WEB OF SYNERGY:
International Interdisciplinary Research Journal
Volume 2 Issue 4, Year 2023 ISSN: 2835-3013
https://univerpubl.com/index.php/synergy

Development of Artificial Intelligence Technologies and Mechanisms Economic Impact

Yusufaliyev Olim
Associate Professor, Gulistan State University
Botirova Sarvinoz
Lecturer at Gulistan State University
Dadaboeva Mamlakat
Lecturer at Gulistan State University
Mamasaliyev Islom
Lecturer of Gulistan agricultural technologies school

Article Information

Received: February 18,2023
Accepted: March 19,2023
Published: April 18,2023

Keywords
artificial intelligence, digital economy, information technology, agriculture, fuzzy sets, computer recognition, forecasting. Schumpeterian economics, digitalization, SI application techniques.

ABSTRACT

On February 17, 2021 the Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "About measures on creation of conditions for operative introduction of technologies of artificial intelligence" is accepted. The purpose of this Decree is the rapid introduction of artificial intelligence technology in accordance with the Strategy "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" and their widespread use in our country, ensuring the availability of digital data and their high quality, providing qualified personnel in this area. The article also analyzes the results planned and used in practice in foreign countries on the development of technologies and mechanisms of artificial intelligence. Strategic objectives set in this direction in Uzbekistan are evaluated. As an important part of the socio-economic system the directions of artificial intelligence technologies use in the agrarian sphere are offered.

Introduction

The term "artificial intelligence" was coined by Stanford University (USA) in 1956. Intelligence is a set of factors and methods necessary to achieve that goal. Achieving the goal consists in applying the necessary rules to these factors. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a system of software environments in which human thinking is modelled in a computer process. Artificial Intelligence is a special field of computer science that typically has capabilities associated with human reasoning: language comprehension, learning, discussion, problem solving is concerned with creating computer systems with solving, translation, etc. capabilities. Nowadays, SI consists

of algorithms and software complexes designed to perform various operations, and can perform several tasks that the human mind can perform. [2]. 1990. A. opened a new page in the development of SI. In 1997, an IBM computer called Deep Blue became the first computer in history to defeat world chess champion Garry Kasparov Another striking example is the IBM Watson supercomputer, which answers questions in a specific language based on its database. Also among the achievements of SI are programs such as Siri, a mobile assistant that has become a constant companion for many people, and Prisma, a photo processor. By now, artificial intelligence has become widely popular and encompasses virtually every aspect of our daily lives. For example, the residents of the Chinese city of Yinchuan do not need bank cards. All computational processes are performed by artificial intelligence by refining an image of a person's face.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Scientific researches of scientists of many foreign countries are devoted to stages of development of artificial intelligence technologies and problems of their introduction. Among them are Bostrom N. [3], Luger D.F. [4], Ross A. [5,6,7], and the works of other researchers can also be included. In researches of these authors the directions of development, strategy of artificial intelligence technologies, ways and mechanisms of their further improvement are laid. In Uzbekistan, the problems of artificial intelligence, as well as models and methods of implementation of digital economy and information technology have been implemented in a number of scientific works. Blockchain technologies and methods of their use were developed in the digital economy under the leadership of S.S. Gulomov [8,9].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

It consists in generalization and systematization of knowledge on promising technologies of artificial intelligence, which will allow to provide the population with quality food products, as well as choose appropriate competitive advantages for the enterprises introducing them. A detailed study of various artificial intelligence technologies and methods with mathematical and software justification and application in agriculture and related fields.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research and analysis show that information technology and artificial intelligence will become a major driver of global economic growth and account for the majority of global GDP in the coming years. The designation of 2020 by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan as the year of "Development of Science, Education and Digital Economy" demonstrates that our republic pays special attention to the transition to digital economy, the development of information technology and artificial intelligence. Undoubtedly, this is a positive revolutionary turn in the interests of our people [10].

It is known that 7 international cooperation agreements and more than 50 national strategies for the development of artificial intelligence have been adopted on the world stage. . Compared to 2017, the number of countries declaring AI strategies had increased 8-fold by early 2020. In 2017, Canada, Finland, Japan, Singapore, China and the United Arab Emirates developed AI strategies, with many more countries joining the list in 2019. Examples include Italy, Tunisia, UK, USA, Sweden, Mexico, European Union, Kenya, Denmark, France, Australia, Republic of Korea, India and Germany[11,12,13].

The development of artificial intelligence - good or bad?

The debate about SI has been going on for almost 50 years. Experts have not yet come to a conclusion. Some fear that mass unemployment may rise because of their growing popularity.

Other experts and one group insists on the need for a positive attitude to SIs. Even

There are differing views among IT billionaires, among them SpaceX founder Ilon Musk convinced that AI will destroy all civilisation. According to Musk, "SI is a major threat to human civilisation. SI creates huge problems related to work. The reason is that robots can do everything better than us. In the pursuit of cutting-edge technology, companies may lose sight of the dangers posed by artificial intelligence." Microsoft CEO Bill Gates also touches on its harm: "In a few decades, when robots start doing most of the work, SI will become so powerful that it will eventually begin to worry us. I agree with Musk. But I don't understand why this issue doesn't concern others," says Gates.

Not surprisingly, by "others" Gates was referring to Mark Zuckerberg, owner of Facebook. Because Mark has expressed his positive attitude to FOI: "It's always possible to create new technologies to do good or bad. "We will see the positive result of widespread adoption of SI in the next 5-10 years," he said, objecting to Ilon Musk's view [14,15].

Today, some countries have introduced the use of robotic nurses, unmanned vehicles, and order-delivery drones. Even some police tasks are performed by special robots. Scientists try to make their appearance as human as possible.

In addition, Cee has become a regular assistant to journalists. For example, robots "working" for the Associated Press write financial reports. The use of SI has increased the number of news items in that publication from 300 to 4,400 per quarter.

Not surprisingly, by "others" Gates was referring to Mark Zuckerberg, owner of Facebook. Because Mark has expressed his positive attitude to FOI: "It's always possible to create new technologies to do good or bad. "We will see the positive result of widespread adoption of SI in the next 5-10 years," he said, objecting to Ilon Musk's view [14,15].

Today, some countries have introduced the use of robotic nurses, unmanned vehicles, and order-delivery drones. Even some police tasks are performed by special robots. Scientists try to make their appearance as human as possible.

In addition, Cee has become a regular assistant to journalists. For example, robots "working" for the Associated Press write financial reports. The use of SI has increased the number of news items in that publication from 300 to 4,400 per quarter.

The use of chatbots also brings a certain amount of convenience and makes it possible to help customers more quickly and accurately. In addition, with information about the customer and their actions, these bots can detect a problem and offer a quick solution. SI allows employees to focus on predictive analytics, speeding up repetitive administrative tasks. It manages end-to-end work and data flow with automation. Continuous evaluation and data processing provides a clear picture through analytics. In this way, a service company can save significantly thanks to artificial intelligence. In high-tech enterprises, emotional intelligence systems are also highlighted in SI. With the help of such systems, decision-making, personality, individual characteristics, perception and successful firm performance can be achieved. Emotional intelligence is a set of traits and abilities that includes a wide range of dispositions and personality skills, such as soft skills or intra, ANFIS is an emotion from a set of measurable physiological changes in the human body. According to the results, producers with improved overall emotional intelligence become successful people in work and social environments. In this way, artificial intelligence can identify excess costs in business processes and suggest optimal use of resources to improve productivity. AI includes intelligent agents and intelligent systems.

Intelligent agents are seen as the basis for building strong artificial intelligence, so an intelligent

system is based on the characteristics of human cognition and learning. Smart objects capture the state of data and manage state content as they can manage data access or retrieval using methods allowed by the data object. Thus, enterprises use SI systems to find new solutions to recurring problems in their business processes, competition and technological advances.

CONCLUSION

Artificial Intelligence (AI), therefore, are systems that mimic human intelligence to improve jobs, increase productivity and drive economic growth. The intelligence that has emerged from artificial intelligence has many of the know-how needed to improve efficiency and create new knowledge for business processes. Artificial Intelligence is about intelligent systems that enable employees to access valuable information through technological platforms.

- Accelerating economic development through research and innovation;
- Increase the share of public and private sector investment in SI technology development;
- Increase funding for research and development activities;
- Training of a national workforce with competitive and high qualifications and skills through education programmes, training and retraining;

REFERENCES

1. Decision PQ-4996 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 17.02.2021 "On measures to create conditions for the rapid introduction of artificial intelligence technologies"
2. Decision No. PQ-5234 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 5.10.2020 on approval of the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy and measures for its effective implementation
3. Bostrom N. Iskusstvennyy intellect. Stage. Threat. Strategy. M.: Mann, Ivanov and Ferber, 2016. 496 c.
4. Luger D.F. Iskusstvennyy intellect. Strategii i metody reshenia slojnyx problem. M.: Williams, 2005. 864 p.
5. Ross A. Industrii budushchego. M.: AST, 2017. 288 p6.Qaxxorovna, T. G. (2023). The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on the Economy. Web of Synergy: International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 2(2), 57-61.
6. Qaxxorovna, T. G., & Ikrom o‘g‘li, X. J. (2023). QISHLOQ XO'JALIGIGA BOZOR MEXANIZMLARINI JORIY QILISH. BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 3(2), 85-90.
7. Turayeva, G., Mamatkosimova, M., Bo‘ribekova, O., Jamoliddinova, N., Karimov, R., Kenjayeva, X., ... & Nurqulov, R. (2022). IQTISODIYOT TARMOQLARIDA BIRJA MEXNIZMLARIDAN FOYDALANISH. Theoretical aspects in the formation of pedagogical sciences, 1(7), 165-168.
8. Ghulomov S.S., Ayupov R.H., Abdullaev O.M., Boltaboeva G.R. Blockchain technologies in the digital economy// Tashkent, 2019.
9. Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 26.08.2021 "On measures to introduce a special regime for the use of artificial intelligence technologies".
10. Turayeva, G., Po’latova, O., Sayimov, S., Tojiboyeva, D., Toshtemirova, S., Turg’unov, Z., ... & Yunusov, S. (2022). O’ZBEKISTONDA QISHLOQ XO’JALIGINI IQTISODIYOTI MARKETINGINI RAQAMLASHTIRISHDA XORIJ TAJRIBASIDAN FOYDALANISH. Академические исследования в современной науке, 1(19), 309-315.

11. Horst Hanusch and Andreas PykaManifesto for Comprehensive Neo-Schumpeterian Economics. Volkswirtschaftliche Diskussionsreihe, No. 289 Provided in Cooperation with:University of Augsburg, Institute for Economics
12. Qudratullaevna, A. M., Qaxxorovna, T. G., & Eshbulovich, M. H. (2023). SUN'IY INTELLEKT VA UNING IQTISODIYOTGA TA'SIRI. BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 3(2), 65-69.
13. Turayeva, G. (2023). FACTORS FOR INCREASING THE STABILITY OF GRAIN PRODUCTION AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS. Theoretical aspects in the formation of pedagogical sciences, 2(6), 45-50.
14. Horst Hanusch and Andreas PykaPrinciples of Neo-Schumpeterian Economics. Beitrag Nr. 278, September 2005.
15. Berkinov Bozorboy Berkinovich. Foreign strategies of artificial intelligence development and directions of their practical use. "Economy and innovative technologies" magazine. 3/2022, May-June (No. 00059)