



Research Article

Navigating the AI Revolution in Higher Education: “*An Odyssey*”

Dr. Lohrasp Sadri

Lecturer in Accounting, University of Birmingham Dubai, Dubai International Academic City, 341799, Dubai, UAE

***Corresponding author:** Lohrasp Sadri, Lecturer in Accounting, University of Birmingham Dubai, Dubai International Academic City, 341799, Dubai, UAE

Citation: Sadri L. (2025). Navigating the AI Revolution in Higher Education: “*An Odyssey*”. Educ Res Appl 10: 241. DOI: 10.29011/2575-7032.100241

Received: 01 July 2025; **Accepted:** 07 July 2025, **Published:** 10 July 2025

Abstract

The paper emphasizes on the importance of developing staff capabilities in AI use & ensuring educators are technically and ethically prepared to implement AI in their teaching practices. The paper also addresses the ethical considerations and challenges accompanying AI in education, such as data privacy, the potential for algorithmic bias, and the digital divide, which can exacerbate existing inequalities if not addressed properly. It underscores the importance of developing policies for data protection, ensuring transparency in algorithm use, and reducing access gaps to technology. The paper calls for the proactive management of these ethical concerns to guarantee that the benefits of AI are equitably distributed among all learners, while safeguarding against the potential harms of the technology.

Additionally, the paper discusses the benefits of collaborative AI and cross-disciplinary innovation that demonstrate the potential of AI in fostering new approaches to problem solving across various domains. In conclusion, Dr. Sadri advocates the fact, while AI offers immense opportunities for enhancing educational outcomes; the ethical navigation of its integration is paramount. The paper shall suggest that by focusing on ethical considerations and implementing strategies for responsible AI use, higher education institutions can harness the full potential of AI to create a more effective, efficient, and equitable learning environment.

The Impact of AI on Teaching, Learning and Innovation

The expansion of AI is gradually revolutionizing the context of higher learning as it brings alterations that are deemed to revolutionize educational practice and outcomes. The integration of AI into teaching, learning, and innovation is not yet complete; however, the possibilities that emerge from the interrelationship of those fields can drastically change the approach to instruction and learning, offer improvements to assessing the outcomes, and promote constant creativity and enhancement. This paper explores the theme, which envelops two key topics: “*Training LMS in the Age of AI: Importance of emphasizing Graduate attributes*” and “*The deficiency of AI literacy among the staff members: The need for CPD Programs.*” It is the purpose of this paper to identify and

understand how AI is mainly beneficial in higher learning today as well as in the future and find out the effectiveness of the current state as well as the opportunities of AI applications in higher learning institutions, the risks & challenges associated with AI involvement in higher learning, and the right strategy to use to provide the best academically sound environment augmented by AI.

The Current Landscape of AI in Higher Education

Artificial intelligence, knowledge acquisition, and big data processing have been integrated into a learning environment, transforming education systems and models. These AI-driven applications include intelligent learner support and adaptability

to tailor learning content, the automation of administrative processes, and the strengthening of faculties and researchers [1]. For example, platforms like Knewton or Smart Sparrow adapt teaching methodologies and pedagogy based on the data collected from students to create a personalized learning environment that suits every learner and his or her rate of learning. In addition, variations in routine administrative processes, such as a chatbot program installed at Georgia State University to handle routine student inquiries, cut short queue times for human staff to handle complicated issues. In today’s research, computers, including IBM’s Watson, analyze immense amounts of data and discover patterns and insights that may even affect humans for their entire lifetime. Being efficiency and effectiveness-oriented, these applications present possibilities of raising questions about AI’s potential for the development of graduate attributes for staff development as the learning of specific ethical issues concerning AI.

Enhancing Graduate Attributes in an AI-Enabled World

Company-required skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving, and using digital technologies are more critical in a digital age powered by the AI economy. Cognitive services can significantly improve these facets by making those learning processes interactive, offering feedback, and providing access to profound material. For example, the current virtual learning platforms such as Coursera and edX employ artificial intelligence to advice learners and provide content that matches the learners’ pace, strengths, and weaknesses, thus fostering adaptive learning approaches that enhance the teaching of critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Moreover, paradigms like Grammarly and Turnitin provide feedback on writing and research assignments and enhance students’ individual reasoning and argumentation skills [2]. They also use natural language processors to determine plagiarism and recommend enhancements; they promote good writing and research among students, reducing cheating. In addition, virtual laboratories and simulations enabled through AI, such as Labster, enable students to get first-hand experience with experiments. With limited exposure to possible negative impacts and exposure to injury or system failure, they augment their practical experience and digital skills. With the help of these AI tools, it is possible to achieve a paradigm shift in the learning process where teachers can design curricula that will positively affect students’ achievement levels and provide them with the necessary skills and knowledge to be effective today.

Personalized Learning and Skill Development

Many innovations in the learning process, such as the AI-based personalized learning system, have brought increased attention from users due to the ability to create educational programs

individually for each learner, thus raising the level of motivation and performance among learners. These include DreamBox and Carnegie Learning, which have been developed and designed to incorporate complex algorithms to analyze information about student performance, learning modalities, and preferred learning methods. For example, DreamBox utilizes real-time data capturing and analysis to modify the math problems used in learning so that a learner can tackle a problem, which can subsequently be adjusted depending on the learner’s ability, to promote mastery learning among the learners. The last one makes it easier to keep students interested and thus requires less retake, allowing for a better understanding of the subject matter [3]. Similarly, Carnegie Learning’s MATHia is an ameliorative source that incorporates tutoring by following students’ processes while solving problems and giving them feedback and hints based on what they have produced. This approach not only engulfs academic advancement but also enhances graduates’ attributes, such as problem-solving skills, analysis, and toughness. AI-learning platforms, thus, promote an equitable and efficient approach to learning as students are followed closely through their learning journey: AI-enabled personalized learning platforms for students foster better learning by ensuring that students are prepared to confront the challenges of the world and the future that is characterized by advanced technologies, and among the challenges students are ready to face, there will be AI and related skills.

AI-Driven Assessment and Feedback

AI is changing the face of, and process of, assessment through real-time, automatic feedback to students to allow for regular and, therefore, more effective feedback in what is being termed as formative feedback to help students learn where they went wrong and how they could do it right next time. For instance, Gradescope and Quizlet are two examples of AI technologies that help grade assignments, quizzes, and even examinations and provide results and feedback regarding students’ performance. For instance, the assessment solution program, Gradescope, applies machine learning systems to analyze and grade handwritten answers and give a detailed analysis of the right and wrong responses given to each question, which makes it easy for the students to learn because they are shown where they went wrong [4]. This instantaneous response is a formative assessment, as children can correct themselves on time and progress as tested. Moreover, the system applied to Quizlet uses the analysis of big data and AI and machine learning to apply varying levels of difficulty in practice questions depending on the learner’s competency to keep them engaged and challenged at the right level. These assessment tools based on Artificial Intelligence also help monitor compliances in real time, analyze patterns and trends, and modify teaching strategies. Thus, AI improves the quality of education and increases students’

engagement and interest in the course. It also promotes acquiring essential graduate skills, including analytical and critical thinking and self-organized learning in the assessment process. This way, the role of AI is to open the gate to a more soluble, personalized, and efficient educational paradigm.

Developing Staff Capability in Generative AI Use

In its total capacity, AI must be adopted in higher education institutions while ensuring the staff has adequate knowledge and skills in handling the technology by offering outstanding professional development. They are essential in preparing educators for AI and ensuring that educators master both technical and pedagogical knowledge in AI. For instance, the University of Helsinki offers an online free course titled “*Elements of AI*,” which aims to familiarize educators with AI notions and equip them with basic embodied skills related to AI [5]. Cognitive: This area offers an understanding of the concepts of AI, policy on AI, and applying AI in learners’ teaching profession by enhancing awareness of the AI technologies that should be in Madrasa/Central. Incorporating professional learning activities such as the AI4ALL Educator Program involves presenting professional development for teachers to learn about AI and enhance their teaching. It allows for the growth of teachers and the continual advancement of pedagogy. This program enhances the use of AI tools in this field and raises awareness for the AI Ethics and Society program. When academic staff and institutions are committed to creating new knowledge through continuous learning and research, an institution’s faculty is well-equipped to understand and excel in an AI-supported environment, thus improving the quality of education and preparing learners for the future.

Professional Development and Training Programs

Higher-quality professional development programs help prepare the staff to implement AI in education with the required competencies. There are specific guidelines that should be followed when designing and implementing these programs – they include AI literacy, ethical considerations that might arise when using these programs, and the practical use of these programs in teaching and their research. For example, Stanford University’s Graduate School of Education offers ‘Artificial Intelligence in Education,’ a course covering the specifics of AI and how it is being implemented in education [6]. This program includes a theoretical tutorial on the principles of AI, practical practice sessions, and a discussion on AI’s ethical uses and drawbacks to help educators become technically capable of using AI tools and introduce such tools wisely. Moreover, it creates opportunities for project assignments and peer learning, improving professional development programs’ learning process. For instance, the ISTE Artificial Intelligence for Educators intends to provide participants

with opportunities to create artificial intelligence-based solutions that collectively mimic real-world settings. These ideas help incorporate modules on AI’s ethical use and management, data privacy, and bias management since they guarantee that educators use artificial intelligence responsibly. Thus, for example, with case scenarios and modeling, the practical application of AI is demonstrated, which helps educators test the application of AI tools in settings closest to real-life scenarios. The systematic training activities mentioned above create AI competencies and a culture of training and enhancement activities for continuous improvement and innovation to academic staff while delivering education to students.

Ethical Considerations and Challenges

The use of AI in education has brought with it some ethical issues, such as data privacy, because AI processes collect, use, and make important decisions for learners. At the same time, the other is the digital divide that should be encouraged on ethical, equitable, and inclusive use of AI to empower learners. Therefore, data protection is one of the primary problems since many AI systems may imply controlling significant volumes of personal data. For instance, while working with AI-enhanced learning platforms such as Coursera, Edmodo, and the rest, enhanced safety measures have to be provided for student data to avoid cases of fraud, loss, or unauthorized access. Algorithms, too, have an inherent bias, which may lead to existing bias being enhanced instead of reduced through AI. One example is the bias that was proven last year in programs used in developing examinations, skills and knowledge, math, writing, and spelling algorithms that all favor certain groups of learners. To address this issue, the AI algorithms must be audited and updated frequently so that the system gets a fair score post that is transparent [7]. Also, lack of Equal access to technology causes a problem here as it re-introduces inequity if not tackled in education. For instance, students from low-income families are excluded from using AI tools to enhance their learning; hence, they will be more likely to perform dismally than their counterparts from well-to-do families will. To counter this, educational institutions need to develop policies and programming that offer equal opportunities for access to artificial intelligence, including having devices given out or affordable internet connectivity. Possible measures for the ethical application of AI in education include coming up with standard policies addressing data protection measures, providing information regarding the algorithm used, and reducing gaps in inequality with digital technologies. Thus, by addressing these ethical issues proactively, organizations can ensure that higher learning institutions will offer equal educational opportunities in using AI, with its benefits accessible to all users. At the same time, they will not be exposed to the dangers of the technology.

Collaborative AI and Cross-Disciplinary Innovation

The impact of AI is even more fascinating when a team of people from different services and study areas come together by combining their creativity, ideas, and innovations. They then begin to work on unprecedented projects and even transform learning in many courses of study. For instance, the ‘*AI for Healthcare*’ is an interdisciplinary project at an esteemed institution, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), where computer science, medical, and engineering professionals are working on AI solutions for healthcare diagnostics and treatment. This has resulted in the continued development of various assets, such as an AI system that has traced sepsis in patients, leading to the desired results. It also teaches students and researchers cross-disciplinary engagement in solving problems central to their studies. Tools such as Google Colab enable several users to write the source code mentioned above in conjunction and work on assignments in a real-time environment where students can share their knowledge [8]. For higher education institutions to generally foster innovation, a culture change would be required by embracing specific strategies, as highlighted below. This involves establishing multi campus research institutes, supporting links between disciplines, and offering forums and facilities for integrated work processes. In this regard, institutions can organize graduate and postgraduate programs with cross-disciplinary integrated aspects of AI and other fields of humanities, social, and natural sciences where they demonstrate versatile uses of AI and encourage out-of-the-box solutions [9]. By implementing an environment conducive to collaboration and innovation at the interdisciplinary level, it is possible to unleash the strengths of the AI potential in higher education institutions and increase the development of progress within many areas in terms of academic and professional experience.

Conclusion

The possibilities opened up by the integration of AI in higher education learning and teaching are enormous, pressing changes that can affect Graduate Attributes positively and changes aspiring to develop the capabilities of the staff. Through purposefully implementing AI in higher learning institutions and solving common issues associated with the incorporation of AI in learning and teaching, it is possible to reverse the effects of AI while promoting the use of appropriate technologies to enhance a high level of education that is more effective, efficient, and egalitarian. Only when there is consistent research and adjustment in AI policies in the future can more improvements be made and AI be used in higher education to evolve its capabilities.

References

1. Southworth J, Migliaccio K, Glover J, Reed D, McCarty C, et al. (2023). Developing a model for AI Across the curriculum: Transforming the higher education landscape via innovation in AI literacy. *Computers and Education: Artificial Intelligence*. 4: 100127.
2. Alam A. (2023). Intelligence Unleashed: An argument for AI-enabled learning ecologies with real-world examples of today and a peek into the future. In *AIP Conference Proceedings*. AIP Publishing. PP: 2717.
3. Walkington C, Bernacki ML. (2020). Appraising research on personalized learning: Definitions, theoretical alignment, advancements, and future directions. *Journal of research on technology in education*. 52: 235-252.
4. Vashishth TK, Sharma V, Sharma KK, Kumar B, Panwar R, et al. (2024). AI-Driven Learning Analytics for Personalized Feedback and Assessment in Higher Education. In *Using Traditional Design Methods to Enhance AI-Driven Decision Making*. IGI Global. PP: 206-230.
5. Al Naqbi H, Bahroun Z, Ahmed V. (2024). Enhancing Work Productivity through Generative Artificial Intelligence: A Comprehensive Literature Review. *Sustainability*. 16: 1166.
6. Popova A, Evans DK, Breeding ME, Arancibia V. (2022). Teacher professional development around the world: The gap between evidence and practice. *The World Bank Research Observer*. 37: 107-136.
7. Brittain S, Ibbett H, de Lange E, Dorward L, Hoyte S, et al. (2020). Ethical considerations when conservation research involves people. *Conservation Biology*. 34: 925-933.
8. Igbinenikaro OP, Adekoya OO, Etukudoh EA. (2024). Fostering cross-disciplinary collaboration in offshore projects: strategies and best practices. *International Journal of Management & Entrepreneurship Research*. 6: 1176-1189.
9. Liao HT, Wang Z, Liu Y. (2020). Exploring the cross-disciplinary collaboration: A scientometric analysis of social science research related to artificial intelligence and big data application. In *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*. 806: 012019.