

THE ROLE OF INTELLIGENT EDUCATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

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Annotation: The article discusses the concept of “smart technology”. The substantiation of the significant impact of the development of information technology on the requirements for the content and quality of education in universities is presented. It reveals the role of universities in bringing new knowledge and methods to the development of the economy and society.

Key words: smart education, e-learning, smart eLearning, information society, smart university.

Introduction. Today, the development of the world economy is reaching a qualitatively new stage, where knowledge and information technology, as a means of working with knowledge, is crucial in achieving high socio-economic results. Dissemination and access to information technology determines the level of innovative activity of economic entities, the quality of life of citizens. For centuries, universities have been the transmitters of new knowledge, but in a traditional information-knowledge environment, students acquire knowledge that has become obsolete before it appears in auditoriums and libraries. According to experts, the relevance of new knowledge is maintained for 3-5 years from the moment it is obtained to create innovations. This is confirmed by the things around us in everyday life: mobile devices, machines, food products, which are used in the production of many new scientific advances.

New information and communication technologies (ICT) are leading to the birth of a new world where there are almost no barriers to the creation, sharing and dissemination of knowledge. This is mainly due to the development of the Internet and the development of new technologies such as web 2.0, which minimizes the number of connections on the road from the creation of knowledge to its application to innovation. On the basis of modern ICT, a single information space is being created, which includes a database of freely circulating business and scientific knowledge, experts, consumer communities, regardless of the competent authorities in the field of science and education. [1]

The high school faces a new task - to add students to this new space and thus create opportunities to use the modern knowledge and technologies required in their future careers. In turn, educational technologies are actively used, which allows teachers to teach not only in the classroom, but also outside. The economy needs professionals capable of working and developing the information society.

Smart technologies in education. ICT in society is moving to a new quality of communication between total consumers and producers, citizens and authorities, students and universities. For the first time, manufacturers, government agencies, universities and other organizations have fast feedback technologies that reflect changes in the environment. The use of ICT in the economy allows companies to achieve new economic benefits by adapting to a constantly changing business environment, creating mobile offices and establishing continuous communication with partners and customers. The development of the information and communication technology industry has reached a very important point, which allows us to consider the information space not only as a place to work, study, but also as an integral part of the living space of modern man.

Information technology will be replaced by smart technologies that modernize the needs and capabilities of the user, such as smartphones, televisions, etc. Smart technologies are becoming a priority technology that defines the post-information stage of society's development. [2]

However, the use of new technologies with the term “smart” or simply referring to their “smart” program cannot define the nature of a new type of education. If we analyze the various technological solutions that have been found to be smart for the education sector, we can list: smart boards, smart

textbooks, smart projectors, software for creating and distributing educational content, which are interactive and communicative in nature. A number of other technologies are used in the smart education segment, primarily various types of Social Media and Data Mining technologies.

The use of new smart technologies should meet society's growing demands on the quality of education. The education system must face qualitative changes due to both the content and the teaching methods, as well as the tools, environments and methods of knowledge management. In the context of the ever-increasing volume and pace of knowledge renewal, the organization of independent research and development of students and the further application of their knowledge in solving professional problems remains especially relevant. It is necessary to move to smart education, the clear direction of which is to create an integrated environment with a high intellectual component.

Smart education refers to technical innovations aimed at forming a systematic multidimensional view of the subject of science, including its various aspects (economic, legal, social, technological, etc.) and the use of the Internet, the interaction of the subject, student, teacher and other participants understood. In many countries, the concept of "smart education" has already become the standard in practice. [3]

The skills a student acquires during online learning will allow them to use them effectively in the future. Among the advanced skills should be noted teamwork based on distributed systems, the ability to use web 2.0 tools to solve professional problems, the ability to work with large amounts of information. The main effect is the ability to combine the efforts of several people to create new knowledge.

Implementing the principles of smart education in outdated approaches to the creation of education does not lead to the desired effect of teaching materials. A new type of resource, which is an educationally created educational material, is updated on the basis of technological innovations and the use of Internet resources and includes a systematic presentation of knowledge in the subject area. Now it's not enough to just know, we need to constantly update our knowledge because the rate of their emergence is huge and it continues to grow. Moreover, in the era of the information society, this is mainly due to the introduction of new technologies such as Web 2.0, which in turn is a key factor in providing relevant knowledge to students.

The essence of the first digital division was that some countries were technologically behind the level of development in the field of IT, the lack of this technology, low level of Internet network, low data transfer rate, insufficient user skills and so on. The first numerical division allowed us to assess the position of countries, peoples, continents in terms of saturation with electronic technologies, mainly in terms of quantitative assessment. The following relationship existed: countries with more technology are more likely to develop. At the same time, this gap has been filled to some extent - computers have been installed in universities and schools, the Internet has been installed and users have been taught how to work.

New accents have emerged in the second digital division. Numerous human functions were transferred to the machine, the man himself focused on creativity, self-improvement. The question is: what new effect, new efficiency are people achieving with these new technologies and opportunities? Let's say we learned how to translate textbooks into electronic format. But what exactly does this give to the teacher and the student? The second number division philosophy includes a new effect. The use of ICT is beginning to form an effective link with new motivations and the involvement of people in the use of all technological diversity. Knowledge will be open and available to more people. Blogs and open source resources are examples of this. Only by unlocking your knowledge can you get people's attention, engage them in a discussion, and thus approach the problem differently. The active use of new knowledge placed in open educational sources is a key position of the second digital division.

Smart learning. Smart education is a concept that includes the comprehensive modernization of all educational processes and the methods and technologies used in these processes. In the context of education, the concept of "smart" is leading to the emergence of technologies such as smart boards, smart screens, and Internet access from anywhere. Each of these

technologies allows you to restructure the process of developing, delivering, and selling content. Learning will be possible not only in the classroom, but anywhere else: in public places like museums or cafes. The main element that binds the learning process is the content of active learning, on the basis of which integrated warehouses are created, which allow to remove the temporal and spatial circle.

The concept of smart education is also based on the idea of individualizing possible learning by creating specific student-centered content by the teacher. This can only be achieved by managing academic knowledge when each new object of knowledge is identified and described. Such a set of objects allows you to combine them and thus create a unique content that meets the requirements of each listener. This approach is convenient not only in terms of content creation, but also in terms of its implementation. In addition, the construction of warehouses will require them to attract the Internet and build surrounding communities. This allows the most up-to-date knowledge to be poured into these repositories and at the same time improves the content sharing process.

Let us formulate the basic principles of smart education:

1. Use relevant information to address educational issues in the curriculum. The speed and volume of information flow in education and any professional activity is growing rapidly. Existing learning materials should be supplemented with real-time information to prepare students to solve practical problems, to work in a real situation, and not to use learning examples and models.

2. Organization of independent knowledge, research, project activities of students. This principle is important in training professionals ready to creatively seek solutions to professional problems, independent information and research activities.

3. Implement the learning process in a distributed learning environment. The learning environment is now limited to campus or distance learning system (LMS). The learning process should be continuous, including learning in a professional environment using the tools of professional activity.

4. Interaction of students with the professional community. The professional environment is considered not only as a customer for the training of specialists, but also as an active participant in the training process. ICT creates new opportunities for students to participate in the work of professional teams, to monitor the solution of problems by professionals.

5. Flexible learning trajectories, individualization of training. The field of education is expanding significantly due to the involvement of able-bodied citizens in the education system, the frequent changes in the type of professional activity and the rapid development of technology. Students who come to the university, as a rule, are well aware of and shape their educational needs. The mission of the University is to provide educational services in accordance with the needs and capabilities of the student.

6. The diversity of educational activities requires the creation of a wide range of opportunities for students to study health programs, curricula and courses in accordance with the material and social conditions, to use the tools.

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The education paradigm is moving from a traditional education model to e-learning, followed by smart learning. Accordingly, the role of universities is changing from a knowledge provider to creating conditions for students to acquire new knowledge independently.

The university is capable of providing smart education, where the combination of technological innovation and Internet use by the people educated leads to a radically new, up-to-date information society, processes and outcomes of the university's educational, research, commercial and other activities. [3]

Conclusions. The implementation of the concept of smart education is not possible without the accumulated experience of e-learning. The main task of smart education is to create conditions for students and teachers to gain new effectiveness in the learning process. The new effectiveness is achieved by students studying the university program, the faculty and the university in general. Applying smart education requires a comprehensive approach. Smart education is based on the

strategic decision of management to create and support the conditions for the development of smart education, which is ensured by the adoption of a university strategy or roadmap. The new efficiencies achieved by students include integration with the professional community, competencies for innovative project activities, and practice-oriented competencies. The development of the concept of smart education coincides with the development of a new technological paradigm in the world. In many countries, universities and education authorities have focused on emerging educational opportunities. Now the concept of smart education is in its infancy and professionals have to answer many questions.

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