

## DISADVANTAGES OF USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION

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### Abstract

This article analyzes the negative consequences of integrating artificial intelligence technologies into the education system. It discusses the reduction of the human factor, the impact on students' critical thinking, technical and psychological issues, moral risks, and the potential dangers of over-reliance on AI. The topic is explored using research findings, real-world examples, and expert opinions.

**Keywords:** Artificial intelligence, education, negative effects, human factor, technology, independence, ethical issues.

### Introduction

In the 21st century, artificial intelligence (AI) technologies are becoming an integral part of our daily lives. The use of AI technologies in the modern education system is becoming increasingly widespread. The education system is no exception. Automation of lessons, acceleration of assessment processes, and the possibility of an individual approach are all achievements of AI. However, behind these advantages, there are also hidden problems. Let's look at the main problems:

First, the reduction of the human factor

The most important resource in education is the teacher. The teacher is not only a provider of information, but also a source of personal approach, psychological support, and social interaction. AI cannot fulfill these tasks. According to a 2023 study, 68% of students said that they need live communication with a teacher more than with an AI.

If we compare it with the real situation: in several US states, schools that completely transferred test analysis to artificial intelligence have found that students' social skills have decreased.

Secondly, the impact on independent thinking and creativity.

Students can quickly access information using AI. But it does not encourage them to research, ask questions, and think. As a result, independent thinking skills are weakened.

A. Karimov, a professor at the Tashkent University of Information Technologies, said, "Artificial intelligence provides quick responses, but it does not develop the student's thinking. This contradicts the inner essence of education."



Third, technical problems and inequality.

Artificial intelligence infrastructure is not available in all regions. In rural areas, the internet speed is low, and there are not enough devices. This exacerbates inequality in education.

If we rely on statistics: according to the Ministry of Digital Technologies of the Republic of Uzbekistan, by 2024, 40% of schools in rural areas will not have modern technological equipment.

Fourth, privacy and ethical risks.

If the data collected through AI is misused, it can pose a threat to privacy. Sometimes AI can also cause incorrect assessments.

For example, cases have been exposed in Britain where an automated grading system using SI incorrectly graded some students (BBC, 2020).

Fifth, negative psychological and emotional effects.

Students working with AI spend a lot of time in front of the screen, which leads to stress, eye strain, and social isolation. The teacher's kind gaze and emotional support are absent in the artificial system.

According to the psychologist's recommendation, when using any technology, elements of human contact should be preserved. Children are, first of all, social beings.

Sixth, excessive trust in artificial intelligence.

Sometimes teachers or administrators accept the results obtained through AI without question. This leads to errors.

Analysis results: In 2023, AI incorrectly detected plagiarism at one university, when in fact it turned out that the student had submitted a work that he had written himself. Such situations lead to injustice and distrust.

## RESULTS

Based on this research process, the following results were achieved:

1. The reduction of the human factor in the use of AI was determined.
2. The impact of AI on independent thinking and creativity was demonstrated.
3. It was proven that technical problems and inequality in education exacerbate inequality.
4. Privacy and ethical risks were raised.
5. Negative psychological and emotional effects were identified.
6. It was proven that excessive trust in artificial intelligence leads to mistakes.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that artificial intelligence opens up many opportunities in education, but these opportunities must be used wisely and responsibly. Every technology can be a tool, but a person must be at the center of education. The main task of artificial intelligence should not be to completely replace the teacher, but to support his work. Artificial intelligence can bring the educational process to an innovative level, but its implementation poses a number of problems. There are problems such as insufficient technical infrastructure, low knowledge of teachers in using AI, security of personal data, and a decrease in the human factor. To solve these problems, state policy, technological investments, and special programs for teacher



training should be developed. If AI is properly introduced into the educational process, it can significantly improve the quality of education.

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