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IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON DIPLOMACY

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Abstract:
The article analyzes the role of artificial intelligence in the educational system and its influence on diplomacy, the issue of increasing the influence of intelligence. The introduction of artificial intelligence into the teaching process at universities, as well as the need to improve Internet technologies, was determined. Opportunities to use artificial intelligence to improve the quality of education are presented. Attention is paid to the need to use and improve neural networks and artificial intelligence technologies in the educational system.

Keywords: Uzbekistan-2030 strategy, innovations in the education system, artificial intelligence, student, end-to-end technologies, quality education.

INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence is changing all areas of society, and education is no exception. Technology has forced many countries such as Singapore, Malaysia and South Korea to introduce technology consumption in the education sector. We can say that the future of education is related to technology and its achievements. More advanced machines open up new opportunities for learning and solve new problems more efficiently. The AI sector is attracting the attention of economists, political scientists, military advisers, security experts and education experts. Intelligence exhibited by machines rather than humans is called artificial intelligence (AI). Intelligence exhibited by humans or animals has consciousness and emotions, while others do not. The term AI for the first time

It was coined by John McCarthy in 1955 and he defined it as "requiring a machine to behave in a way that would be reasonable for a human being to behave". In 1950, Alan Turing popularized the idea that computing machines could one day think like humans. He believed that in the future, automatic machines will perform calculations

that humans cannot do with their minds. Computing machines work with binary numbers, and the main question is what binary calculations mean to humans

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

The scientific research conducted on this topic is analyzed by experts working in various fields of science. It is covered in scientific articles, books, scientific works written by philosophers, sociologists, statistical analysts, politicians, inventors, scientists, independent researchers, writers. The generalization of the achievements of the international experience will have a good effect in the real research of the results of the studies on the achievements of modern science.

First of all, artificial intelligence can radically change people's desire for knowledge and the attitude to processes related to human thinking. The Internet, which is one of the manifestations of artificial intelligence, and its information base, gather information in almost every field and serve people. According to some opinions, the excessive increase in knowledge reduces the need for people to learn and enrich it. Because at the time when mankind first appeared, they had relatively little information about themselves and the world. If people want to collect information in a field, they are satisfied with limited information and have a wide specialization as a result of a small database. They had enough opportunity to study and research all the knowledge together. It was relatively easy for a person to be knowledgeable and intelligent and to invent news. By the ancient Greek scientist Aristotle the division of sciences into branches was an important step towards their focus on narrow specialties. Later, the process of branching continued as these sciences expanded more and more. For example, ontology, ethics, aesthetics, philosophical anthropology, sociology, theology, gnesology and other branches appeared in philosophy, and this branching continues. As a result of the increase in information, even if people have a sufficient information base, they cannot absorb information as before. Because people's intellectual ability and life span are insufficient to learn enough sciences. Nowadays, scientists engaged in scientific activity can become experts in only some fields of science. Because as time is changing, the human intellect is adapting to a narrow specialty. Although both doctors of surgery and dentistry practice medicine, one cannot replace the other. Robots and intelligent devices can surpass human perception and even cause danger. If machine brains

surpass human brains in general intelligence, then these new superintelligences could replace humans as the dominant life form on Earth. Sufficiently intelligent machines could improve their capabilities faster than human computer scientists, and the result could be an existential disaster for humans. Secondly, people are worried about the risk of technological unemployment as a result of the penetration of artificial intelligence into many fields.

Technological unemployment is one of the manifestations of unemployment, which results from the minimization of human labor as a result of the widespread, in some cases, partial use of technological achievements. For example, an organization uses the services of computing devices by dismissing its accounting staff. Robots and technologies, modern devices and inventions are gradually entering areas that require human labor. In construction, service, industry, agriculture and other sectors, robots, mechanisms and other tools invented by human perception are used. If these innovations provided by artificial intelligence are fully used, most people will the problem of unemployment may appear. In fact, as the society develops, new professions and jobs are emerging, while the demand for human labor is decreasing. People reacting to this process react optimistically or pessimistically and look for effective measures. An Indian politician believes that automation of manufacturing will continue to "reduce people's work" until thousands are out of work and thrown into the open streets to die. From hunger." - he reacted. One of such measures is to abandon and ban technological advances. However, this will limit the economic opportunities of the state and cause negative effects. In some areas, artificial intelligence performs a number of jobs that are impossible for humans, difficult, and life-threatening. Another way is to partially alleviate the problem of unemployment in the society by providing benefits for the unemployed. However, the fact that the state's economic capabilities are not always ready to provide unemployment benefits, subsidies may not be equal to the wages of people, shows that this factor cannot be a solution to the problem. Ending technological unemployment by reducing working hours. refers to the use of technology while reducing the number of working hours per week.

That is, job sharing means rational use of both labor resources. Another effective solution to the problem is to create new signs with the organization of public works. Although the salary is relatively low, this factor, which can be a huge opportunity

for the needy population, is used in a number of countries. The development and implementation of state programs to solve the problem of workers by providing vocational training and directing them to a new specialty is one of the most optimal solutions. Unskilled workers are more likely to lose their jobs than highly skilled workers.

Thirdly, the division of the world into different groups in ideological, economic, political and other aspects is clearly manifested in the "arms race".

is happening. As a result of the high scientific potential of Japan, the USA, and European countries, as a result of the development of weapons of war and the active introduction of artificial intelligence into the military industry, the stock and type of weapons in the countries of the world increased. Such research in the military industry of some countries is becoming more and more dangerous. Russia's Military-Industrial Committee has approved plans to get 30 percent of Russia's combat power from remotely controlled and artificially intelligent robotic platforms by 2030. It is impossible to even imagine the consequences of the ever-increasing weapons failing and people losing control over them. In countries where scientific and technical development is progressing slowly, problems related to national defense are increasing. Even these processes are called "cold war of artificial intelligences". Countries such as China, the USA, Russia, and Turkey are trying to increase their military potential for world hegemony. If all the weapons and tools produced are used, the consequences of this may lead to destruction not only for one country, but for the entire globe.

In accordance with the Strategy "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" and the rapid introduction of artificial intelligence technologies and their widespread use in our country, providing the possibility of using digital data and their high quality, favorable conditions for training qualified personnel in this field. in order to create conditions:

- Organization of scientific research aimed at the comprehensive implementation of the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" Strategy and the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies in the economic sectors, social sphere and state management system;
- conducting fundamental and applied scientific research in the field of artificial intelligence, forming a scientific ecosystem for the development of digital

technologies; development of innovative products and their models, algorithms and software for automation of management and production processes based on artificial intelligence technologies;

- establishing cooperation with leading foreign innovative and scientific institutions for the development of artificial intelligence technologies and implementing joint projects. In addition to building industrial and social foundations, the plan calls for "educational reform and the restructuring of the research and development system as the foundation of the future.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In recent decades, local higher education has been in a state of constant change due to the need to integrate into the global educational space, improve the quality of educational services provided, and increase the competitiveness of Russian 45 universities in the international arena. ldi general socio-economic changes in the country. Modern education is being transformed into a mobile and open system. The introduction of information and communication technologies and electronic educational resources into the educational process helped to form a new educational paradigm [2, p. 106–109]. The essence of the digital transformation of education is expressed in the achievement of the necessary educational results by personalizing the educational process based on the use of the growing potential of digital technologies, including the use of artificial intelligence methods and virtual reality for each student. tools; development of digital educational environment in educational institutions; Providing a broadband connection to the Internet, working with large data [3, p. 36]. The term "artificial intelligence" (artificial intelligence, AI) was introduced in 1956 by the American computer science teacher John McCarthy. Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the ability of intelligent systems and algorithms to perform creative functions traditionally performed by humans. The main goal of AI is to intelligently model achievable cognitive processes. The integration of artificial intelligence into education is a rapidly growing trend that could revolutionize the way we learn and teach.

Artificial intelligence can be used in various fields of education such as personalized learning, assessment, diplomacy and tutoring. In this article, we will look at the use of artificial intelligence in education and consider its advantages and disadvantages.

One of the most important benefits of artificial intelligence in education is the ability to personalize learning for each student. Artificial intelligence algorithms can analyze students' learning style, preferences and performance to create a personalized curriculum that meets their individual needs. This approach helps students learn at their own pace and focuses on the subjects and topics that interest them most. As a result, students are more interested, motivated and retain information better. Artificial intelligence also has the potential to significantly improve the efficiency and accuracy of formative assessment.

The diplomatic form of AI is that AI in Higher Education is a risk of bias and discrimination. AI algorithms can perpetuate existing biases in data, causing students to be treated unfairly and unequally. Therefore, it is important to address these issues by developing AI systems that are transparent, accountable, and impartial. The integration of artificial intelligence into education can fundamentally change the way we learn and teach. Artificial intelligence can provide students with a personalized learning experience, accurate and efficient assessment, and targeted support and feedback. However, it is important to consider the potential pitfalls of artificial intelligence and ensure that it is implemented responsibly and ethically. The integration of artificial intelligence into education should be approached carefully and a balance between its advantages and disadvantages should be maintained, which should benefit students and the entire education system.

CONCLUSIONS

According to the information of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, "all citizens should develop the necessary skills such as diplomatic data science and the basics of artificial intelligence". Writing and abacus in a digital society" and being able to work in all fields. Technology to advance university reform, The summary of this report, "The spread of computer science education as a general education" "about 82% of the universities that responded to the survey emphasized computer science as a general subject." In such circumstances, it is expected that the addition of "mathematics, data science and artificial intelligence" education to the development of general information processing and education, which is possible for all students in the 2030s, will achieve great changes and good results. The above goal is to educate all 500,000 students who graduate from

universities and colleges of technology each year. Naturally, this requires a serious revision of the educational system and curriculum map. Each software written in JavaScript was translated into Uzbek and installed on the server computer in the laboratory. The advantages of JavaScript are that it works on the Internet, the learning process and results can be checked graphically. As an analysis and experiment, we split into a Google Home group and an Amazon Echo group and started developing skills and actions in separate groups. Over the next few hours, we asked students to think about their interactions with the AI speaker and continued to develop. As a final step, we asked each participant to demonstrate their developed skills and movements using real machines. The reason for this comment is that the development environments of Google and Amazon are significantly different from each other.

The main consideration is that we can teach more easily based on the skills, education quality, enterprise management control, and reality provided by each company and educational institutions, software and system development.

Each industry has its own way of development. In this case, it is formed differently depending on experiences, states, participants providing the field movement, their language, national mentality. Not all those who are used in practice will be lucky. In them, the coefficient of efficiency and inefficiency go side by side. However, there are inducers such as analysis, study, and comparison, which guarantee the success of the news to be made by at least 70 percent. Therefore, it is always important to carefully study and analyze the experiences of the whole world and create new knowledge on this basis. Forming new knowledge about creativity in students through the analysis of historical texts remains one of today's urgent issues. Education, science and research know no borders, but by sharing the latest knowledge and skills, it leads humanity to progress; by jointly solving the problems affecting the fate of several peoples, it strengthens the ties of friendship and cooperation between countries.

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