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## **Artificial Intelligence Technologies and the Humanities: Importance and Challenges**

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### **Abstract**

In light of the accelerating pace of the digital revolution, the diverse applications of computing, programming technologies, and the continuous updates of their codes and inputs, humanity stands on the verge of unprecedented developments in networked programs and data. These developments have led to surprising outcomes in inputs and outputs and have transformed the structure and services of traditional applications and software. Emerging from this technological horizon is what is now known as Artificial Intelligence (AI). Additionally, we will examine the importance of this technology in enhancing and advancing the foundations of humanities research and how scholars can effectively utilize these tools. The study will also highlight the key concerns and challenges associated with the integration of AI in the humanities.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Humanities, Analysis, Data, Challenges, Concerns

### **Introduction**

Our world today witnesses a competitive race in the production and organization of the outputs of the digital technological revolution, with Artificial Intelligence being its most prominent model. Through analyzing the content and operational mechanisms of these tools, we find that they have permeated nearly every detail of our daily lives, particularly in educational outcomes and methodologies across schools, universities, commercial institutions, governmental bodies, and many other sectors. In our study, we will discuss the definition of Artificial Intelligence, the purpose for which it was developed, and its relationship with the humanities.

### **Significance of the Study**

The field of humanities is undergoing a transformative shift with the rapid advancement of AI technologies. These technologies have become essential tools for studying societies and cultures, offering unprecedented capabilities in analyzing big data and uncovering hidden relationships. Applications such as Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Machine Learning (ML) play significant roles in diverse fields, including psychology, anthropology, and literary studies, opening new horizons for research and understanding.

However, this integration between technology and the humanities faces multiple challenges. Ethical concerns arise regarding privacy protection and potential biases embedded in algorithms. Researchers also face difficulties in translating AI outputs into meaningful insights, which require a deep understanding of the human context. Furthermore, building interdisciplinary research teams that combine technical expertise with humanistic knowledge is essential. Despite these challenges, AI remains a valuable resource for advancing research in the humanities. Success in this integration demands a delicate balance between leveraging technological capabilities and maintaining the ethical and methodological principles of scientific research.

## Research Methodology

Our study will adopt a descriptive methodology focused on presenting the research problem under investigation. Each section will be detailed through various descriptive and analytical approaches to evaluate whether AI technology holds significance and relevance in our academic and institutional landscape.

## Previous Studies

We have relied on a range of scientific studies and research papers that have addressed our study's topic, with the most prominent among them being:

- Ahmad, S.F., Han, H., Alam, M.M. et al. Impact of artificial intelligence on human loss in decision making, laziness and safety in education.
- Chong Guan, Jian Mou, Zhiying Jiang, Artificial intelligence innovation in education.
- Diego Chapinal-Heras, Carlos Díaz-Sánchez, A review of AI applications in human sciences research.

## What is Artificial Intelligence?

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to digital computer programs capable of performing tasks traditionally carried out by humans. It represents a computer's ability to execute high-precision tasks in terms of input and output, performing functions that require human-like intelligence, or even surpassing it in some cases, across various fields of life. Essentially, AI simulates human abilities, potentially reaching emotions, learning, forming opinions, and generating ideas.

Previously, specialists were responsible for everything related to programs and applications, from their creation to updates, development, and final deployment on the internet. Today, AI performs all these tasks, often exceeding the capabilities and expertise of some specialists in their fields. The primary objective is to create systems and data capable of self-learning without human intervention, with abilities surpassing human capacity. This is achieved by feeding vast quantities of highly accurate information and data into computers, enabling them to answer any query through patterns and algorithms and, eventually, operate independently.

AI can save time and effort typically spent by specialists on creating data or software for a specific knowledge base. Instead of spending countless hours, AI tools can generate such data in minutes, if not seconds [1]. The applications of AI are diverse and extensive. They are not limited to extracting educational data or creating visual, audio, or written content but extend to performing practical tasks as substitutes for humans, such as factory automation, programming industrial systems, performing functional roles like archiving, coding, or building websites—all with minimal errors compared to human performance.

The astonishing and rapid advancement of AI tools has led to a growing sense of insecurity among many professionals, resulting in widespread reluctance among programmers and tech specialists to engage in this field. With the AI revolution, many programmers are perceived as redundant because a superior and cost-free alternative now exists [2]. It can therefore be said that AI is a broad-spectrum technology used across all sectors of life, including education. Various types of AI technologies are employed in education, focusing primarily on plagiarism detection, exam integrity, learning management systems, transcription of faculty lectures, enhanced online discussion boards, analysis of student success metrics, and academic research. Today, EdTech companies are integrating emotional AI to measure social and emotional learning. Emotional AI combines AI, affective computing, and machine learning, collectively referred to as "Emotional Artificial Intelligence" [3].

AI has fundamentally transformed human society. Symbolic neural AI possesses significant capabilities for analyzing and addressing large-scale data-driven social and human challenges. Many researchers agree that the AI revolution can play a crucial role in education. However, this does not mean it will always be beneficial or free from ethical concerns. As a result, many researchers focus on developing and utilizing AI while keeping ethical considerations in mind. Some believe that, despite positive intentions behind using AI in education, these intentions alone might not be sufficient to guarantee its ethical application [4].

## Applications of Artificial Intelligence in the Humanities

The significant value of AI applications in the humanities and social sciences lies in their ability to transform research paradigms. AI can be used to investigate and address social and human issues requiring vast amounts of data. Emerging interdisciplinary fields, such as computational social sciences and digital humanities, greatly benefit from these advancements. It is undeniable that AI has revolutionized methodologies in the social sciences and humanities. AI transforms data modeling, analysis, and the fundamental understanding of research procedures. It enables the processing of large datasets and the detection of complex patterns previously hidden through machine learning and deep learning techniques. This paradigm shift redefines the core nature of study across various disciplines. Furthermore, AI creates new analytical opportunities, offering researchers insights that were previously unattainable. It combines digital technologies with the depth and precision of social and humanistic analysis while also accelerating data processing [5].

There is a historical connection between AI technology and the humanities. Philosophers, anthropologists, historians, and artists have played prominent roles in advancing technology throughout the Industrial Revolution. They continue this tradition today by providing a deeper understanding of AI's impact on humanity—from ethical, historical, creative, and

cultural perspectives. For example, philosophers have long examined foundational questions such as: “Can a machine act intelligently?”, “Can it solve any problem a human can solve through reasoning?”, and “Are human intelligence and machine intelligence the same?” [6].

Historians and literature scholars are preparing to harness the potential of AI, as humanities researchers now possess unprecedented capabilities for rapid exploration and analysis of digital archives. However, social science analyses have highlighted the risks of inaccurate AI outputs. There are growing concerns about training students in fields such as law and business using biased datasets, which could lead to flawed outcomes [7].

There is an urgent need to understand the key challenges faced by humanities specialists in dealing with AI tools, with ethical considerations at the forefront. These challenges include maintaining values and integrity amid AI outcomes, addressing security and privacy concerns, the loss of human decision-making capacity, and the risk of fostering human complacency. In other words, AI usage in education and research must be “ethical.”

It is also essential to recognize the unintended consequences of AI in education, including ethical concerns such as the cost of innovation, consent issues, misuse of personal data, criminal and malicious exploitation, loss of freedom and autonomy, and diminished human decision-making capacity. Despite these challenges, AI also enhances organizational information security, provides competitive advantages, and strengthens customer relationships [3].

The arts and humanities can help us identify and clarify the values and ethical principles that should form the foundation for developing and using artificial intelligence. For example, they can help us define what it means to respect human dignity, autonomy, privacy, justice, accountability, transparency, and diversity in the context of AI [8,9]. They can also help us explore how to translate these values into concrete rules and standards that can regulate or govern AI. The arts and humanities can help us study the ethical dilemmas and trade-offs that may arise from AI, and help us consider the moral responsibilities and obligations we have towards AI agents or systems. Furthermore, they can help us think critically about our ethical assumptions and biases that might influence our decisions or judgments about AI, and help us challenge our moral authority or expertise that might be derived from professional or academic qualifications or positions [10]. University students, researchers, and professors can use generative AI tools as additional support in their educational journey, as these tools help answer questions and simplify concepts, as well as enable assessment of academic progress and identification of areas needing more focus. However, excessive reliance on these tools may weaken active learning.

Therefore, among the most prominent tasks that artificial intelligence can provide to students and researchers are:

- **Personalized Learning:** Generative AI allows students to customize their learning path according to their individual learning style. It provides the ability to adapt content and learning methods to each student’s needs, whether by offering additional resources for those requiring extra support or accelerating learning for advanced students.
- **Support and Assessment:** Generative AI offers a variety of tools to assist students in the learning process, such as simplifying concepts, programming, summarization, brainstorming, language learning, correcting linguistic errors, evaluating written work, and providing feedback.
- **Enhancing Teaching Development:** It opens new horizons for developing teaching methods and supporting educators in their various tasks.
- **Content Generation:** Generative AI enables educators to create customized educational content tailored to different student levels, supporting individualized and effective teaching that can enhance students’ motivation to learn.
- **Facilitating Discussions and Continuous Learning Opportunities:** Additionally, it enables the creation of suitable discussions and ongoing learning opportunities.
- **Curriculum and Activity Design:** This technology can also be utilized to generate new ideas for course syllabi, activities, and the design of tests and exercises that support learning [11].
- **Data Analysis with AI:** One of the key aspects of a prominent field in the humanities, such as history, involves sifting through massive amounts of data—from archives, manuscripts, and digital records. AI, equipped with machine learning algorithms, can quickly analyze and categorize this data, significantly speeding up the research process. Historians can now access historical documents with ease and precision, allowing them to focus more on interpretation and analysis rather than tedious data collection. Furthermore, AI enhances data extraction efficiency [8].
- **Preservation and Restoration of Historical Documents:** Certain AI tools play a crucial role in preserving historical documents. Using advanced imaging and scanning technologies, AI can convert fragile and ancient manuscripts into digital formats, safeguarding them for future generations. Moreover, AI can automatically correct and enhance the quality of digital documents, ensuring the content remains clear and intact, with the ability to transcribe, translate, and understand the language in which they were written [8].

Historians have begun using machine learning—particularly deep neural networks—to examine historical documents, including astronomical tables such as those produced in Venice and other early modern cities, which have been distorted by centuries spent in musty archives or damaged by the slip of a printer’s hand.

Big data has reached the humanities through initiatives to digitize an increasing number of documents and literary works, such as national library collections containing millions of newspaper pages and court records in archives dating

back centuries. For researchers, this represents both a problem and an opportunity: there is too much information, and often no existing means to sift through it. This challenge has been overcome through the development of computational tools that help scholars analyze these complexities [12].

### **AI Methods in Research**

Machine learning techniques have been developed to analyze high-throughput data to gain useful insights, classify them, predict outcomes, and make evidence-based decisions in new ways, fostering the growth of new applications and fueling the sustainable prosperity of artificial intelligence.

AI aims to provide capabilities for perception and appropriate decision-making. New research and applications in information science are emerging at an unprecedented rate, and the AI infrastructure layer includes data, storage power, computing, machine learning algorithms, and a framework for smart technologies. This perception layer enables machines to have fundamental abilities such as vision and hearing. Additionally, the cognitive layer offers higher levels of reasoning and knowledge acquisition, supported by natural language processing. In many cases, AI can make optimal decisions, such as in automated planning, expert systems, and decision-support systems. Many AI applications have had a profound impact on fundamental sciences, industrial manufacturing, human life, social governance, and cyberspace.

The increasing capabilities of Large Language Models (LLMs) offer an unprecedented opportunity to expand data analytics in the humanities and social sciences, automating qualitative analytical tasks previously reserved for humans. These tasks include linguistic and discourse analysis, detecting lexical semantic change, analyzing interviews, inferring historical event causality, text extraction, identifying political stances, reusing text and ideas, inferring social networks, automated lexicography, enhancing missing metadata, and performing multimodal cultural visual analysis [13].

### **AI-Based Education**

AI-based education (AIEd) is defined by a set of definitions that, in essence, align closely with the general definition of artificial intelligence. These are as follows:

- AI technologies can enable intelligent teaching systems to solve problems presented to users in a human-like and appropriate manner, then reflect on and comment on the problem-solving process.
- AI in the context of education is summarized as an intelligent educational system that helps organize system knowledge and operational information to improve operator performance and automatically track progress, exercises, and treatment during a training session based on previous student performance.
- As intelligent artificial teachers, they build responses in real time using their own ability to understand the problem and evaluate student analytics.
- AI is defined as computer systems capable of engaging in human-like processes such as learning, adaptation, composition, self-correction, and using data for complex processing tasks.
- AI is defined as computer systems capable of engaging in human-like processes such as adaptation, learning, synthesis, correction, and using various data needed to process complex tasks [14].

There are many key AI technologies that have a significant impact on education and the culture of both the learner and the teacher. These technologies have the ability to enrich teaching and learning methods and enhance educational outcomes. Among them are adaptive learning systems, which represent a revolutionary approach to education. They harness the power of AI to revolutionize the traditional classroom environment and essentially use advanced AI algorithms that act as intelligent guides throughout each student's educational journey. One of the main aspects that adaptive learning systems address is the personalization of educational content, which in turn enhances a positive attitude towards learning, promotes lifelong commitment to education, and ensures that no one is left behind [15].

The humanities can benefit from AI in many ways. Today, we have excellent search engines that do all this work for us. However, there are many challenges when it comes to using AI in humanities research. First and foremost, the data that humanities scholars are interested in is generally not available in easily accessible digital formats [16]. The second main challenge is that AI typically looks for large patterns, whereas humanities researchers tend to focus on small details [17].

The writing and outputs, as well as the organization of academic papers created by AI, work almost the same way as human processes. AI is trained by browsing millions of articles or images and then creates its own product based on these other works. All of this happens in seconds, and as a result, there are many opinions about the ethics of art and writing generated by AI. From this point onward, there are many examples of practical applications of artificial intelligence in examining the content of some original literature in the humanities, such as "manuscript investigation." We can see this in the study conducted by Batjargal and his colleagues in 2010, which focused on nearly 50,000 manuscripts from the digital library of traditional Mongolian script.

This study enabled the presentation of documents and data searches in both modern Mongolian script and traditional Mongolian script with a high degree of success. The researchers applied the (SPI) program developed at the University of Pisa to work on 7,789 Malaysian manuscripts. The aim of this study was to determine the date and geographical location of each document based on an analysis of the writing style. Their work also included embellishing the pages with special materials, as such elements contain spatial and temporal information [18]. A research team also developed

(PYTHIA), a fully automated deep learning model trained to retrieve the text of ancient Greek inscriptions by predicting character sequences that constitute the assumed restoration processes. This was supplemented by (PHI-ML), a dataset of machine-readable texts consisting of over 3.2 million words.

This research was expanded and enhanced with the development of (Ithaca), a deep neural network model designed to automate restoration and attribution, aimed at improving the analysis and restoration of documents written in ancient Greek. Like (PYTHIA) and other previous studies in this field, (Ithaca) started with the existence of formulas, patterns, and expressions that tend to repeat through textual and contextual parallels, allowing the system to accurately determine the geographical and temporal location of these inscriptions. This required the creation of a machine-executable dataset consisting of 76,608 texts. Once the results are obtained, the researchers' task is to verify them and check whether the proposed restorations by the program are correct or need modification [18]. These are simple examples of the potential and effectiveness of AI tools in dealing with physical literature in the humanities.

In a study conducted by a research team consisting of three researchers from Asian universities—Chong Guan, Jian Mou, and Zhiying Jiang in 2020, they published a study titled:

"Artificial intelligence innovation in education: A twenty-year data-driven historical analysis."

The study was published in the "sciedirect" repository. A comprehensive content analysis was performed with the help of computers on studies published in reputable journals. Titles and abstracts of all selected articles from a number of journals published between 2019 and 2020 were collected from the publishers' websites and the "Google Scholar" repository. This text data was fed into Leximancer for in-depth text analysis. In addition to the computer-assisted content analysis, the team supplemented the study by conducting a manual analysis of the topics represented in each conceptual map. Thanks to the exploration and analysis based on such a large collection, their research revealed key research topics and typical transformations [14].

In addition, three research papers from the past five years examined the scientific production of artificial intelligence in education across multiple journals. The researchers reviewed 132 papers on AI in higher education, indexed by the Web of Science (WOS) and Scopus databases between 2007 and 2017. From the results obtained, they concluded that while AI is receiving global attention, research on its application in higher education is still in the early stages. In the same year, the researchers explored 146 articles in EdTech journals published between 2007 and 2018. They identified four pillars for AI in education (AIEd) applications in academic, administrative, and institutional support services: profile creation and prediction, assessment and evaluation, adaptive systems and customization, and intelligent transportation systems. Their aggregated results highlighted that there was insufficient critical consideration of the risks and challenges in AIEd research. Additionally, they emphasized the gap in future research concerning ethical curricula and connections to theoretical perspectives on AI in higher education.

They also explored research trends in AIEd, focusing particularly on medical education, examining a total of 37 articles published from the 1980s to the present. They identified three key applications: a) learning support, b) assessment of learning progress, c) curriculum review. The results revealed the importance of addressing technical difficulties and evaluating the effectiveness of AI in order to accelerate adoption. In short, the main advantage of AIEd applications lies in the ability to provide a tailored educational pathway and individual feedback at a low cost [14].

AI tools help create catchy titles for your research content. All the tools take advantage of deep understanding of search engine results pages to craft optimized titles. The process includes analyzing your content to identify the best keywords and phrases that will attract both search engines and readers. The goal is to create a title that not only ranks well in search results but also entices users to click on your article, blog post, or webpage.

### **Challenges in Using AI Tools**

In the context of human-machine interaction, many challenges arise that we are not well-prepared for. Therefore, companies and developers must implement a set of appropriate regulatory frameworks to manage the risks associated with using this technology, enabling researchers and users to continue utilizing it without issues. At the same time, these regulatory frameworks must allow for enough flexibility so that laws do not stifle technological development. Smart regulatory solutions must be followed, and a balance must be struck between safety, responsibility, and competition on one hand, and innovation and flexibility on the other [19]. One of the biggest challenges researchers face when using AI technologies is the limited technical capability of AI. For example, AI may not be effective in recording diagrams, shapes, or texts, and many have found that the limited reliability of AI algorithms presents a significant challenge. Therefore, it is necessary to improve automated writing evaluation techniques that use AI algorithms to provide reliable assessments for researchers and learners.

Additionally, the inefficiency of some AI systems in evaluation and assessment is more related to validity than reliability. For instance, an AI algorithm designed to detect certain behaviors in a specific online educational environment may not work in different languages. In other words, this limitation may stem from cultural differences. Another challenge in integrating AI into education and scientific research is the lack of technological knowledge among some researchers and the lack of technical infrastructure in educational institutions. Some users have also reported that AI-based feedback is sometimes slow. This can lead to boredom among researchers when using AI [20].

Some of the most prominent challenges researchers may face when using artificial intelligence include:

- **Understanding the Complexity of AI Algorithms:** The main challenge with AI is understanding the complexity of its algorithms. Instead of utilizing human intelligence, AI systems use algorithms to make complex decisions and perform complex tasks. Consequently, their mechanisms are also complex, and they can be difficult to understand and interpret. This often leads to resistance to AI because trust in a system that is hard to understand is not always possible. To address this challenge, it is crucial to invest in research and development efforts that enhance the understanding of AI algorithms, models, and techniques [21].

- **Ethical Issues Related to AI:** Ethics in the field of AI is one of the most important issues that need to be addressed. AI ethics discussions cover various topics, including privacy violations, the perpetuation of bias, and social impact. For example, AI-supported surveillance systems raise concerns about privacy.

- **Bias in AI** can be defined as the ability of machine learning algorithms to repeat and amplify existing information in training datasets. In simpler terms, AI systems learn from the data provided to them by developers, and if the data is biased, this bias will be inherited by the AI. Bias in AI can lead to unfair treatment and discrimination in the nature of the outputs. Mitigating AI bias requires a deliberate approach in selecting data, preprocessing techniques, and designing algorithms to reduce bias and ensure fairness. To overcome this challenge, manufacturers can enhance collaboration and partnerships to access relevant datasets, ensuring AI systems are trained on comprehensive and representative data. Additionally, implementing bias detection and mitigation techniques can help address this challenge and ensure ethical use of AI [21,22].

- **AI Integration (Identifying the Right Dataset):** AI integration involves incorporating AI into existing processes and systems, which can pose a significant challenge. This means identifying application scenarios in advance, adjusting AI models to specific scenarios, and requiring AI experts and specialists in the field to work together to fully understand AI technologies and systems, adjust their solutions, and meet organizational requirements [22]. As most users know, AI systems are operated and developed by utilizing high-quality data. Therefore, the AI implementation process must begin with the correct dataset. Identifying which data to use can be extremely difficult, as different types of data will flow through the outputs of smart model sets. Therefore, researchers must identify and use the correct dataset [23].

- **Computing Power (Building a Strong Infrastructure):** Artificial intelligence and intensive learning require immense computing power, and the need for high-performance computing devices, such as graphics processing units (GPUs), power processing units, and others, increases as AI algorithms become more complex and as AI models are trained [22]. The computing power required to process massive amounts of data to build an AI system that uses techniques like deep learning is unlike any other challenge the tech industry has faced before. Therefore, obtaining and funding this level of computing power can be a daunting task for both scientific institutions and researchers [24].

- **Data Privacy and Security:** With AI relying on large datasets, data privacy and security have become paramount. Breaches can lead to significant financial losses and damage the reputation of the company or its users [25]. AI systems depend on vast amounts of data, which may be critical to maintaining long-term data privacy and security, as sensitive data may be at risk. Users must ensure data security, availability, and integrity to avoid leaks, violations, and misuse. It is essential to implement robust encryption methods, data anonymization, and comply with strict data protection regulations.

- **Legal Issues Related to AI:** Legal concerns related to AI are still evolving. Issues such as liability, intellectual property rights, and regulatory compliance are among the main challenges facing AI. There is a need for strict monitoring and regulatory systems to address legal issues. To tackle this challenge, clear rules and policies must be established to balance innovation, accountability, and protection of stakeholders' rights.

- **AI Transparency:** Transparency is defined as an element of how AI models work and what they do, including inputs, outputs, and the underlying logic. AI transparency is essential to maintaining trust and accountability. It is crucial that users and stakeholders are fully aware of the decision-making process in AI [22]. Many AI algorithms function as black boxes, making it difficult to understand how decisions are made. The lack of transparency and accountability would undermine trust in AI systems, especially in high-risk applications such as healthcare and criminal justice [23].

Challenge	Description	Impact	Potential Solutions
Unclean Data	Data that contains errors or missing information leading to inaccurate AI model results.	Negatively impacts model accuracy and amplifies bias.	Use data cleaning techniques and quality checks to ensure data accuracy.
Data Bias	Data input may be skewed towards a specific category, leading to unfair or biased outcomes.	Unfair results that may cause social or economic harm.	Ensure data diversity and apply methods to check fairness and reduce bias.
Difficulty in Interpreting Results	Some AI models, like deep neural networks, are "black boxes," making interpretation difficult.	Affects trust in the model and reduces adoption in sensitive areas.	Use interpretable AI techniques and analyze data transparently.

High Computational Demand	Advanced AI models require substantial computing and storage resources.	High cost and delays in research project execution.	Use cloud computing, invest in distributed computing technologies, and optimize model efficiency.
Lack of Big Data	Some fields lack access to the large datasets needed to train AI models.	Reduces the accuracy and effectiveness of trained models.	Use data generation techniques or leverage transfer learning models.
Lack of Specialized Expertise	There is a shortage of high-skilled researchers and specialists in developing and applying AI techniques.	Affects the quality and effectiveness of research and models produced.	Enhance training and education in AI and provide financial and technical support for researchers.
Rapid Updates and Changes	Rapid developments in AI make it difficult to keep up with updates and new innovations.	Leads to the use of outdated and less effective technologies in research projects.	Provide a flexible learning environment and quickly adopt technological updates.
Security Issues	AI can be exploited in cyberattacks or system breaches.	Catastrophic effects on cybersecurity and data privacy.	Strengthen research in AI security and develop solutions to counter cyberattacks.

**Table 1: The Most Prominent Challenges Facing the Use of Artificial Intelligence**

### Conclusion

The arts and humanities can help identify and clarify the ethical principles for the development and use of artificial intelligence. They assist in defining respect for human dignity, autonomy, privacy, justice, accountability, transparency, and diversity in the context of AI. These disciplines allow for the exploration of ethical dilemmas, ethical responsibilities, and the critical examination of biases that affect decisions related to AI.

While generative AI tools support students and researchers by answering questions and simplifying concepts, over-reliance on them risks undermining active learning. The main benefits include:

- Enhancing data analysis capabilities.
- Deeper insights into human interactions.
- Quick access to accurate information.
- Better understanding of social phenomena.

However, there are significant challenges:

- Ethical concerns regarding privacy and bias.
- Impact on human communication.
- The need to balance technological advancement with human values.

Integrating AI into the humanities requires careful study, with a focus on collaboration between technology and the humanities to enhance knowledge and culture while maintaining core human values.

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