Metaverse Basic and Applied Research. 2023; 2:40

doi: 10.56294/mr202340

#### **REVIEW**





# Exploring the Potential of Metaverse for Higher Education: Opportunities, Challenges, and Implications

# Explorando el potencial del metaverso para la educación superior: Oportunidades, retos e implicaciones

Amrita Prakash<sup>1</sup>, Alimul Haque<sup>2</sup>, Farheen Islam<sup>3</sup>, Deepa Sonal<sup>2</sup>

Cite as: Prakash A, Haque A, Islam F, Sonal D. Exploring the Potential of Metaverse for Higher Education: Opportunities, Challenges, and Implications. Metaverse Basic and Applied Research. 2023; 2:40. https://doi.org/10.56294/mr202340

Submitted: 14-03-2023 Revised: 02-06-2023 Accepted: 11-08-2023 Published: 12-08-2023

Editor: PhD. Dra. Yailen Martínez Jiménez

#### **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** the Metaverse, a virtual space where users can engage with each other in a variety of experiences, has gained significant attention in recent years. With the advent of advanced technologies like Virtual Reality (VR), Augmented Reality (AR), and Mixed Reality (MR), the possibilities of the Metaverse have expanded to create new opportunities for learning and education.

**Objective:** this research article aims to explore the potential of the Metaverse for higher education, including its opportunities, challenges, and implications.

**Methods:** the article provides a comprehensive overview of the Metaverse, its history, and its key components. It then examines the potential of the Metaverse for higher education by reviewing relevant literature and analyzing the benefits that it can offer. These benefits include increased accessibility, flexibility, and interactivity, as well as the potential for immersive and personalized learning experiences.

**Results:** the article also identifies the challenges and limitations of the Metaverse, such as technical limitations, privacy and security concerns, and the need for digital literacy skills. It further discusses the implications of using the Metaverse for higher education, including its impact on teaching and learning, curriculum design, and student engagement.

**Conclusions:** finally, the article proposes some recommendations for educators and institutions interested in exploring the use of the Metaverse for higher education. These recommendations include developing a clear understanding of the educational goals, selecting appropriate technologies and platforms, and providing training and support for both educators and students.

**Keywords:** Metaverse; Virtual Reality; Augmented Reality; Mixed Reality; Higher Education; Immersive Learning; Personalized Learning.

#### **RESUMEN**

Introducción: el Metaverso, un espacio virtual donde los usuarios pueden interactuar entre sí en una variedad de experiencias, ha ganado una atención significativa en los últimos años. Con el advenimiento de tecnologías avanzadas como la Realidad Virtual (RV), la Realidad Aumentada (RA) y la Realidad Mixta (RM), las posibilidades del Metaverso se han expandido para crear nuevas oportunidades de aprendizaje y educación.

**Objetivo:** este artículo de investigación tiene como objetivo explorar el potencial del Metaverso para la educación superior, incluyendo sus oportunidades, desafíos e implicaciones.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Usha Martin University. Ranchi, Jharkhand.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Veer Kunwar Singh University. Department of Computer Science. Ara- 802301, India.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Patna Women's College. Department of Education. Patna, India.

**Métodos:** el artículo proporciona una visión general completa del Metaverso, su historia y sus componentes clave. Luego examina el potencial del Metaverso para la educación superior mediante la revisión de literatura relevante y analizando los beneficios que puede ofrecer. Estos beneficios incluyen un aumento en la accesibilidad, flexibilidad e interactividad, así como el potencial para experiencias de aprendizaje inmersivas y personalizadas.

**Resultados:** el artículo también identifica los desafíos y limitaciones del Metaverso, como las limitaciones técnicas, las preocupaciones de privacidad y seguridad, y la necesidad de habilidades de alfabetización digital. Además, se discuten las implicaciones de usar el Metaverso para la educación superior, incluyendo su impacto en la enseñanza y el aprendizaje, el diseño del plan de estudios y la participación de los estudiantes. **Conclusiones:** finalmente, el artículo propone algunas recomendaciones para educadores e instituciones interesados en explorar el uso del Metaverso para la educación superior. Estas recomendaciones incluyen desarrollar una comprensión clara de los objetivos educativos, seleccionar tecnologías y plataformas apropiadas y proporcionar capacitación y apoyo tanto para educadores como para estudiantes.

**Palabras clave:** Metaverso; Realidad Virtual; Realidad Aumentada; Realidad Mixta; Educación Superior; Aprendizaje Inmersivo; Aprendizaje Personalizado.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The Metaverse has emerged as a new and exciting concept in the world of technology and virtual reality. It refers to a virtual space where users can engage with each other in a variety of experiences, from gaming and socializing to learning and education. With the advent of advanced technologies like Virtual Reality (VR), Augmented Reality (AR), and Mixed Reality (MR), the possibilities of the Metaverse have expanded to create new opportunities for learning and education.<sup>(1)</sup>

The Metaverse is a virtual space that allows users to engage with each other in various experiences. It is not a single platform but a collection of different platforms that can be connected through a shared protocol or standard.<sup>(2)</sup>

The Metaverse has its roots in science fiction literature, but it has now become a reality with the advent of advanced technologies like VR, AR, and MR. The Metaverse is a virtual space that allows users to engage with each other in a variety of experiences, from gaming and socializing to learning and education. It is not a single platform but a collection of different platforms that can be connected through a shared protocol or standard.<sup>(3)</sup>

The concept of the Metaverse has its roots in science fiction literature, particularly the novel "Snow Crash" by Neal Stephenson, which describes a virtual reality world where users can interact with each other through avatars. The term "Metaverse" was first coined in the novel. With the advent of advanced technologies like Virtual Reality (VR), Augmented Reality (AR), and Mixed Reality (MR), the possibilities of the Metaverse have expanded to create new opportunities for learning and education.

The Metaverse is made up of several key components, including: (4)

- Avatars: Avatars are digital representations of users that can be customized and personalized to reflect their identities. They can be designed to resemble real people, animals, or imaginary creatures.
- Environments: Environments are virtual spaces that can be designed to mimic real-world environments
  or create new ones. They can range from a classroom or a lecture hall to a virtual museum or a
  laboratory.
- *Objects*: Objects are digital items that can be interacted with in the virtual space. They can include anything from books and documents to scientific equipment and laboratory tools.

# Traditional Teaching Transforming Learning in the Metaverse

Over the past few years, virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) have become increasingly popular in the world of education. (6,7) The Metaverse, which is a collective term used to describe the universe of virtual worlds that are interconnected through the internet, offers an immersive and interactive platform for teaching and learning. (8) In this section, we will explore how traditional teaching methodologies can be transformed in the Metaverse to create a more engaging and effective learning experience.

One of the key advantages of the Metaverse is that it allows for active learning, which is an approach to learning that involves active participation and engagement with the material being taught. In traditional teaching methods, students are often passive receivers of information, but in the Metaverse, they have the opportunity to actively engage with content and participate in simulations and role-playing exercises. (9) This can increase student engagement and retention of information, as they are more likely to remember information that they have actively engaged with:

- Collaborative learning is another strategy that can be used in the Metaverse to transform traditional teaching methodologies. The Metaverse provides a platform for students to work collaboratively with peers from around the world. This can foster teamwork and communication skills, as well as expose students to diverse perspectives. In traditional teaching methods, collaboration is often limited to in-person interactions, but the Metaverse allows for collaboration to take place on a global scale.
- Experiential learning is another approach that can be used in the Metaverse to transform traditional teaching methodologies. The Metaverse can be used to simulate real-world experiences and scenarios, providing students with hands-on learning opportunities. This can help students develop practical skills and gain a deeper understanding of complex concepts. For example, students studying architecture can use the Metaverse to design and build virtual structures, giving them a practical understanding of the concepts they are learning.
- Personalized learning is another advantage of the Metaverse that can transform traditional teaching
  methodologies. In traditional teaching methods, students are often expected to learn at a pace that
  is set by the teacher, and the content is often presented in a one-size-fits-all approach. However, the
  Metaverse allows for personalized learning experiences, as students can work at their own pace and
  access resources that are tailored to their individual needs and interests. This can help students to
  develop their skills and knowledge in a way that suits them best.
- Gamification is a strategy that can be used in the Metaverse to transform traditional teaching methodologies. The Metaverse lends itself to gamification, where educational content is presented in a fun and engaging way. This can help to increase student motivation and engagement, as well as provide a sense of achievement when students complete tasks or reach certain milestones.

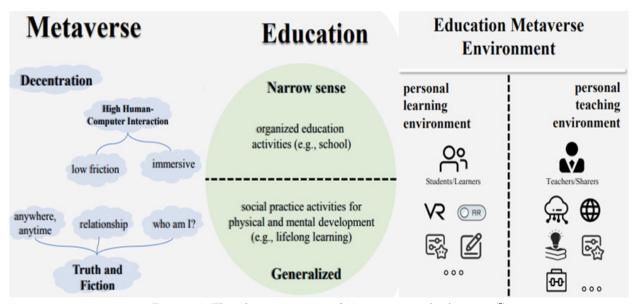


Figure 1. The characteristics of Metaverse and education(5)

The Metaverse offers a unique and exciting platform for teaching and learning that can transform traditional teaching methodologies. By utilizing active learning, collaborative learning, experiential learning, personalized learning, and gamification, educators can create a more engaging and effective learning experience for their students. As the Metaverse continues to grow and evolve, it is likely that we will see even more innovative approaches to teaching and learning emerge, further enhancing the educational experience for students around the world.

The purpose of this study is to perform a comprehensive analysis of the role of the metaverse in the education sector by reviewing the existing literature. This research aims to make significant contributions in the following areas.

- In this article, we present a technological framework that explores the relationship between the Metaverse and smart education, and we refer to it as Metaverse education or education Metaverse. This framework illustrates the interconnectedness between the Metaverse and modern educational practices.
- This article delves into a detailed analysis of the distinctive features of traditional education and the Metaverse, as well as the ways in which they can be integrated. Furthermore, we explore how the utilization of the Metaverse in education will lead to transformative changes in the emerging era.
- Our study offers an in-depth examination of the latest industry case studies, encompassing both

- academic institutions and corporations, that pertain to smart education and skill development.
- After conducting a thorough review, we identify several significant challenges and potential directions
  for the Metaverse in education. Additionally, we provide recommendations to help guide the integration
  of the Metaverse in future educational settings.

Section II of this paper provides a literature survey of the Metaverse, traditional education, and their integration. In Section III, we examine the potential of the Metaverse for Higher Education with ethical and social implications of the use of the Metaverse in education. Metaverse on Teaching and Learning, Curriculum Design, and Student Engagement discuss in Section IV. In Section V recommendations for educators and institutions interested in exploring the use of the Metaverse for higher education. Finally, we conclude this paper with a discussion of potential future research avenues in Section VI and VII.

# Potential of the Metaverse for Higher Education

Higher education institutions are increasingly exploring the potential of the Metaverse to enhance teaching and learning practices. However, there is still a need to examine the opportunities, challenges, and implications of using this technology in higher education. This research article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the Metaverse and its potential for higher education. The Metaverse has enormous potential for higher education. By creating immersive and interactive virtual environments, it can provide students with a more engaging and personalized learning experience that can complement or even replace traditional classroom instruction.

Here are some potential applications of the Metaverse in higher education:

- Remote Learning: The Metaverse can provide a way for students to attend virtual classes and interact with their peers and instructors from anywhere in the world, regardless of physical distance. This can help to address the challenges of remote learning and provide more flexibility for students.
- Immersive Learning: The Metaverse can create immersive and interactive learning environments that can help students to better understand complex concepts and theories. For example, a virtual laboratory could allow students to conduct experiments that are too dangerous or expensive to perform in the real world.
- Collaborative Learning: The Metaverse can facilitate collaboration and teamwork among students, allowing them to work together on projects and assignments in a virtual space. This can help to develop important skills such as communication, problem-solving, and leadership.
- Personalized Learning: The Metaverse can allow for personalized learning experiences that can adapt
  to the needs and learning styles of individual students. For example, a virtual tutor could provide
  personalized feedback and guidance to students based on their performance and progress.
- Accessible Learning: The Metaverse can provide a way for students with disabilities or other special
  needs to access education in a more inclusive and accessible way. For example, a virtual classroom
  could provide closed captions, sign language interpretation, or other accommodations to support
  students with hearing or visual impairments.

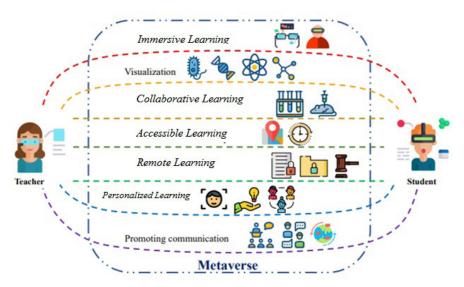


Figure 2. Ways that the Metaverse changes education(5)

Table 1. Summary of recent papers on Metaverse for education											
Research Paper	Authors	Year	Focus	Methodology							
The Metaverse: What It Is, Where to Find It, Who Will Build It, and Fortnite	Castronova E. <sup>(1)</sup>	2021	Overview and analysis of the metaverse concept	Literature review and analysis							
The Future of the Metaverse: Examining the Evolution of Virtual Worlds and Online Gaming	Almeida F, et al.(11)	2021	Historical overview and future trends of the metaverse	Literature review and analysis							
The Metaverse as a Tool for Education: Opportunities and Challenges	Ma Y, et al. (12)	2022	Analysis of the potential of the metaverse for education	Literature review and analysis							
The social shaping of the metaverse as an alternative to the imaginaries of data-driven smart Cities: A study in science, technology, and society	Bibri SE.(13)	2022	Analysis of the societal and cultural impact of metaverse technologies	Literature review and analysis							
A Systematic Literature Review of the Metaverse for Software Engineering Education: Overview, Challenges and Opportunities.	Fernandes F, et al.(14)	2022	Comprehensive review of metaverse literature	Systematic literature review							
All one needs to know about metaverse: A complete survey on technological singularity, virtual ecosystem, and research agenda	Lik-Hang L, et al.(11)	2019	Historical overview and future prospects of the metaverse	Literature review and analysis							
Metaverse and Blockchain: A Comprehensive Review	Wen Y, et al. (16)	2019	Review of the integration of blockchain technology into the metaverse	Literature review and analysis							
"Security and Privacy in Metaverse: A Comprehensive Survey.	Huang Y, et al.(17)	2023	Comprehensive review of metaverse literature	Literature review and analysis							
The metaverse as a breakthrough for operations and supply chain management: Implications and call for action	Queiroz MM, et al.(18)	2023	Business model analysis of the metaverse	Literature review and analysis							
"The role of digitalization in business and management: a systematic literature review	Calderon-Monge E, et al. (19)	2023	Analysis of governance models in the metaverse	Systematic literature review							
Use of Metaverse in education. In Computational Science and Its Applications	Inceoglu M, et al. (20)	2022	Analysis of customer experience in the metaverse	Literature review and analysis							
The importance of the application of the metaverse in education.	Contreras GS, et al. (21)	2022	Analysis of the role of AI in the metaverse	Literature review and analysis							
Prediction of user's intention to use metaverse system in medical education: A hybrid SEM-ML learning approach	Almarzouqi A, et al. (22)	2022	Analysis of metaverse design and future directions	Literature review and analysis							
Definition, roles, and potential research issues of the metaverse in education: An artificial intelligence perspective. Computers and Education:	Hwang GJ, et al. (23)	2022	Analysis of legal and regulatory challenges in the metaverse	Literature review and analysis							
Is Metaverse in education a blessing or a curse: a combined content and bibliometric analysis.	Tlili A, et al. (24)	2021	Analysis of the role of cryptocurrencies in the metaverse	Literature review and analysis							

Overall, the Metaverse has the potential to revolutionize higher education by providing new and innovative ways to teach and learn. While it is still early days for the Metaverse and there are many technical, ethical, and legal challenges to be addressed, the possibilities for its use in education are exciting and worth exploring.

#### Ethical and social implications of the use of the Metaverse in education

As new technologies emerge, the ethical considerations surrounding the Metaverse are becoming increasingly important. In order for this virtual space to be a safe and inclusive environment that surpasses current limitations in communication and accessibility, it is crucial that various ethical challenges are thoroughly examined and addressed.

With the emergence of the Metaverse, individuals have been able to create new identities and experience a unique virtual environment for living and socializing. However, the social dynamics within this space are far more complex than in traditional settings.

Therefore, in order to foster a positive and sustainable virtual ecosystem, it is essential for the Metaverse to establish governance and regulations that clearly outline ethical and moral principles to guide user behavior.

There are various moral and ethical dilemmas that the Metaverse must confront, such as:

- The challenges related to integrity in the Metaverse encompass the dissemination of fabricated information and fraudulent activities.
- The infringement of intellectual property rights.

There has been a notable increase in the significance of ethics in the current landscape, particularly within the Metaverse. The original ethical code has been subject to significant impact, and the development of a new code of ethics has been slow to keep pace with the Metaverse's rapid growth. Therefore, it is imperative to enhance the Metaverse's oversight and establish relevant guidelines and regulations that can be swiftly updated to ensure a responsible and sustainable virtual environment. (25) Consequently, the Metaverse is likely to exacerbate the existing digital divides and favoritism concerning access to conventional social media platforms.

The escalating occurrence of spam content on social media has made spam identification an increasingly crucial issue. With the rising popularity of social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and email, the volume of spam content has grown proportionally. This issue has been further compounded by the pandemic, which has resulted in people spending a significant amount of time on social media. Due to the high volume of text messages that users receive through social media, they may not always be able to identify and filter out the spam content present in these messages. (27)

The use of technology is currently characterized by accessibility stratification and discrimination, with those who possess technological expertise having a considerable advantage in its adoption. This can result in some individuals being unable to access technology fully, particularly those who are less familiar with it, those who grew up before the advent of laptops, and those who are challenged by universal design. Although Meta has claimed that the implementation of new technology will facilitate the development of critical thinking skills among young people, the application of technology has always been subject to scrutiny. (26)

The primary concern is whether the digital divide in virtual and augmented cities could ultimately lead to a division within the Metaverse. However, such a divide may inadvertently benefit social groups that hold unfavorable attitudes towards the Metaverse, as evidenced by the significant societal issues that have arisen due to the widespread use of social media platforms in numerous communities.<sup>(26)</sup>

The question arises as to whether the Metaverse will be widely accepted by humans. It is a difficult question to answer as people do not always welcome new technological experiences. The Metaverse is unlikely to appeal to all social classes, at least not to the same extent or at the same time, owing to the unequal distribution of socioeconomic risks and benefits in society, as well as individual preferences and beliefs.

Lee et al. (28) have asserted that the sustainability of the Metaverse hinges on several critical design aspects, such as social acceptance, fairness, gadget and avatar acceptability, cyberbullying, and privacy risks.

AmI, or Ambient Intelligence, is a technology that is rooted in humanistic design principles, as discussed by Bibri et al<sup>(29)</sup>. The field of AmI has evolved over the past decade and is now recognized as a multidisciplinary area within ubiquitous computing. The development of AmI necessitated a holistic perspective that takes into account people and other non-technical considerations. As a result, the vision for AmI is constantly evolving to address new concepts, ideas, and issues, and research and development efforts are focused on developing viable win-win solutions. Additionally, the Metaverse is expected to create new challenges that may restrict people's access to its products, services, and technology or discourage adoption due to the need for new skills and knowledge, resulting in varying levels of acceptance.<sup>(30)</sup>

According to recent data, the worldwide benefits of the Metaverse in 2021 were only 34 % due to increased technological literacy and skill levels. (30)

The data presented in Johnson's. (30) study as shown in table 2 indicates that there is a significant portion of the population who may not benefit from the Metaverse due to its complexity, and some may not be able to use

it effectively. This finding is consistent with research on AmI, which emphasizes the need for humanistic design to ensure the sustainability of the technology.

The study also revealed that in the United States, attitudes towards the Metaverse are varied, with some people feeling curious, uninterested, suspicious, concerned, in different, excited, hopeful, bewildered, or none of these. However, negative emotions may outweigh positive ones due to increased awareness of social media platforms over the last two decades.

Table 2. Johnson's (2022) study(30)												
Attitude	Curious	Uninterested	Suspicious	Concerned	Indifferent	Excited	Hopeful	Bewildered	None of these			
%	33 %	27 %	23 %	19 %	19%	18 %	16 %	12 %	7 %			

It seems that this particular community is not seeking anything exceptional when it comes to virtual service experiences, which could hinder the promotion of what has been envisioned as desirable, enjoyable, and entertaining for certain segments of society in the near future. A notable group that seems to be intrigued and captivated by the Metaverse are young people, who hold the potential to significantly shape its medium-term future. To appeal to a wider audience and connect with their needs, desires, and aspirations, the Metaverse should showcase its potential outcomes, even though it already offers various benefits worldwide, according to Johnson's research.<sup>(30)</sup>

#### **Challenges and Limitations**

Despite its potential, the Metaverse also faces several challenges and limitations that need to be addressed. Some of these challenges are:

- Technical Limitations: The Metaverse requires advanced technologies like VR and AR, which can be expensive and require significant computing power. Additionally, technical issues like latency and network connectivity can impact the user experience.
- Privacy and Security Concerns: The Metaverse involves the collection and use of personal data, which raises concerns around privacy and security. Users must be assured that their data is being collected and used responsibly and transparently.
- Digital Literacy Skills: The Metaverse requires users to have digital literacy skills, including the ability to navigate virtual environments and use digital tools effectively. This can be a barrier for some users, particularly those who are less familiar with technology.
- Ethical and Legal Considerations: The Metaverse raises a number of ethical and legal considerations, including issues around intellectual property, content moderation, and data privacy. These issues need to be addressed to ensure that the Metaverse is used responsibly and in a way that protects users' rights and interests.
- Social and Cultural Implications: The Metaverse can impact social and cultural norms, as well as our sense of identity and community. These implications need to be carefully considered to ensure that the Metaverse promotes diversity, equity, and inclusion.

#### Metaverse on Teaching and Learning, Curriculum Design, and Student Engagement

The concept of the metaverse, a shared virtual space where users can interact with a computer-generated environment and each other in real-time, has gained increasing attention in the field of higher education. Here is a literature review on the impact of the metaverse on teaching and learning, curriculum design, and student engagement in higher education:

#### Teaching and Learning

- The metaverse offers opportunities for immersive and interactive learning experiences that can be difficult to recreate in traditional classrooms. (31)
- Metaverse-based simulations and role-playing activities can enhance critical thinking, problemsolving, and collaboration skills.<sup>(32)</sup>
- The metaverse can facilitate student-centered and personalized learning through customizable avatars and adaptive learning technologies. (32)
- However, the implementation of the metaverse in teaching and learning requires consideration of accessibility and technical infrastructure. (31)

### Curriculum Design

- The metaverse offers the potential for interdisciplinary and experiential learning through the creation of virtual environments that simulate real-world scenarios. (33)
- The metaverse can provide opportunities for the creation of open educational resources (OER) that can be accessed by learners from diverse geographical locations. (34)
- However, the design of metaverse-based curricula requires careful consideration of learning objectives, assessment strategies, and alignment with disciplinary standards. (22)

## Student Engagement

- The metaverse offers the potential for increased student engagement through the creation of immersive and interactive learning experiences. (31)
- Metaverse-based learning can foster a sense of community and social presence among learners, which can improve retention and student satisfaction. (32)
- However, the implementation of the metaverse requires consideration of issues related to privacy, data protection, and cyberbullying.<sup>(31)</sup>

The metaverse offers opportunities for innovative and immersive teaching and learning experiences, interdisciplinary and experiential learning, and increased student engagement. However, its implementation in higher education requires careful consideration of accessibility, technical infrastructure, learning objectives, assessment strategies, and ethical considerations. Further research is needed to explore the potential of the metaverse for higher education and to address its challenges and limitations.

# Some recommendations for educators and institutions interested in exploring the use of the Metaverse for higher education

Based on the literature review, here are some recommendations for educators and institutions interested in exploring the use of the metaverse for higher education:

- Start with learning objectives: Before designing a metaverse-based learning experience, educators should identify the learning objectives and outcomes they want to achieve. This will help to ensure that the design aligns with disciplinary standards and provides a meaningful learning experience for students.
- Consider accessibility and technical infrastructure: The implementation of the metaverse in higher education requires consideration of accessibility and technical infrastructure. Educators should ensure that the design is accessible to learners with diverse needs and that the necessary technical infrastructure is in place to support the learning experience.
- Foster collaboration and social presence: The metaverse provides opportunities for collaboration and social presence among learners. Educators should design learning experiences that foster collaboration and interaction among students, which can enhance learning outcomes and increase student engagement.
- Incorporate assessment strategies: Assessment strategies should be designed to align with learning objectives and outcomes. Educators should consider incorporating formative and summative assessments that are appropriate for the metaverse environment, such as simulations, role-playing activities, and project-based assessments.
- Ensure privacy and data protection: The implementation of the metaverse requires consideration of privacy and data protection. Educators and institutions should ensure that appropriate measures are in place to protect the privacy and data of learners and to prevent cyberbullying and harassment.
- Provide training and support: Educators and institutions should provide training and support to learners and faculty to ensure that they are able to use the metaverse effectively. This can include training on technical skills, metaverse navigation, and safety protocols.

The use of the metaverse for higher education offers opportunities for immersive and interactive learning experiences, interdisciplinary and experiential learning, and increased student engagement. However, its implementation requires careful consideration of accessibility, technical infrastructure, learning objectives, assessment strategies, privacy, and data protection. Educators and institutions can benefit from following these recommendations when exploring the use of the metaverse in higher education.

# Future prospectus of Metaverse in higher education

The future prospects of the metaverse in higher education are promising. Here are some potential developments that we might see in the coming years:

• Expansion of virtual campuses: The metaverse provides opportunities for the creation of virtual campuses that can be accessed by learners from diverse geographical locations. This can provide access to education for learners who might not have been able to attend traditional campuses, and

can increase the global reach of higher education institutions.

- Increased use of virtual simulations and role-playing activities: The metaverse provides opportunities for the creation of virtual simulations and role-playing activities that can enhance critical thinking, problem-solving, and collaboration skills. In the future, we might see an increased use of these activities in higher education, particularly in fields such as health sciences and engineering.
- Customizable and adaptive learning experiences: The metaverse provides opportunities for student-centered and personalized learning through customizable avatars and adaptive learning technologies. In the future, we might see the development of more sophisticated adaptive learning technologies that can tailor learning experiences to individual learners' needs.
- Development of virtual reality technologies: The development of virtual reality technologies, such as head-mounted displays and haptic feedback devices, can enhance the immersive and interactive nature of the metaverse. In the future, we might see the integration of these technologies in higher education to provide more realistic and engaging learning experiences.
- Integration with blockchain technology: The metaverse can be integrated with blockchain technology to provide secure and transparent credentialing and verification systems. In the future, we might see the development of blockchain-based systems for accreditation and recognition of learning in the metaverse.

The metaverse has the potential to transform higher education by providing immersive and interactive learning experiences, personalized learning, and global access to education. The future prospects of the metaverse in higher education are exciting, and we can expect to see further developments in the coming years.

### **CONCLUSION**

The metaverse refers to a virtual world that is created by the convergence of the physical and digital realms, allowing for immersive and interactive experiences. The potential of metaverse technology in education is vast, as it offers a unique opportunity to revolutionize the way that students learn and interact with information.

There are also challenges associated with the use of the metaverse in education, including issues related to accessibility, data privacy, and the need for technological infrastructure. It is essential that educators and policymakers work together to address these challenges to ensure that the potential benefits of the metaverse can be fully realized.

The paper highlights that the metaverse can offer unique opportunities for educators and students, including immersive learning experiences, increased collaboration, and a more personalized approach to education. This paper also acknowledges that there are significant challenges that need to be addressed, such as accessibility, data privacy, and the need for technological infrastructure.

Overall, the paper suggests that the metaverse has the potential to revolutionize higher education by offering a more engaging and dynamic learning environment. The paper's findings highlight the importance of considering the implications of emerging technologies in education and the need for ongoing research and development in this area.

What developments can we expect in the application of the Metaverse in the field of education, and how will these changes impact the education sector? As time progresses, we can anticipate significant transformations in the educational landscape brought about by the Metaverse era.

#### **REFERENCES**

- 1. Mystakidis S. Metaverse. Encyclopedia, 2 (1), 486-497 2022.
- 2. Kye B, Han N, Kim E, Park Y, Jo S. Educational applications of metaverse: possibilities and limitations. Journal of Educational Evaluation for Health Professions 2021;18.
- 3. Huggett J. Virtually real or really virtual: Towards a heritage metaverse. Studies in Digital Heritage 2020;4:1-15.
- 4. Sun J, Gan W, Chao H-C, Yu PS. Metaverse: Survey, applications, security, and opportunities. ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:221007990 2022.
- 5. Lin H, Wan S, Gan W, Chen J, Chao H-C. Metaverse in education: Vision, opportunities, and challenges. ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:221114951 2022.
- 6. Haque MdA, Sonal D, Haque S, Rahman M, Kumar K. Learning management system empowered by machine learning, 2022, p. 020085. https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0074278.

- 7. Haque MA, Haque S, Zeba S, Kumar K, Ahmad S, Rahman M, et al. Sustainable and efficient E-learning internet of things system through blockchain technology. E-Learning and Digital Media 2023;0(0):1-20. https://doi.org/10.1177/20427530231156711.
- 8. Sun J, Gan W, Chen Z, Li J, Yu PS. Big data meets metaverse: A survey. ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:221016282 2022.
- 9. Chen Z, Wu J, Gan W, Qi Z. Metaverse security and privacy: An overview. ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:221114948 2022.
- 10. Ball M. The Metaverse: What It Is, Where to Find It, Who Will Build It, and Fortnite. MatthewBall. vc, September 15 2021.
- 11. Hutson J, Olsen T. Exploring the Effectiveness of Virtual Reality Role-Playing in Debating Repatriation of Artworks in Active Learning Art History Classes 2023.
- 12. Wang X, Wang J, Wu C, Xu S, Ma W. Engineering Brain: Metaverse for future engineering. Al in Civil Engineering 2022;1:2.
- 13. Bibri SE. The social shaping of the metaverse as an alternative to the imaginaries of data-driven smart Cities: A study in science, technology, and society. Smart Cities 2022;5:832-74.
- 14. Fernandes F, Werner C. A Systematic Literature Review of the Metaverse for Software Engineering Education: Overview, Challenges and Opportunities. PRESENCE: Washington, WA, USA 2022.
- 15. Lee L-H, Braud T, Zhou P, Wang L, Xu D, Lin Z, et al. All one needs to know about metaverse: A complete survey on technological singularity, virtual ecosystem, and research agenda. ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:211005352 2021.
- 16. Gadekallu TR, Huynh-The T, Wang W, Yenduri G, Ranaweera P, Pham Q-V, et al. Blockchain for the metaverse: A review. ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:220309738 2022.
- 17. Huang Y, Li YJ, Cai Z. Security and Privacy in Metaverse: A Comprehensive Survey. Big Data Mining and Analytics 2023;6:234-47.
- 18. Queiroz MM, Fosso Wamba S, Pereira SCF, Chiappetta Jabbour CJ. The metaverse as a breakthrough for operations and supply chain management: Implications and call for action. International Journal of Operations & Production Management 2023.
- 19. Calderon-Monge E, Ribeiro-Soriano D. The role of digitalization in business and management: a systematic literature review. Review of Managerial Science 2023:1-43.
- 20. Inceoglu MM, Ciloglugil B. Use of Metaverse in education. Computational Science and Its Applications-ICCSA 2022 Workshops: Malaga, Spain, July 4-7, 2022, Proceedings, Part I, Springer; 2022, p. 171-84.
- 21. Contreras GS, González AH, Fernández MIS, Martínez CB, Cepa J, Escobar Z. The importance of the application of the metaverse in education. Modern Applied Science 2022;16:1-34.
- 22. Almarzouqi A, Aburayya A, Salloum SA. Prediction of user's intention to use metaverse system in medical education: A hybrid SEM-ML learning approach. IEEE Access 2022;10:43421-34.
- 23. Hwang G-J, Chien S-Y. Definition, roles, and potential research issues of the metaverse in education: An artificial intelligence perspective. Computers and Education: Artificial Intelligence 2022;3:100082.
- 24. Tlili A, Huang R, Shehata B, Liu D, Zhao J, Metwally AHS, et al. Is Metaverse in education a blessing or a curse: a combined content and bibliometric analysis. Smart Learning Environments 2022;9:1-31.
  - 25. Ning H, Wang H, Lin Y, Wang W, Dhelim S, Farha F, et al. A Survey on Metaverse: the State-of-the-art,

Technologies, Applications, and Challenges. ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:211109673 2021.

- 26. Rosenberg L. Regulation of the Metaverse: A Roadmap: The risks and regulatory solutions for largescale consumer platforms. Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Virtual and Augmented Reality Simulations, 2022, p. 21-6.
- 27. Kaddoura S, Chandrasekaran G, Elena Popescu D, Duraisamy JH. A systematic literature review on spam content detection and classification. PeerJ Comput. Sci. 8, e830 (2022) n.d.
- 28. Lee H, Hwang Y. Technology-enhanced education through VR-making and metaverse-linking to foster teacher readiness and sustainable learning. Sustainability 2022;14:4786.
- 29. Bibri SE, Allam Z. The Metaverse as a virtual form of data-driven smart urbanism: On post-pandemic governance through the prism of the logic of surveillance capitalism. Smart Cities 2022;5.
  - 30. Johnson J. Metaverse-statistics & facts. Statista, Last Modified 2022;23:2022.
- 31. Yao X, Ma N, Zhang J, Wang K, Yang E, Faccio M. Enhancing wisdom manufacturing as industrial metaverse for industry and society 5.0. Journal of Intelligent Manufacturing 2022:1-21.
- 32. Cheng X, Zhang S, Fu S, Liu W, Guan C, Mou J, et al. Exploring the metaverse in the digital economy: an overview and research framework. Journal of Electronic Business & Digital Economics 2022.
  - 33. Park J. A Design Intervention to Reduce Online Incivility 2022.
- 34. Goldberg M, Schär F. Metaverse governance: An empirical analysis of voting within Decentralized Autonomous Organizations. Journal of Business Research 2023;160:113764.

#### **FUNDING**

No financing.

#### **CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

None.

# **AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

Conceptualization: Amrita Prakash, Alimul Haque, Farheen Islam and Deepa Sonal. Investigation: Amrita Prakash, Alimul Haque, Farheen Islam and Deepa Sonal Methodology: Amrita Prakash, Alimul Haque, Farheen Islam and Deepa Sonal Writing - original draft: Amrita Prakash, Alimul Haque, Farheen Islam and Deepa Sonal Writing - review and editing: Amrita Prakash, Alimul Haque, Farheen Islam and Deepa Sonal.