#### Answer: Turn; AI use increases data breaches and privacy risks.

**Security Staff 2024** Staff, Security. “80% of Data Experts Believe AI Increases Data Security Challenges.” *Securitymagazine.com*, Security Magazine, 7 May 2024, [www.securitymagazine.com/articles/100631-80-of-data-experts-believe-ai-increases-data-security-challenges](http://www.securitymagazine.com/articles/100631-80-of-data-experts-believe-ai-increases-data-security-challenges) . Accessed 19 Feb. 2025.//EA

The [AI Security & Governance Report](https://www.immuta.com/resources/ai-security-governance-report/) released by Immuta reveals the attitudes of data experts toward artificial intelligence (AI). The report found that a majority of data experts (80%) agree that AI is increasing [data security challenges](https://www.securitymagazine.com/articles/100627-report-the-cost-and-complexity-of-data-compliance-impedes-innovation). There is a range of data security concerns that leaders associate with AI. 55% say the possibility that sensitive information may be inadvertently exposed by large language models (LLMs) is their greatest concern. 52% are worried that sensitive information may be exposed to LLMs through user prompts. 52% cite the possibility of AI attacks via threat actors, and 57% report an increase in AI-driven attacks in the last year. Although the report found concerns about AI, it also found that many data leaders (85%) are confident in their organizations’ [data security](https://www.securitymagazine.com/articles/100526-the-future-of-data-privacy-and-compliance-and-how-to-stop-it) strategy and believe that it will keep pace with evolving AI technologies. Respondents [are using AI](https://www.securitymagazine.com/articles/100628-ai-enabled-data-collection-and-the-regulatory-landscape) in the following ways: Advanced encryption (28%) Anomaly detection (14%) Security app development (14%) Phishing detection (13%) Security awareness training (13%) AI is also being deployed to defend sensitive information, with 40% of data leaders stating that the most promising advancement is AI-powered threat detection systems.

#### Answer: Adaptive learning systems are too expensive

**OOP 24** [Office of Online Programs, no author quals in-text, 10-24-2024, “AI in schools: Pros and Cons,” University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign College of Education, https://education.illinois.edu/about/news-events/news/article/2024/10/24/ai-in-schools--pros-and-cons, accessed 3-29-2025] // CW

**The cost of AI in education can vary greatly,** depending on how schools want to use it. Simple generative AI systems that teachers can use in **lesson planning can cost as little as $25 a month, but larger adaptive learning systems can run in the tens of thousands of dollars.** Implementing these larger systems is likewise very expensive and is beyond the budgets of many schools, including those in underserved communities. And then there’s the ongoing costs of maintaining and updating the systems and training staff to effectively use them.

#### Use of most GenAIs in education also enacts violence against indigenous peoples– it excludes non-Western thought, language, and culture while intensifying inequality and exploitation.

**Nyaaba et al. 24** Nyaaba, Matthew, Wright, Alison, and Choi, Gyu Lim (no in-text author quals,) 06-07-2024, "Generative AI and Digital Neocolonialism in Global Education: Towards an Equitable Framework" AI4STEM Education Center & Department of Educational Theory and Practice, University of Georgia, <https://arxiv.org/abs/2406.02966>, accessed 3/27/25, CW

This paper critically discusses how generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) might impose Western ideologies on non-Western societies, perpetuating digital neocolonialism in education through its inherent biases. It further suggests strategies for local and global stakeholders to mitigate these effects. Our discussions demonstrated that GenAI can foster cultural imperialism by generating content that primarily incorporates cultural references and examples relevant to Western students, thereby alienating students from non-Western backgrounds. Also, the predominant use of Western languages by GenAI can marginalize non-dominant languages, making educational content less accessible to speakers of indigenous languages and potentially impacting their ability to learn in their first language. Additionally, **GenAI often generates content and curricula that reflect the perspectives of technologically dominant countries, overshadowing marginalized indigenous knowledge and practices.** Moreover, the **cost of access to GenAI intensifies educational inequality and the control of GenAI data could lead to commercial exploitation** without benefiting local students and their communities. We propose human-centric reforms to prioritize cultural diversity and equity in GenAI development; a liberatory design to empower educators and students to identify and dismantle the oppressive structures within GenAI applications; foresight by design to create an adjustable GenAI system to meet future educational needs; and finally, effective prompting skills to reduce the retrieval of neocolonial outputs.