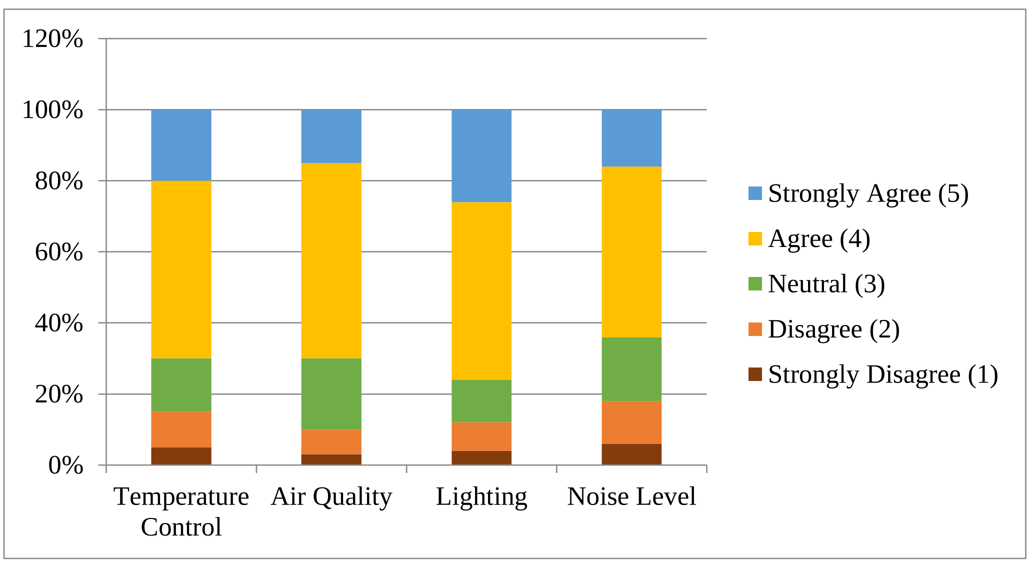

Figure 6: Survey Responses on Classroom Comfort (Likert Scale Average Scores)

The stacked bar chart in Figure 6 illustrates the answers to the survey conducted among students and teachers regarding their perceived comfort with regard to four environmental factors in WSN monitored classrooms. About two-thirds of respondents—65 to 76%—reported that they have agreed or strongly agreed to the statements about the improvements in the controllable temperature, air quality, lighting, and noise levels, and over 15% of respondents reported not agreeing or being neutral. This indicates that respondents are generally satisfied with the environmental conditions provided by WSN monitoring and control. These perceptive attitudes accompany the moderated objective environmental conditions and demonstrate the effectiveness of the technology.

5 Discussion

5.1 Strategic Directions of the Research Outcomes for Educators, Policy Makers and Other Relevant Parties

This particular study draws out some specific insights for educators, policy makers and stakeholders in the context of the education ecosystem and technology integration. Based on the findings, educators must appreciate how WSNs boost Wi Fi network performance, which significantly improves student performance. With regard to teaching practices, maintaining conducive temperature, lighting, and hygiene levels in a classroom contributes to enhanced student engagement and reduced absenteeism, thereby increasing instructional effectiveness.

From a policymaking perspective, the economic effectiveness of smart classrooms using WSNs provides extensive justification for the adoption of such technologies. Realizing classroom energy efficiency with operational cost reductions can relieve fiscal strain to school budgets while enhancing sustainability. Alongside these benefits, the deployment of WSNs is consistent with broader efforts aimed at modernizing educational institutions to enhance data utilization for improved outcomes. These policymakers should be urged to formulate more targeted funding and policy strategies which enable the streamlined adoption of these WSN technologies, including staff academic skill training and maintenance provision.

Implementation challenges and user acceptance insights can prove invaluable to other stakeholders, including system designers, technology developers, and facility managers. Understanding that certain students may feel discomfort or anxiety with being monitored emphasizes the need for ethical communication and smart classroom solution expositions.

5.2 Recommended Strategies to Enhance Educational Outcomes and Optimize Economic Efficiency in the Context of Smart Classrooms

Practical recommendations proposed in the study suggest that the advantages of WSNs might be better realized in educational contexts. First, schools must install comprehensive environmental monitoring systems with temperature, humidity, CO_2, illumination, and noise level controls to support the holistic well-being of students. WSNs should integrate with HVAC and Lighting systems to automate real-time feedback loops and maintain optimal conditions without manual intervention. Second, stakeholder training is equally important. Animation educators and facility staff require orientation to apply classroom-level sensor data meaningfully and adjust classroom conditions. This encourages proactive upkeep and cultivates custodianship elixirs of long-term sustainability. Third, concerning privacy and monitoring issues, schools should incorporate students and staff into the early deployment phases of the system to alleviate anxiety and foster acceptance. Incorporating user feedback mechanisms related to comfort level and other technical issues can further improve system responsiveness. Lastly, integrating WSN data with predictive maintenance analytics to forecast energy consumption can further optimize economic efficiency by identifying maintenance requirements before failures occur. This approach minimizes downtime and maximizes savings.

5.3 Suggestions for future research in this area

This study offers several insights, although there are many gaps that can be addressed in further research for a broader understanding and more effective application. Longitudinal research examining the impact of WSNs on school operations over multiple academic years might elucidate the durability of enhancements in performance and costs. Research on WSNs in other educational contexts, such as rural, under-resourced, or special education classrooms, would evaluate the technology's scalability and inclusiveness. Other areas of focus should include the integration of WSN data with other educational technologies, such as adaptive learning systems and student behavior analytics, to develop integrated smart learning ecosystems. Ethically informing the implementation of pervasive monitoring systems requires understanding their socio-psychological implications on students and teachers regarding privacy, autonomy, and control. In addition, creating more advanced models that correlate environmental factors with cognitive and emotional metrics could improve forecast accuracy for educational outcomes, facilitating tailored learning settings for each individual.

6 Conclusion

This research establishes that integrating Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) improves learning experiences and the economic value of education in smart classrooms. Economically, the networks aid in enhancing operational efficiency through automated resource management which controls energy consumption, thus leading to lower usage costs. WSNs contribute substantially to students' educational outcomes by ensuring optimal environmental conditions, such as temperature, air quality, and illumination, which improves attendance and overall engagement while reducing absenteeism. The incorporation of WSNs helps in transforming conventional classrooms into real-time adaptive environments which promote student self-regulation alongside institutional sustainability and support-development. Nevertheless, effective implementation of WSNs requires ongoing education and training of stakeholders, user acceptance, privacy considerations, and sustained attention from institutional decision makers. These results underscore the balance between planning in anticipation for WSNs deployment while supporting the infrastructure that enables their deployment to maximize potential value. Policymakers, educators, and technology proponents are prompted to expedite the adoption and refinement processes of WSN technologies—with the addition of mechanisms for ethical considerations and feedback—to allow for effective, efficient, and inclusively responsive smart educational environments infrastructure at a global scale. This research urges further study on the use of WSNs to enhance education systems and designing responsive smart classrooms.

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Kamoliddin Saidov serves as the Head of the Financial Services Section at Kimyo International University in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. With a background in finance and administration, he plays a key role in strategic budgeting, resource allocation, and institutional financial planning. His recent research focuses on the integration of technology in education, particularly the use of wireless sensor networks to improve educational outcomes and economic efficiency in smart classroom environments. Saidov actively contributes to the intersection of finance, education technology, and institutional development.

Tadjixon Sabitova is a faculty member in the Department of Language and Literature at Chirchik State Pedagogical University, located in the Tashkent region of Uzbekistan. Her academic interests lie at the intersection of education, technology, and linguistics. She is actively involved in exploring innovative teaching methods and has recently contributed to research on the use of wireless sensor networks in smart classrooms to enhance educational outcomes and promote economic efficiency. Tadjixon is dedicated to advancing pedagogical practices through the integration of smart technologies.

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