AI VS. REAL TEACHER

Khayrullayeva Makhmuda,
Group 2337, XT3, UzSWLU
Scientific advisor, Zemlaynkina Yulianna

Abstract: This paper examines the increased application of Artificial Intelligence in the education industry and assesses it on the ability to take the place of conventional teachers. Pros include speed, accuracy, ability to create personalized solutions, but there are no feelings, morality, or cultural aspects in it. The study uses educational psychology and technology integrating the study of education with characteristic features of ethical reasoning. It once again proves that although AI has the capability of lending a helping hand, it cannot replace real teachers entirely. Due to the above-mentioned drawbacks in both fully automated and fully teacher-led approaches towards education, education should go back to a blended model of technology assisted teaching.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, teachers and education, emotions, values, methods of teaching and learning, educational technologies, Learner-Teacher interpersonal communication, culture, guidance, blended learning

Аннотация: В данной работе рассматривается возрастающее применение искусственного интеллекта в сфере образования и оценивается его способность заменить традиционных учителей. К преимуществам относятся скорость, точность, возможность создавать персонализированные решения, однако искусственный интеллект лишён чувств, морали и культурных аспектов. Исследование использует образовательную психологию и технологии, интегрируя изучение образования с особенностями этического мышления. Вновь доказывается, что, несмотря на способность ИИ оказывать помощь, он не может полностью заменить настоящих учителей. Учитывая вышеупомянутые недостатки как полностью автоматизированного, так и полностью ориентированного на учителя подходов к обучению, образование должно вернуться к смешанной модели с использованием технологий в преподавании.

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект, учителя и образование, эмоции, ценности, методы преподавания и обучения, образовательные технологии, межличностное взаимодействие учащегося и учителя, культура, наставничество, смешанное обучение.

Introduction

The discussion about whether machines will one day take over human beings' place has not started today. AI integration has impacted every sector of work across industries in a bid to improve effectiveness and efficiency in its execution. More and more, technologies with AI are used in education, and the question arises: will it be possible to replace a real teacher with an artificial one?

This paper will write that, after analyzing the current state of improvement in the technological field, it will conclude that the role of a human being cannot be replaced by AI. The true teachers give information and impart values, affection, integrity, professionalism, and multicultural sensitivity that cannot be programmed into a machine.

Historical Background: From Chalkboards to Chatbots. Two or three generations ago, teaching aids developed quite significantly. To begin, the use of chalkboards evolved to whiteboard, and then come smart board ever since. The use of online platforms is now a substitute for textbooks. AI is the last of the developments in this timeline. However, each new tool has built upon and added to what teachers can do, rather than supplanted it. According to previous experience, considering that technology always affects education process and the role of the human factor in it, this role changes but does not become less significant with the increase of system's complexity.

In the 1960s, B.F. Skinner developed the "teaching machine," which feeds material to the learner in islets. As expected, this approach did not take over the teacher's function because, for example, it could not meet the students' diverse emotional or social needs [2]. However, the same limitations are there in today's more advanced form of AI as well.

Opportunities and risks of applying Artificial Intelligence in the context of education. Using AI in education is highly advantageous in the following ways: Smart learning environments, students' models, and learning environments tailored to the needs of individuals, and data mining. Some of the adaptive learning tools include Squirrel AI in China and Mathia in the United States which looks at the performance of students and then provides the learner with different paths hence catering for each learner's needs [3]. Apps like Duolingo, which are based on artificial intelligence, offer instantaneous feedback as well as gamification [4].

However, it is still not effective in cases where emotional understanding is needed, where it must act depending on the moment's events during the class, and in connection to different cultures. It cannot motivate students, understand signals of students' stress or disbelief or help in their social development via interpersonal communication [5]. These "soft skills" plays an important role in learning, particularly at the early years of learning and during adolescence since, emotion and learning are closely related.

Ethical and Cultural Guide – The Teacher as Ethical Figure.What is more, teachers are not only didactic explaining important subjects to their students but also are moral subjects themselves. In multicultural and diverse classrooms, teachers act as the bridge between the cultural contexts and the curricular ones. A teacher has an insight of the social context of learners and fosters aspects like equity, ethics, compassion, and equity [6]. An AI, even if enrolled in ethical values, works in a black and white manner and does not understand the subtlety of human morality.

Let me describe a specific conflict scenario in a learning environment involving two students coming from totally different cultures. In such a case a teacher will manage this situation by encompassing herself/himself with the social conflict, empathizing with those involved, and encouraging the students to have a word with one another. As of now, no AI system can perform this as convincingly or efficiently [7].

Emotional Intelligence and Mentorship. Numerous studies in educational psychology stress the importance of emotional bonds between teachers and students. This bond builds trust, motivates learners, and encourages resilience. Teachers often notice early signs of mental distress, bullying, or learning disorders—signals that are not captured by data analytics alone [8].

Furthermore, mentorship is central to teaching. Students often remember teachers who influenced their values, confidence, and career choices. AI can't be a mentor. It cannot share personal stories, demonstrate perseverance through adversity, or serve as a role model [9].

Global Case Studies: Why AI Failed to Replace Teachers. Attempts to replace teachers with technology have faced serious criticism. In South Korea, where EdTech is highly developed, students reported increased feelings of isolation and disengagement in AI-only classes [10]. In India, tablet-based learning initiatives saw limited success in rural areas without teacher guidance, due to lack of motivation and contextual adaptation [11].

During the COVID-19 pandemic, AI tools were widely deployed, but they highlighted the need for real human interaction. Students in many countries experienced "learning loss" and mental health issues due to lack of direct contact with teachers [12].

The Need for Contextual Teaching. On the one hand, we are reminded by Ned stats that AI works within algorithms, not context. Education itself is very situational – it always involves the learners and depends on their characteristics, cultural backgrounds, state of mind, emotions, and the learners' preferred ways of learning. Teachers modify matter to the level of academic content and to the events happening around them, mood of the class and sequence of behavior [13].

A computer program would be able to explain a problem involving math, but it would not be able to capture the fact that a child is unable to concentrate due to happenings at home. It cannot even give a local story to help make such a concept familiar. AI lacks this dynamic responsiveness.

Teacher Creativity vs. Machine Logic. Teaching involves spontaneous creativity. They may find that their tried-and-true method is not effective, so they will modify the ideas they explain during a lesson, use analogies, or use what is known as a different questioning approach in the middle of the class. These are responses that follow a built-in pattern or an algorithm the AI has learned thus used to make a prediction. But if it can't come up with those ideas on tour own and isn't able to produce ideas on the fly, it can't respond to someone's behavior with creativity.

According to Sir Anthony Seldon, AI will assist good teachers in becoming even better teachers, but it will not replace them" [14]. Teaching, Creating, Narrating and Motivating are such actions which are inherently humane.

Methodology. The methodology used in this study will be comparative analysis of literature, policy and case studies. Educational psychology literature, research on use of technologies, and context studies of classrooms were considered. Several emphases were laid towards the employment of AI in the classes across different economic and cultural diversities. Thus, the strength of this work is founded in the application of critical theories of technology, in the pedagogical study of AI, and in identifying areas that are commonly left undiscussed.

Future of Education: A Human-AI Partnership. It is therefore wrong for educational systems to try to eliminate teachers. On the contrary, it is necessary to seek ways to strengthen them. Any of the roles of AI includes grading, student progress tracking, content generation, and providing additional companionship. However, policymakers need to dedicate more attention to improving access and quality of teacher training, curriculum, and emotional learning programs [15].

Instead of throwing out an effective teacher, education reform should be about building on what a teacher is able to do. Teacher of the future will combine in himself aspects of a mentor, guide, analyst, and more, but he/she will remain a human being.

Conclusion. As we have seen, AI can make a lot of things better in education, but it does not perform such or similar function of a human being in terms of handling emotions, handling ethics and coming up with creative ideas. Being committed to such values and principles as emotional intelligence, teamwork, mentorship, culture and moral sensitivity, teachers are still the backbone of education. More so as technology and other inventions continue to be developed, the role of teachers cannot be negated but instead becomes even more relevant. AI must be there to complement the efforts of human teachers, not to replace them.

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