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ZAMONAVIY INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI VA RIVOJLANISH TENDENSIYALARI: YECHIMLAR VA ISTIQBOLLAR

mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to‘plami

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“Zamonaviy innovatsion tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari: yechimlar va istiqbollar” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to‘plami – Jizzax: O‘zMU Jizzax filiali, 2024-yil 17-18-may. 461-bet.

Respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallarida zamonaviy innovatsion tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari sohasidagi innovatsion tadqiqotlar aks etgan.

Globallashuv sharoitida davlatimizni yanada barqaror va jadal sur’atlar bilan rivojlantirish bo‘yicha amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar samarasini yaxshilash sohasidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan. Zero iqtisodiyotning, ijtimoiy sohalarni qamrab olgan modernizatsiya jarayonlari, hayotning barcha sohalarini liberallashtirishni talab qilmoqda.

Ushbu ilmiy ma’ruza tezislari to‘plamida mamlakatimiz va xorijlik turli yo‘nalishlarda faoliyat olib borayotgan mutaxassislar, olimlar, professor-o‘qituvchilar, ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari va markazlarining ilmiy xodimlari, tadqiqotchilari, magistr va talabalarning ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari natijalari mujassamlashgan.

Mas’ul muharrirlar: DSc.prof. Turakulov O.X., PhD. O‘ralov A.I.

Tahrir hay’ati a’zolari: p.f.d.(DSc), prof. Turakulov O.X., b.f.f.d. (PhD) O‘ralov A.I., t.f.f.d.(PhD), dotsent Abdumalikov A.A., t.f.n., dots. Baboyev A.M., t.f.f.d.(PhD), dots. Abduraxmanov R.A., p.f.f.d.(PhD) Eshankulov B.S., p.f.n., dots. Alimov N.N., p.f.f.d.(PhD), dotsent Alibayev S.X., p.f.f.d. (PhD) Halimov O‘.H., p.f.f.d.(PhD), dotsent Karshiyev A.A., f.f.f.d.(PhD), dotsent Sindorov L.K., t.f.f.d. (PhD), dotsent Nasirov B.U., b.f.f.d. (PhD), dotsent Mustafaqulov M.A., f.f.f.d. (PhD) Alibekov D.A.., f-m.f.f.d. (PhD) Sharipov X.F., ps.f.f.d.(PhD) Norbekova B.Sh., i.f.n., dots. Tsoy M.P., Qayumov O.A., Jo‘rayev M.M.

Mazkur to‘plamga kiritilgan ma’ruza tezislarining mazmuni, undagi statistik ma’lumotlar va me’yoriy hujjatlarning to‘g‘riligi hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar, keltirilgan takliflarga mualliflarning o‘zlari mas’uldirlar.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Vishnyakova E.A.
Lev Tolstoy Tula State Pedagogical University
vishnyalis@yandex.ru

Abstract: The article deals with the problem of using artificial intelligence in the educational process. The possibility of introducing artificial intelligence into the learning process is analyzed, and the technologies that are currently used to optimize the learning process are considered. Special attention is paid to electronic publications, computer simulators, independently created electronic courses containing materials for the successful development of educational material and control, as well as publicly available resources.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, education, data, technologies, students, Internet resources, human intelligence.

Artificial intelligence is increasingly penetrating into all spheres of human activity. It is increasingly being used in medicine, economics, marketing, and even creativity. The influence of artificial intelligence has not bypassed the field of education. Technological progress and the constant development of the possibilities of using artificial intelligence allow us to open up new opportunities in the field of education.

If we talk about the definition of the term "artificial intelligence", then its author is John McCarthy. In his opinion, this is the science and technology of creating intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs." He also noted that "artificial intelligence is related to the task of using computers to understand the work of human intelligence, but is not limited to using methods observed in biology" [5]. Artificial intelligence is also defined as "the ability of intelligent systems and algorithms to perform creative functions traditionally performed by humans. The key task of this technology is the intelligent modeling of achievable cognitive processes" [1]. In general, it is a science that is part of computer science and its task is to ensure reasonable reasoning and actions using computer systems and other artificial devices [4].

Artificial intelligence involves working primarily with data. This includes obtaining data from various sources, verifying, systematizing and analyzing them. If we talk about the field of education, then these technologies can be an auxiliary tool in this field for students, teachers, management, and parents of students. This technology gives teachers the opportunity to look for new ideas for classes, to find the right and interesting material. At the same time, the use of these technologies can save time, make the learning process more efficient and exciting, while focusing on the individual characteristics and abilities of students. The use of artificial intelligence gives students the opportunity, depending on age, psychophysiological characteristics, to increase academic performance in academic subjects, motivation, as well as acquire skills and abilities, master competencies that are in demand in modern society and necessary for further development after graduation. The parents

of students involved in this process also have a number of advantages – the ability to monitor student progress and respond promptly, interact with teachers and the management of educational institutions.

Various technologies related to artificial intelligence are widely used in educational institutions. At the same time, this is not only content developed by employees of an educational institution, but also publicly available resources. Thus, it can be noted that teachers widely use electronic publications, computer simulators, independently developed electronic courses containing materials for the successful development of educational material and control.

The introduction of digital technologies into the education system makes it possible to optimize the educational process. For example, students have the opportunity to use Internet resources, namely, online courses, websites and platforms containing content for lectures and practical classes in various academic disciplines, not only from domestic developers, but also from foreign ones. At the same time, you can use these technologies at any time and in any place.

According to the researchers, the artificial intelligence system of the educational process should include such elements as a search information system that can provide the formation of a database of the educational process from various sources; an automatically updated library of electronic textbooks, manuals and methodological guidelines; a system for monitoring the level of knowledge of students, which implies a subsystem for continuous monitoring of their academic performance, activity and results; as well as a database of control tasks that automatically adjusts to the level of training of each student, depending on his results; an automated system for scheduling and distributing the workload and a maintenance system that ensures communication between the student and the educational organization [3].

The undoubted advantages of using artificial intelligence in education are obvious, but it is also necessary to take into account the risks associated with the correct use and protection, for example, of personal data of participants in this process. In addition, important attention should be paid to the continuous development and improvement of competencies related to the use of artificial intelligence, as well as the dosed use of such technologies.

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TA’LIM TIZIMIDAGI RIVOJANISHLAR VA STRATEGIYALAR

p.f.f.d., dots. Zaripova Dilnoza Anvarovna
Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti
Yakubova Diloromxon Murodjon qizi
Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti talabasi
zaripovada85@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Hozirgi kunda yurtimizda ta’lim tizimini rivojlantirishga va uni yangi bosqichga olib chiqishga yanada katta e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Buni birgini ta’lim tizimidagi islohatlar uchun ajratilgan davlat budjetidan mablag’larning sarfida ham o’sishni ko’rishimiz mumkin. Maqolada davlatimizda ta’lim sohasida amalga oshirilayotgan islohatlar haqida ma’lumotlar berib o’tilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Strategiya, rivojlanishlar, uzluksiz ta’lim, O’rta ta’lim, Oliy ta’lim.

O‘zbekistonda so‘nggi yillar davomida Harakatlar strategiyasi va uning mantiqiy davomi hisoblanmish Taraqqiyot strategiyasi doirasida, rivojlangan davlatlar kabi uzluksiz ta’lim tizimini dooimiy rivojlantirib borish, sifatli ta’lim-tarbiya berish, malakali kadrlarni tayyorlash bo‘yicha sezilarli islohotlar amalga oshirildi.

Ushbu islohotlar uchun davlat budjetidan xarajatlar so‘nggi 6 yilda 4,3 baravarga oshirildi, maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlari soni 2016-yildagi 5 211 tadan 2021-yilga kelib 19 316 taga, maktablar soni 9 719 tadan 10 289 taga yetkazildi, 11 yillik majburiy maktab ta’limi qayta tiklandi, maktab o‘qituvchilarining ish yuklamasi maqbullashtirildi va majburiy mehnatga barham berildi. Ta’lim sohasi vakillarining oylik maoshi qariyb 4 baravarga oshirildi, OTM soni 70 tadan 191 taga yetkazildi, oliy ta’limdan keyingi ta’limning ikki pog‘onali tayanch doktorantura (PhD) va doktorantura (Doctor of Science) tizimi joriy etildi.

Ta’lim sohasidagi islohotlar natijasida maktabgacha ta’lim bilan qamrov darajasi 27,7 foizdan 67 foizga, maktablardagi malakali oliy ma’lumotli o‘qituvchilar ulushi 81,8 foizdan 87,8 foizga, yoshlarni oliy ta’lim bilan qamrov darajasi 9 foizdan 38 foizga yetkazildi[1].

Sohada islohotlarni izchil davom ettirish maqsadida 2026-yilga qadar Taraqqiyot strategiyasi doirasida maktabgacha ta’limda qamrov darajasini hozirgi 67 foizdan 80 foizga yetkazish, 7 mingdan ziyod yangi nodavlat MTTlarni tashkil etish, xalq ta’limi tizimida qo‘shimcha 1,2 million o‘quvchi o‘rnini yaratish,