

PROBLEMS IN USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION

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Introduction. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is now widely used in education. Many schools and teachers use AI tools to help students learn faster and get feedback immediately. Students also use apps like Duolingo, Grammarly, or ChatGPT to study on their own. These tools can make learning more interesting and comfortable. However, there are also many problems. Some of them are about privacy, dependence on technology, lack of communication, and mistakes made by AI systems. It is important to understand these problems to use AI in a safe and useful way.

One of the biggest problems is data privacy. AI systems usually collect a lot of personal information – names, emails, test results, and even voices or photos. If this data is not protected, someone could use it in the wrong way. For example, a student's information could be shared without permission. Schools and teachers must make sure that students' data is safe and not given to other companies. Everyone should know how their data is used and stored.

Another problem is that people can become too dependent on technology. If students always use AI to check their writing or translate words, they stop thinking for themselves. They may forget grammar rules or lose their creativity. Teachers can also rely too much on AI for lesson plans and tests. This makes education less personal and less human. AI should be a helper, not a replacement for real learning and thinking.

Learning is not only about knowledge – it is also about communication (Tegos & Demetriadis, 2021, p. 14). When students study only with AI tools, they do not talk to teachers or classmates. This can make them feel lonely or bored. Teachers can understand students' emotions and support them, but AI cannot do this. Real conversations and teamwork are very important for developing language and social skills. AI should not replace human interaction in education.

AI systems are not always correct. They sometimes give wrong answers, explain grammar incorrectly, or use examples that are not natural. AI can also show bias because it learns from internet data, which is not always fair or accurate. Students should not believe everything that AI says. Teachers need to check AI materials and teach students to think critically. Learning should be based on understanding, not only on what a machine says (Tegos & Demetriadis, 2021, p. 24).

Not all students have the same chance to use AI. Some schools or families cannot afford new computers, phones, or paid applications. In some countries, internet access is slow or expensive. This creates inequality between students. Those who can use AI have more opportunities to learn, while others are left behind. Governments and schools should help all students have equal access to modern technology.

There are also ethical problems. Some students use AI to write essays or do homework for them. This is not honest and does not help them learn. Teachers must explain that AI can support learning, but students still need to do their own work. Another issue is that some people are afraid that AI will replace teachers in the future. But AI cannot understand emotions or culture – it cannot replace human teachers.

Conclusion. Artificial Intelligence can be very helpful in education, but it also

causes many problems. These include privacy risks, too much dependence on technology, lack of communication, mistakes, and unfair access. To make AI useful, teachers and students must learn how to use it correctly. AI should help people learn, not replace their effort, creativity, and human connection.

Reference:

1. Tegos, S., & Demetriadis, S. (2021). *Artificial Intelligence in Education: Challenges and Ethical Issues*. *Educational Technology & Society*, 24(2), 14–25.