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Harnessing AI as a Catalyst to Enhancing Pedagogical Approaches for Higher Education: A Critical Exploration

G. Sundaravalli
Assistant Professor of Commerce (CA)
Sri Kaliswari College (A), Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu

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Abstract

In the sector of higher education, the important role of teaching and learning that are still unaddressed. In today's world, Artificial Intelligence (AI) holds many opportunities and innovations. These innovations will change the entire structure of how to teach and learn to the student in education. The processes of this approaches are crucial for human development. Teaching is the process of guiding an a individual or a group of people to get knowledge, skills, values, and experiences. Learning is the process of individuals to acquire new knowledge, develop our skills, and change their attitudes and behaviours in ourselves. By using this application in the field of Higher education the students develop responsiveness and gain knowledge sharing and data-based decision-making skills.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, AI in education, technology, teaching, personalized learning

Introduction

The incorporation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into higher education the educator and learner activities are reimagined within the given time and data constraints. The application of this systems is to integrating in the classrooms, educators can teach a learning in personalized experiences, administrative task provide more effective support to students. It supports continuous learning and professional development for students as well as teachers. It enables the scaling the educational programs to accommodate more students without compromising quality. It analyse data from online learning portals, classroom attendance and grades. It is designed for evaluate the performance of the learner to enhancing our experience through the various technologies. By the use of IOT tools to transform the entire teaching and learning practices in the field of mentoring.

To improve the educator's performance the AI should help the mentors to expand our knowledge and accessibility. The major role of the teacher is to analyse and help the students to educate and think positively in nature. The working of intelligence is sometime replaces the mentor and also its help the educators for smooth and better learning. It enhances the classroom in fully digitalized through immersive video content and interactive simulations. It facilitates extracurricular activities in virtual, allowing students to participate clubs and events from anywhere in the world. It break barriers between subjects and its promoting interdisciplinary learning.

Review of Literature

Prudhvi Naayini proposed "AI and Future of Education: Advancing Personalized Learning and Intelligent Tutoring Systems". This study investigates how AI contributes to strengthening student engagement, increasing accessibility, and enhancing educator efficiency. It also examines the ethical challenges in adoption, such as protection of data, algorithmic bias, and the ongoing need for human oversight. This study emphasizes the major advantages, challenges, and implication in future in education, calling for policies that encourage ethical implementation to build a fair and learner-centered educational environment. The success of AI in education depends on how effectively it supports teachers, promotes student engagement, and follows sound pedagogical principles. When implemented ethically and evaluated continuously, AI can enhance education without losing the core human dimension of teaching.

Sayed Mahbub Hasan Amiri, Md Mainul Islam and Naznin Akter proposed "Educating the Future: AI's Role in Shaping Next Generation Pedagogies". This study is to explore to transforming pedagogical practices to meet future educational needs. Through the empirical evidence, theoretical survey and case history, this article arise three primary questions are how the incorporation in education, what are the opportunity and challenge are arise and In what ways can ensure the ethical and equitable adoption of AI. Artificial intelligence should be understood not as a replacement for educators, but as a complementary partner in advancing inclusivity, innovation, and equity within education. The imperative for timely and responsible action is clear.

Kawita Sarwari proposed "Using AI Tools for Teaching and Learning: A Systematic Review of Literature". This study was telling out, analyzing 78 peer-reviewed scholarly articles (after applying exclusion criteria) that examined both the advantages and drawbacks of using AI tools in higher education. In the paper concludes the recommended for mentor and administrators in higher education and emphasizing the need to tackle existing challenges. It presents vast opportunities that could fundamentally reshape the processes of teaching pedagogy.

Shan Wang, Fang Wang, Zhen Zhu, Jingxuan Wang, Tam Tran and Zhao Du proposed "Artificial Intelligence in Education: A Systematic Literature Review". They are what are the main categories of AI applications investigated within the educational domain?, what dominant research themes and significant findings have been reported? , how are essential elements of research design such as theoretical frameworks, methodologies, and study contexts being addressed.

Muhammad Tahir, Farha Deeba Hassan and Mudasir Rahim Shagoo proposed "Role of Artificial Intelligence in Education: A Conceptual Review". This paper reviews and drawing on past research to highlight its uses, benefits, and challenges. In this applications offer content development, automated grading, and student support. It also tell about the data security, equity, and the interaction of human is very loss remain significant. The education is enabled personalized and flexible learning, supporting teachers, and improving efficiency.

Yoshija Walter proposed "Embracing the Future of Artificial Intelligence in the Classroom: The Relevance of AI Literacy, Prompt Engineering and Critical Thinking in Modern Education". This study highlights the impact of education, with emphasis on AI literacy, prompt design, and thinking critical. AI enables personalized learning and supports student diverse needs but it requires trained teacher and curriculum changes. Developing AI literacy and prompt skills is essential for meaningful classroom use, while also fostering critical thinking. A Swiss university case study and literature review provide strategies and practical suggestions for effective implementation. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is reshaping education by fundamentally altering teaching methods and learning methods. This paper examines the AI's is fostering literacy, prompt design, and critical thinking skills. While offering major opportunities such as personalized learning, its integration brings their challenges, require strategies and thoughtful implementation.

Ke Zhang and Ayse Begum Aslan proposed "AI Technologies for Education: Recent Research & Future Directions". In this paper offer multiple approaches including bibliometric techniques, content analysis, and categorical meta-trend

analysis. It provides practical illustrations to both technology developers and educators driving AI-based innovations in the learning environment. The 40 articles investigated a wide variety of AI applications in education like Chatbot, Expert system, ITS, Machine Learning, Personalized Learning System and Virtual Learning Environment. AI represents both a process and a way of thinking. It incorporates the necessity of critical awareness of ethical considerations in artificial intelligence and demands interdisciplinary as well as transdisciplinary collaboration, particularly through large-scale, longitudinal research efforts.

AI in Education

The impact of AI in the system of education which has brought new methods and tools for teaching and learning. ITS and adaptive learning platforms provide personalized instruction and automated assessments. Teachers' workloads greatly improve which automate task like progress monitoring, grading, learning analytics, and other forms of assessment which boosts innovation and creativity. Various tools are available in AI like chatting, virtual classrooms, and automated language translation is used to better interaction and improving accessibility for all learners. It have some opportunities and also challenges faced by the learners about its application, particularly about ethics and data privacy.

Technology used in Education

The modern pedagogic approach to teaching is heavily influenced Artificial Intelligence. These technologies enhance learning outcomes and instructional practices. Machine learning platforms tailor to the individual needs of each learner. Natural Language Processing makes it feasible to integrate chatbots and virtual tutors while using the automated feedback as a teaching tool and also serve as Intelligent Tutoring Systems to provide one-on-one instruction. Voice Assistant relies more on the voice function as a center for interaction and communication. It incorporate AI using cloud computing and can communicate with the users in natural language. Smart Content is a summary of various learning materials, from digital textbooks to interfaces that can be tailored to our needs. The Netex platform also offers a personalized cloud platform with virtual training, conferences, and more. Presentation Translator is an AI-based solution that renders subtitles in real-time mode. With AI Speech Recognition, students can hear or read in their native language. The Automatic Assessment application is the quiz creation and automatic correction features provided by the Kejarcita platform. Personalized learning allows each student to progress and develop their speed and ability of each student in mastering the material and learning according to their desires and abilities

Conclusion

In the education field, it is slowly changing the way of teaching process and learning process. It can make more flexible classes, save time, and give students faster feedback. Teachers can pass more time to helping students, encouraging creativity, and improving thinking skills. But AI is not a full solution. Problems like fairness, equal access, and the right way of using it still need attention. AI should be viewed as a supplementary partner that fosters innovation and equips higher education for a more knowledge-driven, future-ready society, rather than as a substitute for human intelligence, to reveal both challenges and opportunities and it can make education stronger and more useful for the future.

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