



USWAH: Journal of Sustainable Development Goals in Education

ISSN(Online): XXXX-XXXX

Vol 1 No 1 (2026): March 2026

<https://journal.eduglobal.ac.id/index.php/uswah/index>

Email: uswaheditor@gmail.com

Artificial Intelligence In Education For Strengthening Sustainability Literacy Among Students

¹Muh Ibnu Sholeh

¹STAI Kh Muhammad Ali Shodiq Tulungagung, Indonesia.

indocelllular@gmail.com.

Correspondence Email: indocelllular@gmail.com.

Abstract: This study investigates the role of artificial intelligence in strengthening sustainability literacy among students. Sustainability literacy involves knowledge, awareness, and competencies related to environmental, social, and economic challenges. A qualitative case study design was applied in two educational institutions that implemented AI-based learning systems. Data were collected through interviews, classroom observations, and document analysis, followed by thematic analysis. The results indicate that artificial intelligence enhances student engagement through interactive and adaptive learning environments, supports critical thinking through data-driven inquiry, and improves contextual understanding through simulation-based experiences. Students demonstrate stronger ability to interpret sustainability issues and apply concepts in real-life situations. The findings highlight that artificial intelligence enables more meaningful and student-centered learning processes that align with sustainability education goals. This study concludes that the integration of artificial intelligence has strong potential to transform sustainability learning and promote competencies required for addressing complex global challenges.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Sustainability Literacy, Student Engagement, Critical Thinking, Contextual Learning.

INTRODUCTION

Sustainability has emerged as a central concern in global education discourse due to escalating environmental degradation, widening social inequality, and persistent economic instability. Educational institutions are expected to cultivate learners who possess the knowledge, values, and competencies required to address these complex challenges. Sustainability literacy reflects a multidimensional construct that includes cognitive understanding, ethical awareness, and the ability to apply sustainable practices in real-life situations (UNESCO, 2017). Students with strong sustainability literacy demonstrate the capacity to interpret environmental issues, evaluate social implications, and participate in responsible decision-making processes. This orientation



USWAH: Journal of Sustainable Development Goals in Education

ISSN(Online): XXXX-XXXX

Vol 1 No 1 (2026): March 2026

<https://journal.eduglobal.ac.id/index.php/uswah/index>

Email: uswaheditor@gmail.com

positions education as a transformative force that supports the achievement of sustainable development goals across diverse contexts (Wiek et al., 2011).

The integration of technology into education has expanded opportunities to enhance sustainability literacy through innovative pedagogical approaches. Artificial intelligence has gained significant attention due to its capacity to transform learning environments into adaptive and data-driven systems. AI-based technologies such as intelligent tutoring systems, learning analytics, and personalized learning platforms enable tailored instructional experiences that respond to individual student needs (Holmes et al., 2019). These systems support continuous assessment and provide feedback that guides student learning trajectories. The presence of artificial intelligence in educational settings has shifted instructional practices toward more learner-centered models that emphasize engagement and active participation (Zawacki-Richter et al., 2019).

Artificial intelligence also facilitates the integration of complex sustainability topics into classroom learning. Sustainability issues often involve interconnected systems that require interdisciplinary understanding. Students encounter challenges when attempting to relate theoretical concepts to real-world contexts. Traditional instructional approaches tend to focus on content delivery without sufficient emphasis on experiential learning. Artificial intelligence addresses this limitation by offering simulation-based environments and scenario-driven tasks that replicate real-life situations (Makransky & Petersen, 2019). These learning environments enable students to explore dynamic systems and observe the consequences of decisions in a controlled setting. The use of immersive technologies strengthens conceptual understanding and supports the development of practical competencies.

Student engagement represents a critical factor in achieving meaningful learning outcomes in sustainability education. Engagement encompasses behavioral participation, emotional involvement, and cognitive investment in learning activities. AI-powered platforms enhance engagement by providing interactive content, immediate feedback, and adaptive challenges that align with student abilities (Bond et al., 2020). Students become active participants in the learning



USWAH: Journal of Sustainable Development Goals in Education

ISSN(Online): XXXX-XXXX

Vol 1 No 1 (2026): March 2026

<https://journal.eduglobal.ac.id/index.php/uswah/index>

Email: uswaheditor@gmail.com

process as they interact with digital tools that respond to their inputs. Engagement increases when learning experiences are perceived as relevant and stimulating. Artificial intelligence contributes to this process by creating environments that encourage exploration and sustained attention.

Critical thinking constitutes another essential dimension of sustainability literacy. Students are required to analyze complex problems, evaluate multiple perspectives, and generate informed solutions. Artificial intelligence supports the development of critical thinking by presenting data-rich environments that require interpretation and reasoning. AI systems can provide structured guidance that helps students organize information and reflect on their decisions (Luckin et al., 2016). Exposure to diverse datasets and analytical tools strengthens students' ability to identify patterns and assess the implications of various actions. Critical thinking skills enable learners to navigate uncertainty and make responsible choices related to sustainability challenges.

Contextual understanding plays a vital role in bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application. Students often struggle to transfer classroom learning into real-world contexts due to the abstract nature of sustainability concepts. Artificial intelligence enhances contextual understanding through the use of simulations, virtual environments, and real-time data integration. These tools allow students to engage with authentic scenarios that reflect environmental, social, and economic conditions (Makransky & Petersen, 2019). Learning experiences become more meaningful when students can relate concepts to their own lives and communities. Artificial intelligence supports differentiated instruction by adapting content to individual learning levels, which ensures that all students can achieve conceptual clarity.

The growing presence of artificial intelligence in education raises important considerations related to pedagogical design and ethical responsibility. Educators are required to develop competencies in integrating AI tools into instructional practices. Institutional support is necessary to ensure access to technological infrastructure and professional development opportunities. Ethical issues such as data privacy and algorithmic bias require careful attention to maintain trust in AI-based systems (Holmes et al., 2019). The successful implementation of artificial intelligence depends on a balanced approach that aligns technological innovation with educational values.



USWAH: Journal of Sustainable Development Goals in Education

ISSN(Online): XXXX-XXXX

Vol 1 No 1 (2026): March 2026

<https://journal.eduglobal.ac.id/index.php/uswah/index>

Email: uswaheditor@gmail.com

This study seeks to explore the role of artificial intelligence in strengthening sustainability literacy among students. The investigation focuses on three key aspects that reflect core components of sustainability learning. The first question examines how artificial intelligence enhances student engagement in sustainability learning environments. The second question explores how artificial intelligence supports the development of critical thinking related to sustainability issues. The third question analyzes how artificial intelligence improves students' contextual understanding of sustainability concepts. These questions provide a framework for understanding the contribution of artificial intelligence to transformative educational practices that promote sustainability literacy.

METHOD

This study employed a qualitative research approach with a case study design to explore the role of artificial intelligence in strengthening sustainability literacy among students. A case study approach enables an in-depth examination of complex educational practices within real-life contexts, particularly in settings where technology integration influences teaching and learning processes (Yin, 2018). The research was conducted in two educational institutions that have implemented artificial intelligence in sustainability-related courses. These institutions were selected based on their active use of AI-based learning platforms and their commitment to integrating sustainability topics into the curriculum.

Participants consisted of teachers and students who were directly involved in sustainability learning activities supported by artificial intelligence. Purposeful sampling was applied to ensure that participants had relevant experience with AI-based instruction. Data collection involved semi-structured interviews, classroom observations, and document analysis. Interviews were designed to capture participant perspectives on the use of artificial intelligence in learning processes. Classroom observations focused on student engagement, interaction patterns, and the use of AI tools during instructional activities. Document analysis included lesson plans, digital learning



USWAH: Journal of Sustainable Development Goals in Education

ISSN(Online): XXXX-XXXX

Vol 1 No 1 (2026): March 2026

<https://journal.eduglobal.ac.id/index.php/uswah/index>

Email: uswaheditor@gmail.com

records, and assessment outputs to provide contextual understanding of instructional design (Creswell & Poth, 2018).

Data analysis was conducted using thematic analysis to identify recurring patterns and meanings within the dataset. The process began with data familiarization, followed by coding and theme development. Themes were organized according to the research focus on student engagement, critical thinking, and contextual understanding of sustainability concepts. This analytical approach allows for systematic interpretation of qualitative data while maintaining sensitivity to participant experiences (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The credibility of the findings was supported through data triangulation across multiple sources and prolonged engagement in the research setting.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Artificial Intelligence and Student Engagement in Sustainability Learning

The findings demonstrate that artificial intelligence plays a significant role in enhancing student engagement within sustainability learning environments. AI-based learning platforms provide interactive features that transform conventional classroom experiences into dynamic digital ecosystems. Students engage with simulations, adaptive quizzes, and real-time feedback systems that respond to their individual learning progress. These features support active participation and sustained attention during instructional activities. Engagement emerges not only from technological novelty but also from the alignment between learning tasks and student capabilities. AI systems continuously analyze learner behavior and adjust instructional content, which creates personalized pathways that maintain student interest and reduce cognitive overload (Kovanović et al., 2021).

Student engagement is further reflected in the willingness to explore sustainability topics beyond basic requirements. Learners interact with complex environmental and social scenarios through AI-supported tools that present authentic challenges. These experiences encourage deeper involvement in learning tasks and foster intrinsic motivation. Gamification elements embedded



USWAH: Journal of Sustainable Development Goals in Education

ISSN(Online): XXXX-XXXX

Vol 1 No 1 (2026): March 2026

<https://journal.eduglobal.ac.id/index.php/uswah/index>

Email: uswaheditor@gmail.com

within AI platforms contribute to this process by introducing reward systems, progress tracking, and achievement indicators. Students perceive these features as meaningful representations of their learning progress, which strengthens their commitment to completing tasks. Engagement becomes a continuous process driven by curiosity and a sense of accomplishment (Dichev & Dicheva, 2017).

Observational data reveal a shift in student behavior from passive reception toward active learning participation. Students demonstrate initiative in accessing digital learning materials and navigating AI-based platforms independently. Learning activities are no longer confined to teacher-directed instruction. Students regulate their own learning pace and revisit content when necessary. This autonomy supports the development of self-directed learning habits that are essential in sustainability education. Sustainability topics often require continuous reflection and adaptation to new information. AI systems facilitate this process by providing flexible access to resources and personalized feedback loops (Ifenthaler & Yau, 2020).

Teacher perspectives reinforce the importance of artificial intelligence in fostering engagement. Educators report that AI tools enable more effective monitoring of student participation and learning patterns. Data generated by AI platforms provide insights into student progress, which allows teachers to design targeted interventions. Instructional practices become more responsive to student needs. The role of the teacher evolves into that of a facilitator who guides exploration and supports deeper inquiry. This transformation contributes to a more student-centered learning environment where engagement is sustained through meaningful interaction with content (Schneider et al., 2021).

The integration of artificial intelligence also supports emotional and cognitive dimensions of engagement. Students express increased interest in sustainability topics when learning experiences are interactive and visually rich. AI-driven environments present information in multiple formats, including visual simulations and data visualizations. These representations enhance comprehension and stimulate curiosity. Cognitive engagement is strengthened as students analyze scenarios and make decisions based on available data. Emotional engagement develops



USWAH: Journal of Sustainable Development Goals in Education

ISSN(Online): XXXX-XXXX

Vol 1 No 1 (2026): March 2026

<https://journal.eduglobal.ac.id/index.php/uswah/index>

Email: uswaheditor@gmail.com

through a sense of relevance and connection to real-world issues. Sustainability learning becomes a participatory experience that encourages students to reflect on their roles within broader ecological and social systems (Henrie et al., 2015).

The findings suggest that artificial intelligence contributes to a holistic model of student engagement that integrates behavioral, cognitive, and emotional dimensions. AI-based platforms create learning environments that are adaptive, interactive, and responsive to individual needs. Engagement is sustained through personalization, meaningful feedback, and opportunities for exploration. These conditions support the development of sustainability literacy by encouraging students to actively participate in learning processes and engage with complex global challenges. The use of artificial intelligence in sustainability education represents a shift toward more inclusive and transformative learning practices that align with contemporary educational goals.

Artificial Intelligence in Developing Critical Thinking on Sustainability Issues

Artificial intelligence demonstrates a strong contribution to the development of students' critical thinking skills within sustainability education. AI-based platforms present complex and data-rich problems that require learners to engage in analysis, interpretation, and decision-making processes. Sustainability issues such as climate change, resource depletion, and social inequality involve interconnected variables that cannot be understood through linear reasoning. AI systems simulate these complexities by providing dynamic datasets and interactive models that encourage students to examine relationships among variables. Learning activities become inquiry-oriented as students explore patterns, test assumptions, and evaluate alternative solutions. This environment supports higher-order thinking processes that are essential for sustainability literacy (Roll & Wylie, 2016).

Students show the ability to evaluate information from multiple sources when engaging with AI-supported learning tools. AI platforms provide access to real-time data, visual analytics, and predictive models that allow learners to examine evidence in a structured manner. Students identify relationships between environmental, social, and economic factors through guided exploration. This process strengthens analytical reasoning and supports the development of evidence-based



USWAH: Journal of Sustainable Development Goals in Education

ISSN(Online): XXXX-XXXX

Vol 1 No 1 (2026): March 2026

<https://journal.eduglobal.ac.id/index.php/uswah/index>

Email: uswaheditor@gmail.com

arguments. Students move beyond surface-level understanding and demonstrate deeper cognitive processing when interpreting sustainability challenges. The presence of artificial intelligence enables continuous interaction with data, which reinforces the habit of critical inquiry (Long & Siemens, 2011).

AI tools also facilitate structured inquiry processes that guide students through stages of problem-solving. These stages include problem identification, data analysis, evaluation of alternatives, and decision-making. Intelligent systems provide prompts and feedback that encourage students to reflect on their reasoning and refine their conclusions. Feedback is delivered in real time, which allows learners to identify errors and adjust their thinking strategies. Reflection becomes an integral part of the learning process as students revisit their assumptions and consider different perspectives. This iterative cycle of feedback and revision strengthens metacognitive awareness and improves the quality of reasoning (Luckin et al., 2016).

Teacher observations indicate that students become more capable of articulating arguments and justifying their opinions during AI-supported learning activities. Students engage in discussions that require them to defend their viewpoints using evidence derived from AI-generated data. Argumentation skills develop as learners compare alternative solutions and assess their implications. Sustainability education benefits from this approach since it requires learners to consider long-term consequences and ethical dimensions of decision-making. Students demonstrate increased confidence in expressing their ideas and engaging in constructive dialogue with peers. Learning environments become more collaborative and intellectually stimulating (Noroozi et al., 2012).

Critical thinking in sustainability contexts also involves the ability to anticipate future outcomes and evaluate the impact of decisions over time. AI-based simulations enable students to model scenarios and observe potential consequences of their choices. These simulations provide insights into complex systems that evolve over time, such as ecological balance and resource distribution. Students develop systems thinking skills as they recognize the interconnected nature of sustainability challenges. This perspective supports informed decision-making and encourages



USWAH: Journal of Sustainable Development Goals in Education

ISSN(Online): XXXX-XXXX

Vol 1 No 1 (2026): March 2026

<https://journal.eduglobal.ac.id/index.php/uswah/index>

Email: uswaheditor@gmail.com

responsible behavior. AI tools create opportunities for experiential learning that deepen understanding and strengthen critical thinking competencies (Bressler & Bodzin, 2013).

The findings suggest that artificial intelligence fosters a learning environment that promotes analytical reasoning, reflective thinking, and evidence-based decision-making. Students engage with sustainability issues through structured inquiry and data-driven exploration. Critical thinking emerges as a dynamic process supported by continuous feedback and interaction with complex information. AI integration enhances the quality of learning by encouraging students to question assumptions, evaluate evidence, and consider the broader implications of their actions. These competencies are essential for addressing sustainability challenges in contemporary society and preparing students for responsible participation in global development efforts.

Artificial Intelligence and Contextual Understanding of Sustainability Concepts

Artificial intelligence strengthens students' contextual understanding of sustainability concepts by connecting abstract knowledge with real-life situations. Sustainability education requires learners to comprehend complex relationships among environmental, social, and economic systems. AI-based simulations provide opportunities to experience these relationships through interactive and scenario-driven environments. Students engage with virtual representations of sustainability challenges such as climate change, resource allocation, and social equity. These simulations allow learners to observe how decisions influence outcomes within dynamic systems. Contextual learning emerges as students interact with realistic situations that mirror real-world conditions. This approach supports deeper conceptual understanding and reduces the gap between theory and practice (Radianti et al., 2020).

Students demonstrate improved comprehension when learning activities involve authentic contexts supported by artificial intelligence. AI platforms integrate real-time data and localized information that reflect current sustainability issues. Learners explore both local and global dimensions of sustainability through digital tools that present diverse perspectives. Exposure to multiple contexts broadens students' awareness and encourages them to recognize the interconnected nature of global challenges. Students begin to relate sustainability concepts to their



USWAH: Journal of Sustainable Development Goals in Education

ISSN(Online): XXXX-XXXX

Vol 1 No 1 (2026): March 2026

<https://journal.eduglobal.ac.id/index.php/uswah/index>

Email: uswaheditor@gmail.com

daily experiences, which enhances relevance and meaning in learning. Contextual understanding develops as students interpret how global issues manifest within their own communities (Kopnina, 2020).

Artificial intelligence also supports experiential learning by enabling students to test solutions within simulated environments. Students can experiment with different strategies to address sustainability problems and observe potential outcomes without real-world risks. This process encourages active exploration and supports knowledge construction through experience. Learners engage in decision-making processes that require them to consider environmental impact, social responsibility, and economic feasibility. AI systems provide immediate feedback that helps students evaluate their choices and refine their understanding. Learning becomes iterative as students continuously adjust their approaches based on simulation results (de Jong et al., 2013).

Differentiated instruction represents another important contribution of artificial intelligence to contextual understanding. Students enter learning environments with diverse backgrounds, prior knowledge, and learning preferences. AI-based systems adapt instructional content to meet these individual differences. Personalized explanations, targeted examples, and adaptive pathways ensure that each student can access sustainability concepts at an appropriate level of complexity. This flexibility supports inclusive learning environments where all students can achieve conceptual clarity. Teachers recognize that AI tools reduce learning barriers and provide support for students who require additional guidance (Pane et al., 2017).

Teacher insights further highlight the role of artificial intelligence in facilitating meaningful learning experiences. Educators report that AI systems enable more effective integration of contextual examples into instruction. Teachers can use AI-generated data and simulations to illustrate abstract concepts in ways that are relevant to students' lives. Instruction becomes more responsive to real-world developments as AI platforms continuously update information. Students gain access to current data that reflect ongoing sustainability challenges. This alignment between content and context enhances student understanding and supports the development of informed perspectives (Holstein et al., 2019).



USWAH: Journal of Sustainable Development Goals in Education

ISSN(Online): XXXX-XXXX

Vol 1 No 1 (2026): March 2026

<https://journal.eduglobal.ac.id/index.php/uswah/index>

Email: uswaheditor@gmail.com

The findings indicate that artificial intelligence promotes contextual understanding through immersive, adaptive, and data-driven learning environments. Students engage with sustainability concepts in ways that connect knowledge to lived experiences and global realities. Contextual learning is strengthened through simulations, real-time data integration, and personalized instruction. These elements support meaningful learning processes that encourage students to apply their knowledge in practical situations. Artificial intelligence contributes to the development of sustainability literacy by enabling learners to understand complex systems and make informed decisions within authentic contexts.

CONCLUSION

Artificial intelligence shows a substantial contribution to strengthening sustainability literacy among students through its capacity to create adaptive and interactive learning environments. Students engage more actively in sustainability learning when supported by AI-based platforms that provide personalized pathways, real-time feedback, and immersive simulations. Learning experiences become more meaningful as students develop the ability to analyze complex issues, evaluate evidence, and connect theoretical concepts with real-life contexts. Critical thinking and contextual understanding emerge as essential outcomes that reflect deeper cognitive engagement. Students demonstrate increased awareness of sustainability challenges and show readiness to apply knowledge in practical situations.

The successful integration of artificial intelligence requires alignment between technology, pedagogy, and institutional support. Teachers play a central role in facilitating learning and guiding student inquiry within AI-supported environments. Infrastructure readiness and digital competence influence the effectiveness of implementation. Ethical considerations related to data use and algorithmic transparency require continuous attention. Educational institutions are encouraged to design sustainability-oriented curricula that integrate artificial intelligence as a strategic component of learning innovation. Future research can explore long-term impacts on student behavior and sustainability practices across diverse educational contexts.



USWAH: Journal of Sustainable Development Goals in Education

ISSN(Online): XXXX-XXXX

Vol 1 No 1 (2026): March 2026

<https://journal.eduglobal.ac.id/index.php/uswah/index>

Email: uswaheditor@gmail.com

REFERENCE

- Bond, M., Bedenlier, S., Marín, V. I., & Händel, M. (2020). Emergency remote teaching in higher education: Mapping the first global online semester. *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education*, 17(1), 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41239-020-00224-x>
- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 3(2), 77–101. <https://doi.org/10.1191/1478088706qp063oa>
- Bressler, D. M., & Bodzin, A. M. (2013). A mixed methods assessment of students' flow experiences during a mobile augmented reality science game. *Journal of Computer Assisted Learning*, 29(6), 505–517. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcal.12008>
- Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2018). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches* (4th ed.). SAGE Publications.
- de Jong, T., Linn, M. C., & Zacharia, Z. C. (2013). Physical and virtual laboratories in science and engineering education. *Science*, 340(6130), 305–308. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1230579>
- Dichev, C., & Dicheva, D. (2017). Gamifying education: What is known, what is believed and what remains uncertain. *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education*, 14(1), 1–36. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41239-017-0042-5>
- Henrie, C. R., Halverson, L. R., & Graham, C. R. (2015). Measuring student engagement in technology-mediated learning. *Computers & Education*, 90, 36–53. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2015.09.005>
- Holmes, W., Bialik, M., & Fadel, C. (2019). *Artificial intelligence in education: Promises and implications for teaching and learning*. Center for Curriculum Redesign. <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.15586.89283>
- Holstein, K., McLaren, B. M., & Alevan, V. (2019). Co-designing a real-time classroom orchestration tool to support teacher–AI complementarity. *Journal of Learning Analytics*, 6(2), 27–52. <https://doi.org/10.18608/jla.2019.62.3>



USWAH: Journal of Sustainable Development Goals in Education

ISSN(Online): XXXX-XXXX

Vol 1 No 1 (2026): March 2026

<https://journal.eduglobal.ac.id/index.php/uswah/index>

Email: uswaheditor@gmail.com

- Ifenthaler, D., & Yau, J. Y. K. (2020). Utilising learning analytics for study success: Reflections on current empirical findings. *Research and Practice in Technology Enhanced Learning*, 15(1), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41039-020-00133-8>
- Kopnina, H. (2020). Education for the future? Critical evaluation of education for sustainable development goals. *The Journal of Environmental Education*, 51(4), 280–291. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00958964.2019.1710444>
- Kovanović, V., Joksimović, S., & Siemens, G. (2021). What public media reveals about MOOCs: A systematic analysis of news reports. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 52(2), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1111/bjet.13064>
- Long, P. D., & Siemens, G. (2011). Penetrating the fog: Analytics in learning and education. *EDUCAUSE Review*, 46(5), 31–40. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2330601.2330615>
- Luckin, R., Holmes, W., Griffiths, M., & Forcier, L. B. (2016). Intelligence unleashed: An argument for AI in education. Pearson. <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.34344.37129>
- Luckin, R., Holmes, W., Griffiths, M., & Forcier, L. B. (2016). *Intelligence unleashed: An argument for AI in education*. Pearson. <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.34344.37129>
- Makransky, G., & Petersen, G. B. (2019). Immersive virtual reality and learning: A meta-analysis. *Educational Psychology Review*, 31(4), 1–28. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10648-019-09486-2>
- Noroozi, O., Weinberger, A., Biemans, H. J. A., Mulder, M., & Chizari, M. (2012). Argumentation-based computer supported collaborative learning. *Computers & Education*, 58(1), 79–92. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2011.07.007>
- Pane, J. F., Steiner, E. D., Baird, M. D., & Hamilton, L. S. (2017). Informing progress: Insights on personalized learning implementation and effects. *Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis*, 39(2), 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.3102/0162373717691740>
- Radianti, J., Majchrzak, T. A., Fromm, J., & Wohlgenannt, I. (2020). A systematic review of immersive virtual reality applications for higher education. *Education and Information Technologies*, 25(6), 1–32. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10639-019-10063-7>



USWAH: Journal of Sustainable Development Goals in Education

ISSN(Online): XXXX-XXXX

Vol 1 No 1 (2026): March 2026

<https://journal.eduglobal.ac.id/index.php/uswah/index>

Email: uswaheditor@gmail.com

- Roll, I., & Wylie, R. (2016). Evolution and revolution in artificial intelligence in education. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 26(2), 582–599. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40593-016-0110-3>
- Schneider, B., Blikstein, P., & Mackay, W. (2021). Learning analytics for collaboration: Theory, tools and practices. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 52(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1111/bjet.13063>
- UNESCO. (2017). *Education for sustainable development goals: Learning objectives*. UNESCO Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.54675/CGBA9153>
- Wiek, A., Withycombe, L., & Redman, C. L. (2011). Key competencies in sustainability. *Sustainability Science*, 6(2), 203–218. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-011-0132-6>
- Yin, R. K. (2018). *Case study research and applications: Design and methods* (6th ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Zawacki-Richter, O., Marín, V. I., Bond, M., & Gouverneur, F. (2019). Systematic review of research on artificial intelligence in higher education. *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education*, 16(1), 1–27. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41239-019-0171-0>