



NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

Journal Website:
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Submission Date: October 20, 2023, **Accepted Date:** October 25, 2023,

Published Date: October 30, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajast/Volume03Issue10-09>

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ABSTRACT

This article contains information about the latest innovation technologies, its importance of our today's life and types of innovative technologies.

KEYWORDS

Innovation, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Virtual Reality (VR), Machine Learning (ML).

INTRODUCTION

The process of economic reforms implemented in our country requires a significant change in the activities of educational entities, adapting their activities to market requirements. In the conditions of market competition, special attention must be paid to the management of innovative activities that ensure the effective development of the production and service sectors. Innovative activity is an advanced form of entrepreneurship in the conditions of market relations. Market economy creates real opportunities for science and technology development. In our country, attention is paid to innovation, which is an important factor in increasing the competitiveness of the economy, as a priority.

The word “innovation” is derived from the English word “innovation”, which means innovation. Innovation is new knowledge embodied in new technologies, related to the use of new combinations of production factors, and also has the goal of creating new products that can perform new tasks with high market potential or eliminate the negative consequences of destructive processes. is the result of an activity or activity. That is, innovation can be considered as the result of the transformation of ideas, research, development, new or perfect scientific-technical or socio-economic decisions. Innovations mean the use of achievements (discoveries, inventions, scientific and construction projects, etc.) achieved by the human mind to increase efficiency in

one or another field of activity, respectively, innovations are technological, economic, environmental, management, military, political, socio-cultural, legal and divided into other types. The world of innovation is as colorful and diverse as the fields of human activity. The power of innovations provides great opportunities in protecting society's lifestyle, health, and increasing its scientific potential.

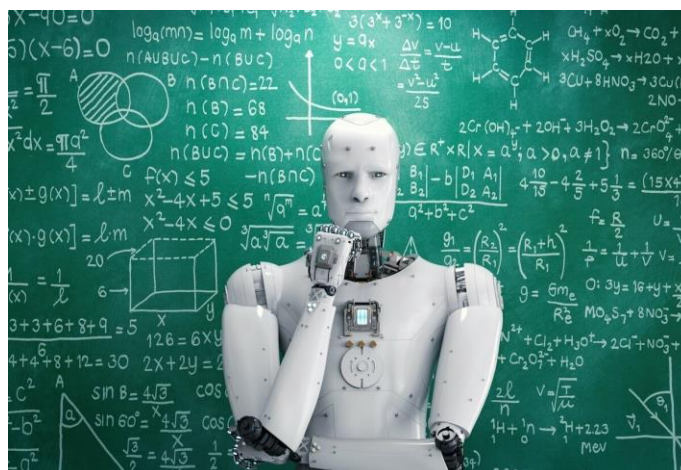
So, the word “innovation” means “innovation” (“novation”) and “innovation” (innovation). Funds spent on the economy to ensure the replacement of innovation techniques and technology generations; innovations in the fields of engineering, technology, management and labor organization based on scientific and technical achievements and best practices, as well as their application in various fields and spheres of activity.



The development of scientific views on innovation has its own history and has been consistently studied by representatives of the classical and neoclassical schools.

Examples of innovations today:

1. Artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines programmed to think and act like humans. Over the past few years, significant financial investment has been made in artificial intelligence. According to Forbes, 80% of businesses are currently investing in it or plan to expand their AI investment if they already have.



2. Virtual reality (VR) is a computer-generated environment with realistic-looking scenes and objects that make the user feel immersed.

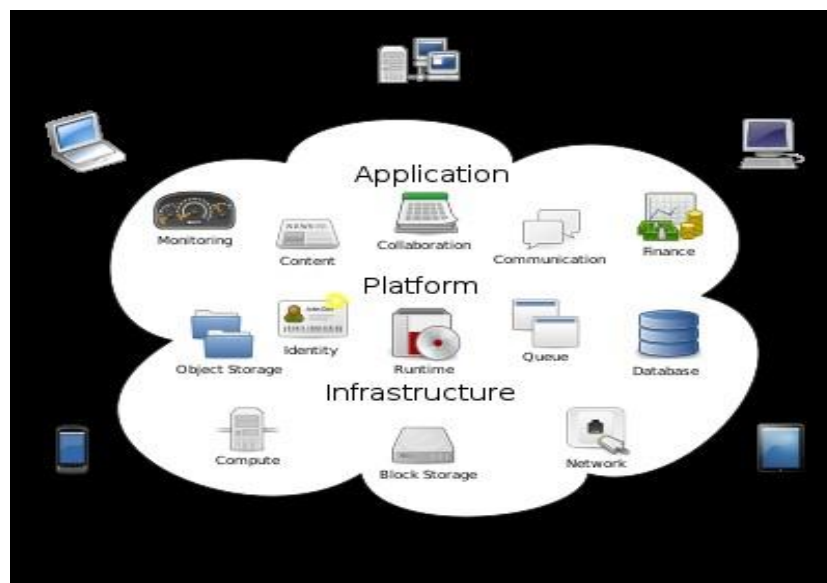


3. Augmented reality (AR) is an interactive experience of a real-world environment in which real-world objects are represented by computer-generated perceptual data, sometimes using multiple sensory modalities, including visual, auditory, haptic, somatosensory, and fills it with new components by sniffing.

4. The Internet of Things (IT) is a set of sensors, processing capabilities, software and other devices

that connect physical objects (or groups of such objects) with other devices and systems via the Internet or other communication networks and exchange data. describes technologies.

5. Cloud computing is the on-demand availability of computer system resources, especially data storage (cloud storage) and computing power, without direct active control by the user.



6. Big data is a descriptive term for the large volumes of hard-to-manage data that floods businesses every day, both structured and unstructured. But it's not just the type or amount of data that matters, but what organizations do with the data.

7. Machine learning (ML) is a type of artificial intelligence (AI) that allows software applications to be more accurate in predicting outcomes without being explicitly programmed. Machine learning algorithms use historical data as input to predict new output values.

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