

**THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY***Nuriddinov Asliddin Erkinovich**Lecturer at the University of Economics and Pedagogy
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Abstract: Artificial intelligence has the potential to transform various aspects of human life, including the field of development. This article explores the role of artificial intelligence in development and highlights the opportunities and challenges it presents. The study identifies potential applications and benefits of artificial intelligence in development, such as improving health, education, and agriculture. However, it also acknowledges the challenges associated with its use, including ethical concerns, biases, and the digital divide.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, health, education, agriculture, digital disparity, sustainable development goals, in the field of finance, the development of artificial intelligence in developed countries.

Annotatsiya: Sun'iy intellekt inson hayotining turli jabhalarini, jumladan, rivojlanish sohasini o'zgartirish imkoniyatiga ega. Ushbu maqola sun'iy intellektning rivojlanishdagi rolini o'rganadi va u taqdim etadigan imkoniyatlar va muammolarni ta'kidlaydi. Tadqiqot sog'liqni saqlash, ta'lim va qishloq xo'jaligini yaxshilash kabi rivojlanishda sun'iy intellektning potentsial qo'llanilishi va afzalliklarini aniqlaydi. Shu bilan birga, u undan foydalanish bilan bog'liq muammolarni, jumladan, axloqiy tashvishlar, noto'g'ri qarashlar va raqamli tafovutni ham tan oladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Sun'iy intellekt, sog'liqni saqlash, ta'lim, qishloq xo'jaligi, raqamli tafovut, barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari, moliya sohasida, rivojlangan mamlakatlardagi sun'iy intellektning rivojlanilayotgani.

Аннотация: Искусственный интеллект обладает потенциалом для преобразования различных аспектов жизни человека, в том числе в сфере развития. В этой статье рассматривается роль искусственного интеллекта в развитии и освещаются возможности и проблемы, которые он представляет. В исследовании определяются потенциальные области применения и преимущества искусственного интеллекта в развитии, например, в улучшении здравоохранения, образования и сельского хозяйства. В то же время он также признает проблемы, связанные с его использованием, включая этические проблемы, предубеждения и цифровой разрыв.

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект, здравоохранение, образование, сельское хозяйство, цифровой разрыв, цели в области устойчивого развития, финансы, развитие искусственного интеллекта в развитых странах.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, healthcare, education, agriculture, digital divide, sustainable development goals, finance, development of artificial intelligence in developed countries. Examples of artificial intelligence technologies that are widely used today include intelligent web search engines (e.g. YouTubeSearch), recommendation systems (YouTube,

Amazon and Netflix), natural language understanding (Google Assistant, Siri and Alexa), self-driving cars (e.g. Waymo), and others.

Alan Turing was the author of the first study of artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence was founded as an independent scientific field in 1956. It was here that John McCarthy first used the term "artificial intelligence" at a conference held at Dartmouth College in the summer of 1956 and went down in history as the author of this term. Artificial intelligence has been around since the mid-20th century, and activity in it has increased sharply since 2012, when deep learning demonstrated its superiority over other artificial intelligence methods, and in 2017, after the breakthroughs in transformer architecture. In the early 2020s, the field has been developing rapidly, and many companies, universities, and laboratories have been making progress in artificial intelligence.

Artificial intelligence is a field of computer science that focuses on creating intelligent machines that can perform tasks that would normally require human intelligence. These machines are designed to learn from their experiences and adapt to new situations, enabling them to perform complex tasks with minimal human intervention.

This field is based on the assumption that the intelligence of Homo sapiens can be described so precisely that it can even be modeled by a machine, which is a fundamental property of intelligent beings. See the Dartmouth proposal in the Philosophy section. This raises philosophical questions about the nature of intelligence and the morality of creating artificial beings, questions that have been studied in myth, science fiction, and philosophy since ancient times. Artificial intelligence is viewed with optimism. Optimism was present in the predictions of early AI researchers (see Optimism in the history of AI, as well as in the thinking of modern transhumanists such as Ray Kurzweil). But it has also experienced crises.

Crises can be seen in the ALPAC announcement in 1966, the failure of perceptrons in 1970, the Lighthill announcement in 1973, and the development of the Lisp machine market in 1987. Today, artificial intelligence has become an important part of the technology industry and offers solutions to many of the most difficult problems in computer science. Artificial intelligence research is a highly technical and specialized field, often "deeply" divided into subfields that do not communicate with each other. Subfields have emerged around solving specialized problems, specialized institutions, the work of individual researchers, and the use of very different tools and long-standing differences of opinion about how to implement artificial intelligence. At the heart of AI is a set of skills such as thinking, knowing, planning, learning, communicating, sensing, and the ability to manipulate and manipulate objects. General intelligence (or "strong AI") is one of the industry's long-term goals.

One of the main advantages of artificial intelligence is its ability to process and analyze large amounts of data quickly and accurately. Artificial intelligence has the potential to transform healthcare by improving patient outcomes, reducing costs, and increasing efficiency. One of the main applications of artificial intelligence in healthcare is in medical diagnostics. Artificial intelligence algorithms can analyze large amounts of medical data, such as images and medical records, to identify patterns and make accurate diagnoses.

This could lead to early detection of diseases and personalized treatment plans. Another area where AI could have a significant impact is drug discovery. AI algorithms can analyze large amounts of data to identify potential drug candidates and predict their effectiveness. This could speed up the drug discovery process and lead to the development of more effective treatments. For example, in 2019, when the coronavirus broke out, it helped a lot in identifying treatments. Using artificial intelligence, coronavirus symptoms were fed to AI, and the AI tried to find drugs against the virus.

AI can also improve healthcare operations by optimizing resource allocation, reducing wait times, and improving patient flow. For example, AI algorithms can predict patient demand and optimize staffing levels to ensure patients are seen quickly. However, the use of AI in healthcare raises ethical concerns such as privacy and data security, as well as the potential for bias in algorithmic decision-making. AI has a place in finance, for example:

1. **Fraud Detection:** AI algorithms can analyze large amounts of data to identify patterns and anomalies that may indicate fraudulent activity.
2. **Trading:** AI-powered trading systems can analyze market data and predict future trends, helping traders make more informed decisions.
3. **Risk Management:** AI can analyze historical data to identify potential risks and suggest ways to mitigate them.
4. **Customer Service:** AI-powered chatbots can provide 24/7 customer support, answer common questions, and quickly resolve issues.
5. **Personalized Recommendations:** AI algorithms can analyze customer data and provide personalized investment recommendations based on their risk tolerance, investment goals, and other factors.
6. **Credit Scoring:** AI can analyze a wide range of data points to assess creditworthiness and make more accurate lending decisions.
7. **Portfolio Management:** AI-powered portfolio management tools help investors optimize their portfolios based on their investment goals, risk tolerance, and other factors. AI is transforming the education industry in many ways, including:
 1. **Personalized learning:** AI algorithms can analyze student data to create personalized learning paths tailored to students' individual needs and learning styles.
 2. **Intelligent tutoring systems:** AI-powered tutoring systems can provide students with real-time feedback and assistance, helping them master difficult concepts and improve their performance.
 3. **Assessment and Evaluation:** AI can analyze student work and provide automated assessment and feedback, saving teachers time and providing immediate feedback to students.
 4. **Language Learning:** AI-powered language learning tools can provide personalized instruction and practice exercises to help students improve their language skills.

5. Virtual Assistants: AI-powered virtual assistants can provide 24/7 support and guidance to students, answer questions, and provide information on demand.

6. Curriculum design: AI can analyze student performance data to inform curriculum design and development, ensuring that courses are effective and engaging for all learners. AI is being used in agriculture to increase crop yields, reduce waste, and improve efficiency. Some examples of AI in agriculture include:

In general, artificial intelligence can help farmers make more informed decisions, reduce costs, and increase efficiency, resulting in a more sustainable and profitable agricultural industry. Artificial intelligence is currently being developed in developed countries, as these countries are doing a lot to develop their countries. One of these is artificial intelligence. Examples of these countries include the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Singapore, and Japan is using artificial intelligence in many areas; it is used in various fields and industries such as healthcare, finance, transportation, manufacturing, and robotics. Some specific areas where artificial intelligence is used in Japan include: Healthcare: Artificial intelligence is used to analyze medical images, diagnose diseases, and develop personalized treatment plans for patients.

In particular, a project has been developed in Uzbekistan that includes many measures for the rapid development of artificial intelligence. This project is the "Digital 30" project. A lot of work is being done in this project to develop artificial intelligence. For example, 21 to create conditions for software developers using artificial intelligence technologies to use digital data, as well as to ensure the rapid digitization of relevant data of state bodies and organizations; to form the investment attractiveness of scientific work and developments in the field of artificial intelligence, including increasing the competitiveness of goods (works and services) in domestic and foreign markets, etc.

In conclusion, AI has the potential to disrupt multiple industries and bring significant benefits to society. However, given the potential negative impacts such as job displacement and privacy concerns, AI needs to be developed in an ethical and inclusive manner. All members of the AI community also need to have strong life skills. Therefore, AI development should be prioritized with a focus on ethics and inclusiveness for the broader benefit of humanity.

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