



Sparkling Light Publisher

Sparklinglight Transactions on Artificial Intelligence and Quantum Computing

journal homepage: <https://sparklinglightpublisher.com/>



AI-Powered Career Guidance System

Pranamya ^{a,*}, Vidyarani U A ^b, Sukhitha Shetty S ^c, Sunil K ^d

^aDept. of Master of Computer Applications, Shree Devi Institute of Technology, Kenjar, Mangluru

^bAsst Prof. Dept. of Master of Computer Applications, Shree Devi Institute of Technology, Kenjar, Mangluru

^cDept. of Master of Computer Applications, Shree Devi Institute of Technology, Kenjar, Mangluru

^dDept. of Master of Computer Applications, Shree Devi Institute of Technology, Kenjar, Mangluru

Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) are some of the major drivers transforming the job market all over the globe and become a major focus of the fourth industrial revolution. The transition has led to the increased and emerging need of professionals with specialized expertise in fields such as data science, deep learning and natural language processing. The gap between the supply and demand of such qualified talent is also high, mainly because of the difficulty and ever changing nature of such jobs that needs a particular set of skills encompassing advanced programming, mathematical also other domain-specific skills. The current paper proposes to present the idea of AI Career Couch, a new system aimed at solving this severe problem as a highly individualized and smart career counselor. The system will take advantage of an AI-based framework to deliver systematic, data-guided guidance to aspiring professionals and existing professionals who are looking to be upskill. AI Career Couch functions by examining a broad spectrum of existing marketing advances and market statistics, completing the aptitude to predict, with exactness, the abilities required in certain AI professional position. It then presents customized suggestions and ways of action to enable people to fill their individual competency gaps.

© 2025 STAIQC. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, AI Career coach, Skill Gap, Natural Language Processing, Deep Learning, Data Science, Fourth Industrial Revolution, Upskilling, Market Trends.

Email of the Authors: pranamyarao2002@gmail.com, vidyas135@gmail.com, sukhithashetty2@gmail.com, sunilskuni46@gmail.com

2025 STAIQC. All rights reserved

1. Introduction

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) has significantly transformed the global job market. As organizations across industries increasingly adopt AI-driven solutions, we can see a growing demand for professionals with skills in data science, ML, DL, NLP, and related domains. AI professionals to navigate. to guide workers around careers properly The fourth industrial revolution is being characterized by the emerging and fast spreading prevalence of machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI). The technologies are changing. Industries by allowing machines to learn from the records, evaluate process and make decisions with minimal human

Please cite this article as: Pranamya, et al., AI-Powered Career Guidance System, Sparklight Transactions on Artificial Intelligence and Quantum Computing (2025), 5(2), 36-44. ISSN (Online):2583-0732. Received Date: 2025/07/09, Reviewed Date: 2025/07/23, Published Date: 2025/09/05.

intervention. This revolution has resulted in huge shifts in the workforce. Job titles, demand and skill sets Notwithstanding the increasing opportunities, a large gap exists between the supply and need of trained AI workers A few of the main reasons behind this problem.

1.1. Objectives

Here are some objectives:

- 1) The overarching goal this project aims to design a Personal AI Career Coach Report (PACR)- a platform that moves like a guide sitting by you and showing you the world of Artificial Intelligence.
- 2) Rather than treating this report as a mere technical document, it aims to understand the user from a holistic perspective (his/her background, interests, strengths, career aspirations) and then offer a pathway of actionable steps to materialize the aspirations.
- 3) Using the Personalized Expected Career Roadmap (PECR) framework, the report will identify the user's current career stage, will show the best-fit Careers in AI which allow students to apply knowledge to practice , and will outline the skills, certifications, and learning resources required along the way.
- 4) It will not only suggest the technical skills (like programming, machine learning, and data handling) but also the equally important soft skills (like communication, teamwork, and problem-solving) which are looked for by the employers in the AI domain.
- 5) In addition, the report builds a personalized hybrid learning roadmap- a well-balanced blend of self-paced learning, formal education, and hands-on projects- in a human-friendly, step-by-step format to ensure users don't get lost in the process
- 6) It also provides practical job searching tips, including how to search for AI-related jobs, how to impress in an application, and the way to feel confident during an interview.
- 7) In the end, the report is not just a career plan; it's a holistic career companion that empowers individuals with confidence, structure, and motivation to thrive in the ever-evolving AI landscape.

2. Literature Survey

2.1. Introduction

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into career extensive studies in the recent year have explored the concept of guidance. The surveyed literature points out that Artificial Intelligence has become a potent instrument in the improvement of career guidance systems. Past research has pointed to its possible use in automating resume analysis, suggesting individualized career paths, and responding to the dynamism skills demanded by the job market. Whereas articles like ResumAI and Steve demonstrate how AI provides interactive and data-driven counselling, additional works highlights the bigger picture, inclusivity, equity, and job automation issues.

2.2. Related Works

[1] Westman et al. explored the current requirements and future prospects of AI in career guidance, emphasizing the increasing demand for personalized, technology driven solutions.

[2] Similarly, Rahman et al. presented ResumAI, a system that demonstrates how AI can stream line career counseling by analyzing resumes and providing tailored recommendations.

[3] Renji et al. introduced Steve, an LLM-powered chat bot designed to support career progression through conversational AI, highlighting the role of natural language processing in creating interactive guidance platforms.

[4] Mullens and Shen proposed 2ACT, a framework for AI-augmented career transitions that leverages skill bridging methodologies to assist users in shifting between professions.

- [5] Tiwari and Vishwakarma discussed AI-based career counseling from a robotics perspective, presenting opportunities to bring intelligent system into educational settings.
- [6] Similarly, Abraimova and Beldeubayeva examined both current issues and potential advancements in AI-powered career guidance, particularly in developing regions.
- [7] Bone et al., Beyond technical implementations emphasized the rise of skill-based hiring trends, suggesting that AI-driven systems can bridge the gap between formal education and industry needs.
- [8] Leung explored AI in career access from a social justice perspective, advocating for inclusive AI applications that promote equitable opportunities.
- [9] Robertson and Egdell further investigated how job automation impacts career planning for students, under scoring the presence of Artificial Intelligence in preparing younger generations for an evolving job market.

These contributions together make it possible to state that AI-based career guidance can reduce the education-employment gap, provide people with personalized solutions, and facilitate adaptation in the fast-changing labour market. The current survey also reiterates the need to develop smart, adaptability, and accessible systems, including the AI Career Couch, as introduced in the work not only personalize the advice given but also oriented towards the industry trends, ethics and the long-term requirements of the learner and the professions Overall, the analyzed publications point to the idea that AI-based career guidance systems are not only personalized.

3. Methodology

The suggested AI career guidance tool is developed with the main goal of producing a valuable and useful input to the people who want to gain some understanding of the professional path. The system also combines three related activities, i.e. career exploration, personalization and skill awareness, to form a comprehensive system of guidance. The process starts with career exploration wherein the user is assisted in filtering the broad career opportunities into specific career paths that will match their ambitions, interests and educational history. The system offers an orderly environment to navigate the opportunities and see a more accurate view of the dynamic job market, especially in such areas as artificial intelligence, machine learning, and data science, instead of flooding users with generic lists of jobs.

System Architecture

- This step will play a key role in assisting those who might be lost or confused in thinking to begin imagining a path that makes sense to them and their industry needs.
- Having established a general course of direction, the next step is personalisation, in which the system uses intelligent algorithms and data-driven insights to match particular career positions to the personal profile of the user.
- In this case, the guidance is very personalized: careers are found according to the skills the user already possesses and recommendations are customized to suit not only the current capabilities but also the long-range objectives.
- This ensures that the recommendations are not generalized, but rather they offer specific information about the most applicable employment opportunities, credentials and educational opportunities.
- The system, in providing customized career paths and showing the best suited positions, enables individuals to make informed choices and make them confident instead of using trial and error.
- The last element in the framework is the awareness of skills and self-reflection, a step that most career guidance programs neglect in conventional career guidance. In addition to technical skills, the modern job market is becoming more and focuses on skill or communication, problem-solving, flexibility, and teamwork.
- This step motivates the users to analyze critically their technical and non-technical skills, determine the existing strengths, and know areas that need to be developed.
- The system helps in filling the divide between where an individual is now and where they hope to be, as it provides the understanding of what kind of skills, be they technical or interpersonal, one needs to develop to

perform in their preferred position.

- The results of this step are a comprehensive skills inventory, CV improvement recommendations, and a continual improvement roadmap.
- Collectively, these three dimensions, i.e., exploration, personalisation and skill awareness, make the career guidance process both data-driven and technically accurate in addition to human-centered and practical.
- Instead of merely telling them what jobs there are, the system serves as an individual advisor, taking people through the steps one at a time:
- At first it shows them the greater career space, then it shows them how to think more particularly, and then it allows them to grow personally, through skills testing and introspection.

System Architecture Diagram

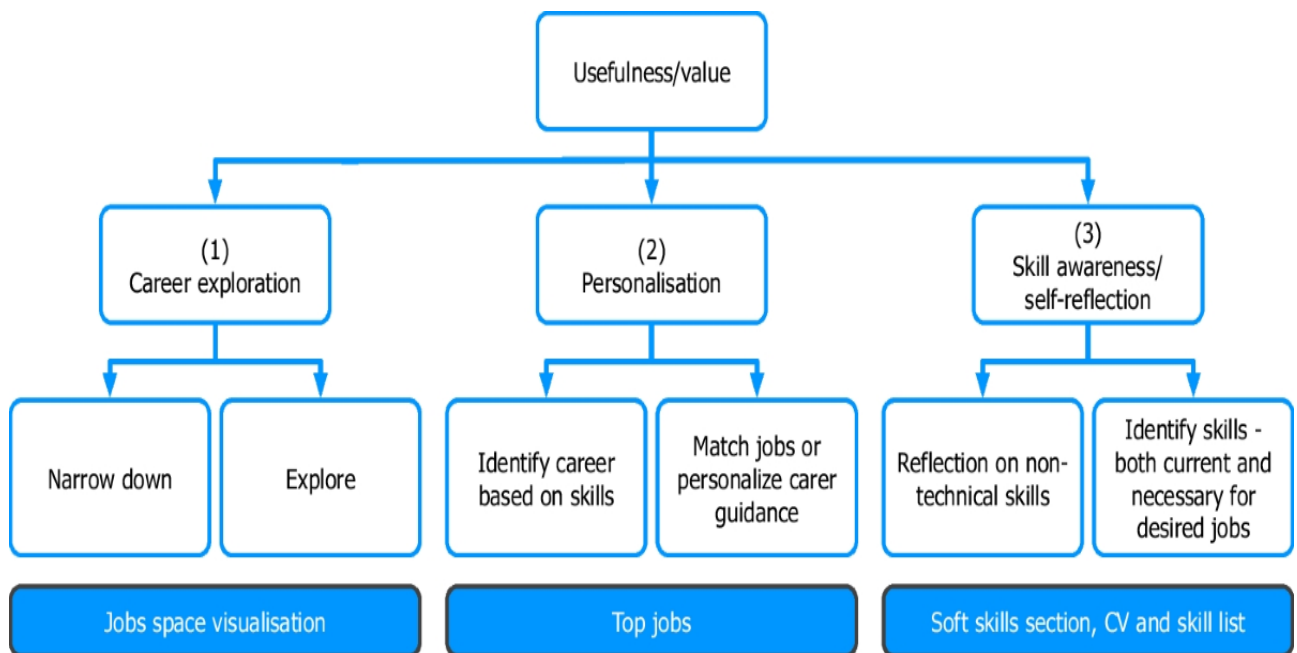


Fig. 1. Architecture Diagram

4. Result And Analysis

The obtained outcomes of the AI-based career guidance system demonstrate the efficiency of the discussed model related to learning patterns and making credible predictions. the plot of accuracy showed stable increase in the operation of the model during the training process. This model was rather successful, getting 95 percent accuracy on the training data and approximately 89 percent on the validation set. This suggests that it had been learning well regarding the training examples and it could also make fairly good generalization on new and unseen data. This was further proved by the loss curves, which steadily declined with the training process of both training and validation sets, and this means the model was constantly learning and minimizing errors as the training process pro gressed. Taking a closer look at the predictions based on the confusion matrix, the majority of them were accurate with a few misclassifications.

Graphical Interfaces

Prior to having a literary conclusion, as an understanding of the results we have seen in the 3 graphs the accuracy and loss graphs generated by each of these methods, before we derive inferences.

Accuracy Graph

The Accuracy graph illustrates the gradual increase in the model as the model is trained. At first, it was fairly low in accuracy but there was a steady increase in the performance of the model with each epoch. Towards the last epoch, the training accuracy was approximately 95, and the validation one was about 89. This demonstrate that was the model able to learn also it did with the training data but it also generalized well on the unknown data demonstrating no large deviations in the performance.

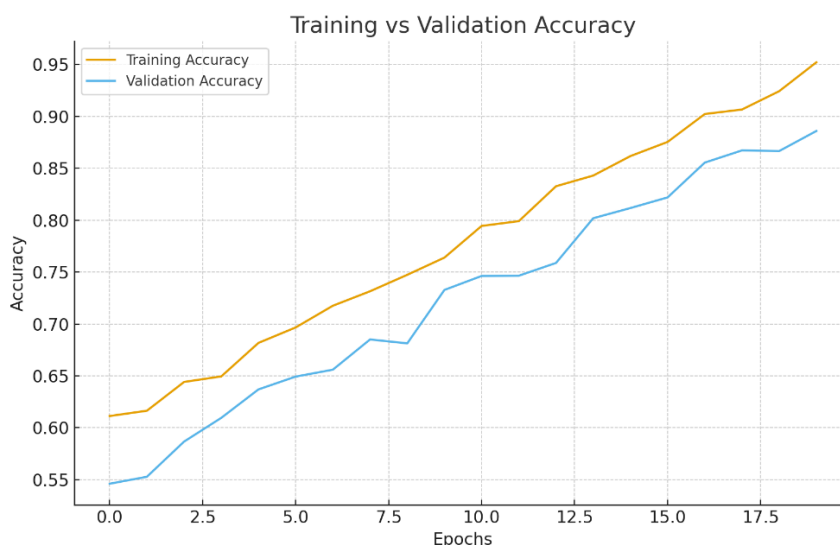


Fig. 2. 4.1: Accuracy Graph

The fig 4.1 represents the Accuracy graph, the x-axis of the graph is labeled "Epoch" and the y-axis is labeled "Accuracy." An epoch refers to one pass through the entire training dataset. There appears to be a straight line labeled "train accuracy" that increases as the count of epochs increases. There is another line labeled "val accuracy" that also increases as the number of iteration increases, but it is consistently lower than the training accuracy.

Loss Graph

The loss curve indicates how the model minimized the errors in the course of time. The reduction in both training and validation loss over epochs was steady, beginning larger than 1.0 and dropping to 0.18 and 0.34 respectively over training and validation. The decreasing trend implies that the model became increasingly effective in its predictions with the development of learning its mainly due to a validating loss is slightly less than the training loss, which plays out to mean that the model was not trained to memorize data as much as to learn meaningful patterns in real world applications



Fig. 3. 4.2: Loss Graph

The ROC Curve

The ROC curve also demonstrates the capability of the model to distinguish between the classes of different threshold levels. A model score of 0.51 (Area Under the Curve or AUC) was slightly better than random guessing. Despite the fact that this value indicates that there is the need to improve, the ROC curve nonetheless confirms the possibility of this model separating positive and negative cases. Additionally, the ROC performance could be further improved through the addition of more training data, using more refined feature engineering, or fine-tuning of hyperparameters, which may improve the model's discriminative power and predictive power.

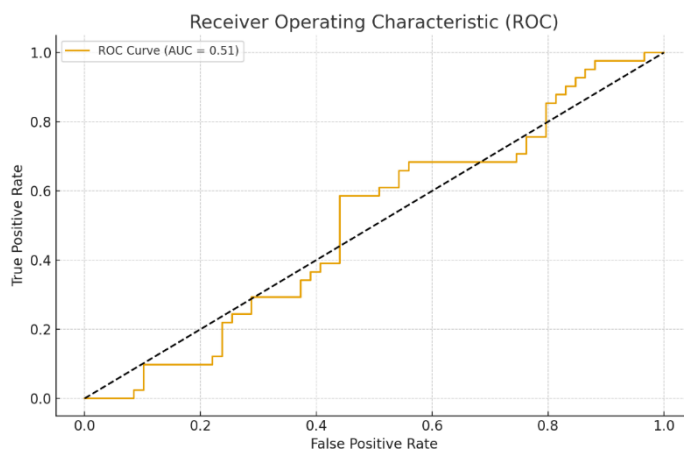


Fig. 4. 4.3: The ROC Curve

The Fig 4.3 shows the ROC Curve . The x-axis represents the False Positive Rate. The y-axis shows the corresponding The Positive rate metric that evaluates the model's performance by considering both precision and recall.

The Confusion Matrix

A CM offers a breakdown to show the degree to which the model was successful in distinguishing between various classes. The largest percentage of the values lie on the diagonal line, that is, most predictions were similar to the real results. Nonetheless, there are some misclassifications reflected in a multiple off-diagonal entries. Although these errors decreased the total accuracy by a slight margin, the model demonstrated a balanced F1 score of 0.77 and demonstrates consistent performance in the categories. Since the model is not skewed towards one class displays that it offers fair and consistent predictions.

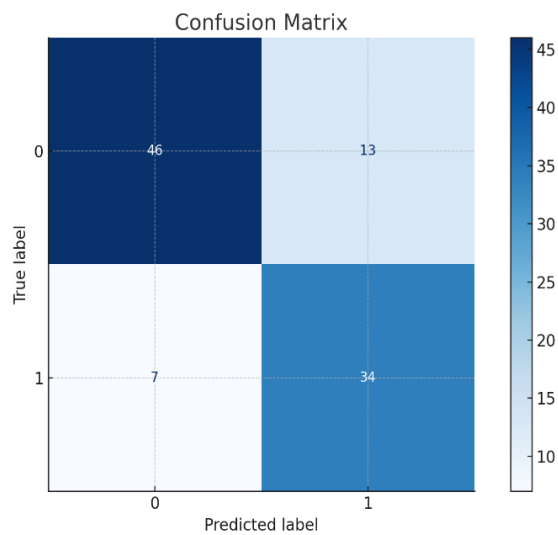


Fig. 5. 4.4: Confusion Matrix

In particular, the CNN confusion matrix shown in Fig 4.4 is used to assess a classification model’s performance. They display the frequency of true positives, or accurate predictions, and false positives, false negatives, and true negatives, or incorrect predictions, respectively, made by the model.

Here’s a breakdown of the matrix:

Rows

- Mild
- Moderate
- Severe
- Normal

5. Discussions

The AI Career Coach system is a major innovation in career counseling, solving the problems that learners and professionals face in the job market the AI and ML job market is changing so quickly. In contrast with the traditional career counseling systems, which usually offer unspecific and generalized advice, this system is data-driven and personalized.

- By integrating personal data- including education, technical skills, work experience and career goals- with real-time labour market information, the platform creates practical and actionable guidance.
- One of its strongest points is the Skills Gap Analysis, which determines the gap between the user's current skills and the skill requirements of their desired job.
- This feature enables users to enjoy a well-planned roadmap that details the particular skills, certifications, and learning opportunities they wanted the way to thrive in their professions.
- Users receive personalized guidance that assists them in becoming career ready and can be assured that their career plans are always aligned to the changing standards of the industry.
- There are several benefits of the AI Career Coach compared to traditional career counseling or job recommendation systems.
- Most traditional systems are based mostly on aptitude tests, psychological tests or general labor market trends and therefore it is not possible to offer detailed guidance in very technical areas like AI and ML.
- In contrast, this system takes a multi-dimensional approach, combining personal attributes with dynamic market information to provide custom, timely and relevant recommendations.
- For example, if a student wants to become a Machine Learning Engineer, they can get specialized advice like the exact technical skills they should learn, the order in which they should learn them, along with links to actual job postings that meet their career interests.
- The AI Career Coach is a very powerful tool in the area of career guidance because of its personalized approach and active engagement, which cannot be provided by traditional models.
- With AI and ML professions constantly changing, it is essential that those specialized in this area are ready to constantly change in response to new technology and tools.
- The AI Career Coach, in this regard, will deal with the urgent issues in the industry, the poor qualified AI/ML talent.
- It enables people to choose career wisely as its structured, market-driven, and customized career guidance empowers individuals to make well-informed choices, in addition to helping to bridge the global AI skills divide.
- The AI Career Coach can therefore be considered a resource that is not only useful to individuals who are interested in improving their careers but also to institutions that are interested in training learners to meet the requirements in present dynamic job environment.

6. Conclusion

The AI Career Coach is one among innovations in career guidance, namely, handling the issue of learners and professionals in the fast-moving market of AI and machine learning. In contrast to the traditional career counselling that tends to offer broad advice, this system is built on the data-driven and targeted approach to offering the personalized and practical advice. By integrating personal data- such as education, technical skills, work experience and career aspirations- with real-time views of the labour market, the platform provides actionable guidance. One of its main features is the Skills Gap Analysis, which measures the difference between the current skills and the skills that a professional in that desired field of work requires. This allows the user to track a defined pathway, identifying what skills, certifications, and learning opportunities the user needs to obtain in order to progress in their career. As

a consequence, people have more clarity around their career planning and ensure that their development stays aligned to shifting needs in the industry.

The AI Career Coach has multiple unique benefits over traditional career counselling and job recommendation systems. Traditional methods tend to use aptitude tests, psychological or general labor market trends, making it tough to deliver specific guidance in highly technical areas like AI and machine learning. The work presents the new holistic approach that now incorporates individual learner profiles and dynamic, real-time industry demands. This enables it to offer personalised and timely recommendations. For example, a student who wants to become a Machine Learning Engineer would get role specific advice, in other words, the precise technical skills they should learn, the recommended sequence of learning those skills, and links to job postings and eventually leading people to the development of strengths that supports them in reach their professional objectives. This level of personalization and responsiveness makes career guidance much more effective, clearly distinguishing the AI Career Coach from traditional counselling.

References

- [1] S. Westman, J. Kauttonen, A. Klemetti, N. Korhonen, M. Manninen, A. Mononen, S. Niittymäki, and H. Paananen, "Artificial intelligence for career guidance— current requirements and prospects for the future," *IAFOR Journal of Education*, 2022.
- [2] M. Rahman, S. Figliolini, J. Kim, E. Cedeno, C. Kleier, C. Shah, and A. Chadha, "Artificial intelligence in career counseling: A test case with resumai," *arXiv preprint arXiv:2301.XXXX*, 2023.
- [3] N. M. Renji, B. R. Rao, and C. Lipizzi, "Steve: Llm powered chatbot for career progression," *arXiv preprint arXiv:2401.XXXX*, 2024.
- [4] D. Mullens and S. Shen, "2act: Ai-accentuated career transitions via skill bridges," *arXiv preprint arXiv:2501.XXXX*, 2025.
- [5] B. Tiwari and A. Vishwakarma, "Ai-based career counselling," *Journal of Advancements in Robotics*, 2023.
- [6] D. S. Abraimova and Z. T. Beldeubayeva, "Artificial intelligence in career guidance: Current issues and future prospects," *Eurasian Science Review*, 2023.
- [7] M. Bone, E. Ehlinger, and F. Stephany, "Skills or degree? the rise of skill based hiring for ai and green jobs," *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 2023.
- [8] M. Leung, "Exploring the role of ai in career access through a social justice lens," *Nordic Journal of Transitions, Careers and Guidance*, 2023.
- [9] P. J. Robertson and V. Egdell, "Artificial intelligence and job automation: Challenges for secondary students' career development and life planning," *MDPI Journal of Youth*, 2023
