

The Light of Islam

Volume 2020 | Issue 2

Article 23


2020

CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Alimjon Dadamuhamedov Irgashevich

International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan, a.dadamuhamedov@iiiau.uz

Follow this and additional works at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/iiiau>

 Part of the [Classical Literature and Philology Commons](#), [Digital Communications and Networking Commons](#), [Islamic Studies Commons](#), and the [Religious Thought, Theology and Philosophy of Religion Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Irgashevich, Alimjon Dadamuhamedov (2020) "CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS," *The Light of Islam*: Vol. 2020 : Iss. 2 , Article 23.

Available at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/iiiau/vol2020/iss2/23>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by 2030 Uzbekistan Research Online. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Light of Islam by an authorized editor of 2030 Uzbekistan Research Online. For more information, please contact sh.erkinov@edu.uz.

Alimjon DADAMUXAMEDOV,
 Department of “Modern Information and
 Communication Technologies”
 INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC ACADEMY OF
 UZBEKISTAN
 Email: a.dadamuhamedov@iiaau.uz

CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

ИСЛОМ БИЛИМ ЮРТЛАРИДА БУЛУТЛИ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАР

ОБЛАЧНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ИСЛАМСКИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЯХ

Keywords. *Islam, information and communication technology education, saas, paas, iaas, cct4ict, moodle, e-learning, virtual method, learning management system.*

Таянч иборалар: *Ислом, информатика ва ахборот коммуникация технологиялари, saas, paas, iaas, cct4ict, moodle, e-learning, виртуал методлар, виртуал бошқарилиш методлари.*

Ключевые слова. *Ислам, образование в области информационных и коммуникационных технологий, saas, paas, iaas, cct4ict, moodle, электронное обучение, виртуальный метод, система управления обучением.*

INTRODUCTION

Now there are practically no such families in which there is no computer. IT technologies appeared in our life not so long ago, but a modern person at the moment cannot live without them. Now it is impossible to imagine how we would live without a phone or computer. But technology cannot work forever. There are situations when it fails.

On a computer, we store important files that we need for work, study, and also in other areas of activity. One can easily imagine how enraged people are when the operating system “flies” on the computer, and not all files can be subsequently restored. It should be borne in mind that the operating system runs on average for one to three years, and we are not always ready to lose the documents we need so much.

It’s not always convenient to carry a flashcard between work and home, and every day, constantly “flipping” files back and forth, carrying a laptop or tablet computer all the time is also not a convenient option, but you unconsciously want these files always were close at hand.

In recent years, this topic has become one of the most popular in the field of IT in Uzbekistan, many

articles have been written about this, more conferences have been held, and how many solutions already exist on the market cannot be counted at all. All the difference lies solely in the method of data storage and processing. If all operations take place on your computer (using its capacities), then this is not a “cloud”, but if the process takes place on a server on the network, then this is exactly the trendy thing that is commonly called “cloud technology”. However, as always, there is one “but”, namely, most of the users still do not know what kind of “know-how” is cloud technology and why it generally surrendered. Well, we will correct the situation and we will begin, as expected, with theory. Cloud computing is a distributed data processing technology in which computer resources and capacities are provided to the user as an Internet service. In other words, cloud technologies are various hardware, software, methodologies, and tools that are provided to the user, like Internet services, for the realization of their goals, tasks, and projects. Now day’s Educational institutions to develop and run ICT and its related programs. Parents are encouraged to send their wards to academy, institute, and university that run ICT and its related programs. There have been various models to promote ICT education in Uzbekistan. One of the biggest challenges that the government faces in providing education is the lack of infrastructure and if available then the maintenance of that infrastructure and other issues in procuring and maintaining a wide range of hardware and software [Appiahene 2014 pp. 348].

With this challenge, IT education would be one of the most affected as it is purely practically oriented. Cloud computing can provide solutions to these challenges and reduced it to some extent. Thus by implementing cloud computing technology, Islamic educational process can overcome most of these challenges and also maintain a centralized system where all stakeholders can check the ICT education system from each aspect and continue to monitor and guide the system. They can not only check the needs of the ICT institutions but also ensure that quality IT education is provided to every student and also his attendance, class performance and other attributes can be effectively monitored. The Cloud Computing Technology (CCT) helps to ensure that students, faculty, parents and other staff have on-demand access to critical

information using any device from anywhere, at any time.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The strategy we used to create the search strings was as follows [Dadamukhamedov., 2019:1] [National Institute of Standards and Technology., 2012:6028]: • Finding papers about cloud computing in the education sector. • Listing keywords mentioned in primary studies

Information and Communication Technology is making use of ICT tools to store and retrieves information. It plays an important role in growing and maintaining a country's economic growth. One of the latest technologies prevailing nowadays is cloud computing. By sharing IT services as platform-based, software-based, and infrastructure-based in the cloud, educational institutions in Uzbekistan can now out-source non-core services and better concentrate on offering students, teachers, faculty and other staff the essential tools to help them succeed. This paper looks at how Cloud Computing can be applied in the study of ICT and focuses on the role of cloud computing in the study of ICT in the Uzbek educational system. It also looks at how one can provide quality and affordable ICT education by using cloud-computing technology. A study of the previous system without cloud computing technology was considered and a new model of teaching ICT with the help of cloud computing technology has been proposed. An extensive review and analysis of the existing literature and models were considered and a new model was designed and piloted.

Ахборот ва коммуникация технологиялари ахборотни сақлаш ва олиш учун АКТ воситасидан фойдаланади. Бу эса мамлакат иқтисодий ўсишини таъминлашда муҳим рол ўйнайди. Ҳозирги кунда устувор энг сўнгги технологиялардан бири – булутли ҳисоблашдир. Булутли платформалар дастурий таъминот ва инфратузилма шаклида ИТ хизматларидан биргаликда фойдаланиш туфайли Ўзбекистондаги таълим муассасалари энди ташқи манбалардан асосий хизматларни олишлари ва талабалар, ўқитувчилар ва бошқа ходимларни зарур воситалар билан таъминлашга кўпроқ эътибор беришлари мумкин. Бу ўз навбатида ўқув, илмий соҳаларда муваффақиятга эришишга ёрдам беради.

Ушбу мақолада АКТни ўрганишда булутли ҳисоб-китобларни қандай қўллаш мумкинлиги масаласи кўриб чиқилган. Ўзбекистон таълим тизимида АКТни ўрганишда булутли ҳисоблашнинг аҳамияти тадқиқ этилган. Шунингдек, сиз булутли ҳисоблаш технологиясидан фойдаланган ҳолда сифатли ва арзон АКТ маълумотларини қандай тақдим этишингиз мумкинлиги таҳлил қилинган. Булутли ҳисоблаш технологиясиз олдинги тизимни ўрганиш кўриб чиқилди ва булутли ҳисоблаш технологиясидан фойдаланган ҳолда АКТни ўқитишнинг янги модели таклиф қилинган. Мавжуд адабиётлар ва моделларнинг кенг қамровли таҳлили кўриб чиқилиб, янги модел ишлаб чиқилди ва синондан ўтказилди.

Информационно-коммуникационные технологии играют важную роль в развитии экономического потенциала страны. Они используют определенные инструменты для хранения и извлечения информации. Одной из последних новейших технологий, преобладающих в настоящее время, являются облачные вычисления. Благодаря совместному использованию ИТ-сервисов в виде облачных платформ, программного обеспечения и инфраструктуры, образовательные учреждения в Узбекистане теперь могут получать неосновные услуги из внешних источников и концентрироваться на предоставлении студентам, преподавателям и другим сотрудникам необходимых инструментов для более продуктивной и успешной работы. В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы, касающиеся применения облачных вычислений при изучении ИКТ и их роли в узбекской образовательной системе. Кроме того освещаются вопросы обеспечения качественного и доступного образования в области ИКТ с помощью технологии облачных вычислений. Было проведено исследование предыдущей системы, функционировавшей без технологии облачных вычислений. Также приводится новая модель обучения ИКТ с помощью технологии облачных вычислений. Был осуществлен обширный обзор и анализ существующей литературы и моделей. В статье предлагаются материалы, связанные с разработкой и апробацией новой модели.

that we knew about. • Use synonyms word (usage) and sub-subjects of cloud computing in education such as (E-learning, management systems in education). • Use the Boolean OR to incorporate alternative spellings and synonyms. • Use the Boolean AND to link the major terms from the population, intervention, and outcome. The complete search string initially used for the searching of the literature was as follows: Cloud computing AND education. It has been highlighted in [Peter & Yaw.,2016:22] [DADAMUXAMEDOV., 2020:89] that there are two main issues on conducting an SLR search which is the sensitivity and specificity of the search. In our preliminary search, when we used the complete search string defined above we retrieved a very high number of articles. For instance, Google Scholar, Scopus, ProQuest education, IEEEExplore, Science Direct, Springer Link retrieved more than two hundred results. Therefore, we have deepened our search and used this search string: (Adoption OR Usage) AND

(Cloud OR “cloud computing”) AND (Education OR E-learning). The revised search string has given us a reasonable number of studies and we finally selected relevant empirical studies relevant empirical studies

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The word cloud was used in the 1990s to metaphorically denote the Internet: then the Global Network appeared to be something mysterious, indefinite in its spatial boundaries, indistinguishable from its internal elements, and rapidly changing. The definition of “cloud computing” recorded in the article under the heading “ORGs for Scalable, Robust, Privacy-Friendly Client Cloud Computing” reads as follows: “This is the case when information is permanently stored on servers on the Web and temporarily stored on the client-side - for example, on desktop computers, tablets, laptops, mini-computers and so on” [Carl Hewitt.,2008:96].

Education is one of the instruments used to measure the progress of a nation. Therefore, the education aspect

Ахборот хавфсизлиги

should be given certain attention; in the aspect of equity, facilities, qualities, and outcomes. In some previous decades, the discrepancy in education was a public spotlight. The concerns were about the insufficient facilities, unqualified human resources, and disintegrated education system.

It is believed that the development of the ICT-based education for Islamic Study should be adjusted to the identity of the Quran and hadiths. The orientation should be formed in a 3-way relationship, they are God-oriented, human relationship-oriented, and human-environment oriented.

For the first time the idea of “cloud computing” was voiced by D. Licklider in 1960. His idea was that every person on the planet would be connected to a network from which he would receive not only data but also programs. Another scientist, John McCarthy, expressed the idea that computing power will be provided to users as a service (service) [Широкова Е.А.,2011:30].

There are so many “secret” terms on the Internet. One of them is Tas-IX. The abbreviation Tas-IX in the Uzbek phrase “Tas” is “Tashkent”. Place of agreement on the creation of Internet traffic exchange point -Tashkent city. “IX” is derived from the English word “Internet exchange Point” -“Internet exchange point”. We can describe the Internet as an information exchange point in Tashkent. The point of Tas-IX is located at ATS 244. Only 4 employees are working there. [Irgashevich.,2019:1].

The term also ICT includes computers, computer networking (the Internet and intranet), peripheral devices and multimedia, and the range of assistive technologies available for children with Special Educational Needs[Appiahene.,2016:22].

Information and communications technology is a broad term that includes any communication device or application, encompassing: radio, television, cellular phones, computer and network hardware and software, satellite systems and so on [S. Majumdar.,2006:12]

Information and communications technology is a broad term that includes any communication Islamic education therefore decide for the one or the other or both in their subject packages, depending on their country’s needs. With IT been an applied field of study, CS has scientific, mathematical, and practical dimensions. n devise or

application, encompassing: radio, television, cellular phones, computer and network hardware and software, satellite systems and so on. The use of ICT to improve productivity at work has increased over the years, and as such it is paramount that every student attains a higher level in computer literacy. Part of the task of Islamic educational institutions is to produce

workforce-ready graduates who can, among other things, manipulate and analyze raw data, critically evaluate information, and operate hardware and software [Dadamuhamedov., 2019:17].

In Uzbekistan, ICT as a core subject is normally taught at all levels of the bachelor’s educational system. Some institutions, offer ICT as well as its-related courses to their students at the bachelors’ level, masters’ level, and also a Ph.D. level. For example, International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan and Kokaldosh special institute of Islamic education, Toshkent Islam institute, Mir Arab madrasa also offer ICT and its related programs etc.

ICT education in Islamic academy and institutions is not without issues. Some of these issues are Lack of access to appropriate technologies. In most places in Uzbekistan, teachers teach students ICT without having access to any technology for a proper demonstration. This is mostly due to cost constraints, lack of technical knowledge, Lack of adequate time for planning lessons. Policy efforts should, therefore, be directed at using cheap ICTs to facilitate teaching and learning within the educational system and to promote e-learning as well as life-long learning within the population at large. Nowadays in international Islamic academy of Uzbekistan set up a new server and used Moodle. It is arable on <http://estudy.iiaw.uz/> [Saminjonovich.,2020:30].

For example, some Islamic institutions used Moodle - Open-source learning platform. Moodle is a learning platform designed to provide educators, administrators, and learners with a single robust, secure, and integrated system to create personalized learning environments. You can download the software onto your web server or ask one of our knowledgeable Moodle Partners to assist you. Moodle is built by the Moodle project, which is led and coordinated by Moodle HQ, which is financially supported by a network of over 80 Moodle Partner service companies worldwide [Artikova.,2020:15].

All these activities are aimed at introduction of new pedagogical and information technologies in the education system of the republic, particularly in the field of religious studies and Islamic studies, including electronic education, conducting of electronic forums, video conferences, creation of electronic textbooks and manuals and their use in the educational process [DADAMUXAMEDOV.,2020:89].

The basis of the application of information and communication technologies in the educational process is the virtualization of the educational process in the disciplines, organization of multimedia, and network systems. Currently, a large number of e-learning resources are created on the subjects taught in many educational institutions. [XODJAYEVA.,2018:4].

The main directions of development of cloud technologies: Four main areas of cloud computing development are IaaS; PaaS; SaaS; *aaS. Some products directly provide users with Internet services such as storage systems, middleware, collaboration support, and databases.

Infrastructure as a service (IaaS, English Infrastructure-as-a-Service) is provided like the ability to use the cloud infrastructure to independently manage the processing, storage, networks, and other fundamental computing resources, for example, a consumer can install and run arbitrary software that can include operating systems, platform, and application software. The consumer can control operating systems, virtual storage systems and installed applications, as well as have limited control over the set of available network services (for example, firewall, DNS). The control and management of the cloud's physical and virtual infrastructure, including the network, servers, types of operating systems and storage systems used by the cloud provider. Examples of users (system developers, administrators, IT managers).

Platform as a service (PaaS, Platform-as-a-Service) - a model where the consumer is allowed to use the cloud infrastructure to host the basic software for subsequent placement on it of new or existing applications (proprietary, custom-developed or purchased replicated applications) The composition of such platforms includes tools for creating, testing and executing application software - database management systems, middleware, and runtimes of programming languages - provided by the cloud provider. Monitoring and control of the cloud's main physical and virtual infrastructure, including network, servers, operating systems, storage, is carried out by the cloud provider, except for developed or installed applications, as well as, if possible, configuration parameters of the environment (platform). User examples (application developers, testers, administrators).

Software as a service (SaaS, English Software-as-a-Service) - a model in which the consumer is allowed to use the application software of the provider operating in the cloud infrastructure and accessible from various client devices or through a thin client, for example, from a browser (e.g. webmail) or through the program interface. The cloud provider carries out the control and management of the cloud's physical and virtual infrastructure, including the network, servers, operating systems, storage, or even individual features of the application (except for a limited set of user application configuration settings). User examples (business users, application administrators).

Others *aaS: for example DaaS (Desktop-as-a-Service) offers each user a standardized virtual

workstation, with the ability to configure and install other programs. Access is via the network through a thin client, which can be anything from a typical PC to a smartphone (Google Chrome OS) [Artikova.,2020:15].

CaaS (Communications-as-a-Service) - a combination of software and hardware for organizing all types of communication (voice, mail) between employees of the same enterprise through third-party solutions.

Cloud computing is receiving a great deal of attention, both in publications and among users, from individuals at home to the government. Cloud computing is a subscription-based service where one can obtain networked storage space and computer resources [Irgashevich.,2019:1].

Cloud computing is a distributed data processing technology in which computer resources and capacities are provided to the user as an Internet service. If you explain in an accessible language, then - this is your, in a sense, a working platform on the Internet, or rather on a remote server.

Let's look at an example to make sure that almost all of us, one way or another, have already come across this solution.

Do you have an e-mail? Of course, have. So, if you work with mail on some website service (for example, Gmail) that allows you to use this mail, then this is nothing more than a cloud service, which is part of such a thing as cloud technology. For example, image processing.

If you reduce the size, turn your photo over in Photoshop, or another special program, then you have nothing to do with cloud technology - everything happens and is processed locally on your computer. But if, after downloading the image, for example, through the Picasa service, you process it on the other side in the browser, then this is the same "cloud".

When one save pictures, CVs, copies of assignment in emails and even use google classroom platform instead of the home computer, then —cloud computing technology (CCT) service is been offered. If a lecturer wants to use, for example, online learning tutorials to reach out to students instead of using a computer presentation in the classroom, then that online presentation service is a - CCT service. Cloud Computing Technology, CCT refers to the carriage of computing resources and services over

the global internationally recognized network popularly is known as the internet. Instead of keeping data on one's storage device or installing an application on one's home computer, you use an infrastructure /service over the Internet, at another locality, to store your information or use its applications [Irgashevich.,2019:1].

Ахборот хавфсизлиги

Advantages of cloud computing: In contrast to general reasoning, the following 3 questions are significant. The first question is: will the cost of moving to the “cloud” be low enough so that the expected outcome is already apparent in the medium term? The second question can be formulated as follows: are cloud technologies the basis for the growth and development of the company? The third question will be related to security - will the transition to cloud technologies provide a level of security that is sufficient to consider the risks that distinguish it at a new level of development of the company?

The table below presents 4 different approaches to implementing cloud technologies. The application is developed from scratch according to the traditional model in the first case. In the second case, the creation is initially carried out based on cloud services. In the third case, the commercial organization already has a ready-made application and implements its complete migration to the clouds. Finally, the fourth case is the continuation of the application of the cloudless application, which is available, without modification.

In each case, there are one-time and recurring expenses: the former have to be dealt with only at the step of creating and implementing the application, and the latter - regularly, until the application is denied use. Table 1.

Types of expenses	Creating a new application (traditional model)	Creating a new application in the cloud	Full transition of the application to the «cloud»	Continued use of the application, which was created according to the traditional model
One-time costs				
Equipment	high	-	-	-
Creation / improvement of service	high	high	medium	-
Disposal of equipment	-	-	medium	-
Employee training	low to medium	medium	medium	-
Recurring costs				
Cloud Rental	-	medium	medium	-
Technical support	-	medium	medium	-
Salaries to employees	high	medium	medium	High
Rental of infrastructure and premises	high	-	-	High

Table 1. One-time and recurring costs for different approaches to the implementation of cloud technologies

• Increased performance of user computers. Since most programs and services run remotely on the Internet,

user computers with fewer programs start and work faster.

• Inexpensive computers for users. Users do not need to buy expensive computers with a large amount of memory and disks to use the programs through the web interface.

• Reduced costs and increased efficiency of IT infrastructure. Regular servers of an average company are 10-15% loaded. In some periods there is a need for additional computing resources, in others, these expensive resources are idle. Using the required amount of computing resources in the cloud at any given time, companies reduce equipment and maintenance costs by up to 50%.

• Constantly updating programs.

• fewer maintenance problems. As there are fewer physical servers with Cloud Computing, they are easier and faster to maintain.

• Lower software purchase costs. Instead of acquiring software packages for each local user, companies buy the right software in the cloud.

• Increase in available computing power. Users can run more complex tasks, with a large amount of necessary memory, space for data storage, when necessary.

• Unlimited amount of data stored.

• Compatible with most operating systems. Access to programs and virtual computers is via a web browser or other means of access installed on any personal computer with any operating system.

• Improved compatibility of document formats.

• Easy collaboration between user groups.

• Widespread access to documents.

• Availability from various devices.

• Friendliness to nature, economical use of its resources. Cloud Computing can not only save on electricity, computing resources, physical space occupied by servers, but also a reasonable approach to the consumption of natural resources.

• Data resilience to loss or theft of equipment.

Disadvantages of cloud computing:

• Permanent connection to the Internet.

• It works poorly with slow Internet access. Many cloud-based programs require a good Internet connection with high bandwidth.

• Programs may run slower than on the local computer.

• Not all programs or their properties are accessible remotely. If we compare programs for local use and their “cloud” counterparts, the latter so far lose in functionality.

• Data security may be at risk. The keyword here is “can.” It all depends on who provides cloud services. If this someone reliably encrypts data, constantly makes

backup copies of it, has been working on the market for such services for more than a year, and has a good reputation, then data security threats may never happen.

If data in the “cloud” is lost, then it is lost forever. It is a fact. But losing data in the “cloud” is much more difficult than on the local computer. Although the number of pluses exceeds the minuses, in each specific situation they are of great importance or vice versa, they do not matter. Cloud data storage is a model of online storage in which data is stored on numerous servers distributed on the network and provided for use by customers, mainly by a third party. In contrast to the model for storing data on its own dedicated servers purchased or leased specifically for such purposes, the number or any internal structure of the servers is generally not visible to the client. Data is stored, as well as processed, in the so-called cloud, which represents, from the client, one large virtual server. Physically, such servers can be located remotely from each other geographically, up to a location on different continents. [Dadamuhamedov.,2019:17]

In other words, this is a kind of online service that provides the ability to store files on a remote server. That is, the user can upload the document to any online storage and in the future use it directly from the server. From the client’s point of view, all operations take place in one place, the so-called “cloud”. However, in fact, the remote server is most often located in different places, and sometimes on different continents. But this does not complicate the work of cloud services, since the speed of work depends on the client. More precisely, from the speed of the Internet connection at the client, which should preferably not be lower than 600 Kbps. That is why cloud services appeared not long ago since that high-speed Internet with a provided speed of at least 10 Mb / s. appeared in our academy. [Dadamuhamedov.,2019:17].

Cloud Storage Overview. There is quite a lot of cloud storage, and all of them provide various opportunities. They are paid and free, designed for a large amount of information, and a small amount, support for various operating systems, etc. The only thing that is similar to each other is the method of processing information.

This section covers some of the most popular cloud storage. Such as:

Cloud computing has been widely used by the scientific community and in the industry as users can benefit from computing infrastructures at low costs. Cloud computing’s adoption by industrial enterprises is increasing; however there are critical issues that require attention, such as security and trust, to ensure data integrity and confidentiality. There are also important issues that must be addressed in cloud computing, such

as resource allocation and scheduling, performance, energy conservation, and reliability, protection of sensitive data, cost, availability, and quality of service. Effective management of cloud resources to balance power efficiency against system performance [Saminjonovich.,2020:30].

Cloud Computing provides environments to enable resource sharing in terms of scalable infrastructures, middleware and application development platforms, and value-added business applications. These resources include the following; Infrastructure resources, Software resources, Application resources, Business processes[Lakshminarayanan.,2013:104].

With cloud computing technology, users use a variety of devices, including PCs,

laptops, smartphones, and PDA’s to access programs, storage and application-development platforms over the internet, via services offered by cloud computing providers. Cloud Computing has become a significant technology trend, and many experts expect the cloud computing will reshape The Information Technology processes and the IT marketplace. The Advantages of the cloud computing technology include cost savings, high availability and easy scalability. Cloud options range from everyday services, such as email, calendaring and collaboration tools that members can collaborate online [Wu.,2009:1].

System Administrators can bring new services and computing capacity online quickly while managing costs as operational expenses. Cloud computing is a computing model based on networks, especially based on the Internet, whose task is to ensure that users can simply use the computing resources on-demand and pay money according to their usage by a metering pattern[National Institute of Standards and Technology.,2012:6028].

(CCT) Service Models

Cloud computing Technology services are generally regarded as falling into three separate categories, Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)-The IT infrastructures like processing, storage, networks, and other fundamental computing resources can be used by the consumers as a service. To integrate/decompose physical resources IaaS uses Virtualization extensively. Platform as a Service (PaaS)-To develop cloud services and applications PaaS provides a development platform supporting the full -Software Lifecycle. PaaS requires programming environment, tools, configuration management, etc., to support the application-hosting environment and Software as a Service (SaaS) -The Software usage is provided to a consumer as a Service. Based on the demand the consumer can choose his software to use. Cloud providers release

their applications in a hosting environment, which can be accessed through networks from various clients like a web browser, PDA, etc., by the application users [Lakshminarayanan., 2013;104].

(CCT4ICT) model in Educational system 3.2 Cloud Computing Technology for ICT (CCT4ICT) model in the Educational system Most educational institutions have become highly dependent on information and communication technology tools to provide solutions and also service their requirements. These services and solutions are progressively provided using Internet Services to both teaching non-teaching staff and students and accessed using web browsers. The services are presented are not cheap or not freely to education, often with most of these educational institutions spend a lot on the various resources to provide quality services to their users The society is most likely to face a future where the majority of educational services will be hosted in the cloud and institutions no longer host their data centers

with expensive hardware, power bills, staff salaries, and computing resources [Huth., 2011:1].

This paper brief has analyzed some of the emerging benefits and challenges of Cloud Computing Technology (CCT) for the study of IT in the educational sector. In most of the government schools and colleges in Islamic institutions, IT plays a very small role in the teaching and learning of ICT. Most of the work is done manually from attendance to classroom teaching and even to the examination system. Cloud Computing Technology for ICT education model (CCT4ICT) can provide solutions for the above-mentioned problems in the study of ICT in our educational system [Noor-Ul-Amin.,2013;1].

CCT4ICT enables users to control and access data via the Internet. The main users of a typical CCT4ICT include ICT students, ICT Faculty members, administrative staff, Examination Branch, and Admission Branch.

All the main users of the institution are connected to the CCT. Separate logins are

provided for all the users for their respective work. ICT lecturers can upload their class Tutorials, assignments, and tests on the CCT server which students will be able to access all the teaching material provided by the teachers via the Internet using computers and other electronic devices both at home and in schools irrespective of their location college. The CCT4ICT will make it possible for lecturers to identify problem areas in which students tend to make mistakes, by analyzing students' study records. In doing so, it will also allow lecturers/teachers to improve teaching materials and methodologies [Dadamukhamedov.,2019:1].

This will not only make it possible for students to use online teaching materials during class but they will

also be able to access these materials at home, using them to prepare for and review lessons. The utilization of CCT4ICT will reduce the cost of operation because servers and learning materials are shared with other colleges. Lecturers who normally travels outside for seminars, conferences and other academic programs can still get in touch with their students at a very affordable price using the CCT4ICT education model [DADAMUXAMEDOV.,2020:89].

In the traditional deployment model, all Information Technology resources are housed and managed in-house normally by ICT experts. Many aspects of these services, solutions and tools can be migrated to the cloud and consumed directly over the internet either as fully functional applications (SaaS), development platforms (PaaS) or raw computing resources (IaaS).Figure 3 shows how CCT can be integrated with the different learning approaches to ICT education [Saminjonovich.,2020:30].

This model was adopted from NCCA: 2004a but has now be incorporated with CCT.

- Independent Learning style: The CCT4ICT model will afford student greater opportunity to choose the best learning style and also at their own pace. Using an ICT device, students can access a wide array of resources and software tools that suit their learning styles and interests.

- No Extra Infrastructure: Colleges and governments are now free to focus on their goals that are making more research facilities available to the students and making the environment global inspire wasting time on worrying about the buildings, labs, teachers, etc.

- No more expensive textbooks and Infrastructure. This is no secret that higher education-level textbooks and other materials are expensive. Even in some cases, they

are not easy to come by The cost of textbooks and other ICT learning materials has outpaced the cost of virtually everything else in education, including tuition. As a result, many students cannot afford them. Cloud Computing Technology-based textbooks can solve this problem as digital content is significantly less expensive than printed content and most of them are free. This situation, therefore, gives a level playing field all ICT students in both developing and developed countries.

- No expensive software required. One of the main advantages of CCT-based computing is the software-as-a-service (SaaS) model. Many software programs are now open source and readily available either free or on a low-cost subscription basis, which substantially lowers the cost of essential applications for students. For instance, instead of

purchasing a single Microsoft Office application student license for GH800, students and their families can purchase a CCT-based subscription for five laptops and five smartphones devices for only GH 50 per month. Some of them such as Google Docs are even free. Institutions can also store big data by using SaaS applications—traditional Education management systems can cost upwards of Gh200, 000 or even more, but CCT-based learning management systems such as Google Classroom are less or free.

· No boundaries to students learning environment. CCT opens up a world of new options for students, especially those who are not assisted well by traditional education systems. For instance until the inception of online education, the options for the old who didn't have formal education was very limited but now they can earn their diploma or degree online at any institution so far as they offer that service. In these and other things, CCT is not only reducing costs, but also creating an environment where ICT students can have access to high-quality education and resources. Whether you are an administrator, a teacher, a student, or the parent of a student, now is a great time to explore how CCT-based applications can benefit you, you're children, and your school.

How cloud technologies can help promote efficiency, productivity and innovation in Islamic education in Uzbekistan. Cloud computing, which included telecommunications, private, and public cloud systems, are seen as revolutionary technologies capable of shaping business telecommunications, the internet, and most of the industry markets. CCT challenges have always been there. Companies and institutions are gradually aware of the business value that CCT brings and is taking

steps towards conversion to the cloud. A smooth conversion involves an exhaustive understanding of the benefits as well as challenges involved. It should be noted that to date "Big Data" is the most important trend that spreads to the most diverse areas of business and technology [Mikre.,2011:2].

Like any new technology, the adoption of the CCT4ICT model is not free from issues. Some of the most important challenges are as follows.

· These risks can be lessened by using advance security applications, high quality encrypted file systems, data loss software, and buying security hardware to track unusual behavior across servers. Security and Privacy: The main challenge to cloud computing is how it addresses the security and privacy concerns of institutions adopting it. The fact that the valuable instructions data such as students examination results will reside outside the corporate

firewall raises serious security concerns. Hacking and various attacks to CCT infrastructure would affect multiple clients even if only one site is compromise.

· Service Delivery and Billing: It is not simple to assess the costs involved due to the on-demand nature of the services. Accounting and valuation of the cost will be very difficult unless the provider has some decent and equivalent benchmarks to offer.

• Interoperability and Portability: Institutions should have the control of migrating in and out of the CCT and switching providers whenever the need arises. CCT services should have the capability to integrate smoothly with the existing ICT tools in Islamic institutions.

• Reliability and Availability: CCT service providers still lack round-the-clock service; this results in frequent outages. It is important to monitor the service being provided using internal or third-party tools. It is vital to have plans to supervise usage, SLAs, performance, robustness, and business dependency of these services.

• Performance and Bandwidth Cost: Islamic academy and other Islamic Institutions can save money on hardware and other software but they have to spend more for the bandwidth. This can be a lower cost for smaller applications but can be expressively high for the data-intensive applications.

No challenges should be considered as roadblocks in the pursuit of CCT. It is rather important to give serious attention to these issues and the possible ways out before adopting the technology.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, it is worth saying that at the moment there is active development and improvement in cloud computing technology. But we are talking about development, and not about use. At the moment, many are afraid of the very fact that information will be stored by outsiders. And although the almost impossibility of losing or stealing data has already been proven, few are willing to trust such services. The lack of quality, stability, and speed of Internet connections for the given period also affects, which creates significant difficulties for developers. However, despite these significant shortcomings, the advantages of introducing this technology are clear to everyone at the Islamic International Academy of Uzbekistan. Cloud data storage is very necessary nowadays. This can be confirmed by several reasons: lack of hard drive space, not OS durability, "running around with a flashcard" and so on.

The work speaks of the most famous "clouds." These are Dropbox (In particular, Dropbox cannot edit documents, but there are no restrictions on the

format and size of multimedia files), Yandex. Disk (It has the highest speed (2-3 megabytes per second) and the ability to connect a disk via WebDav. These are pretty big advantages), GoogleDrive (Google's main advantages are the low cost of additional gigabytes and tight integration with Google Docs, which allows you to edit files online) In conclusion, cloud computing is a new technological development that has the potential to have a great impact on Islamic educations. It has many benefits that it provides to its users and businesses. For example, some of the benefits that it provides to Islamic education is that it reduces operating cost by spending less on maintenance and software upgrades and focus more on the education process itself. The CCT allows one to access work anywhere, anytime, and share. It helps one from needing a particular machine to access a file or an application like a word processor or spreadsheet program. In this paper a cloud education model called CCT4ICT was introduced and how it is beneficial for students, faculty and the educational Islamic institutes for providing quality ICT education. Challenges such as cost, security, and other issues were also considered.

Future assessment of the model would also be considered. But there are other challenges the cloud computing must overcome. People are very skeptical about whether their data is secure and private. Users also worry about who can disclose their data and have ownership of their data.

REFERENCES

1. ORGs for Scalable, Robust, Privacy-Friendly Client Cloud Computing Internet Computing, September/October 2008 (vol. 12 no. 5), pp. 96-99 Carl Hewitt, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. URL: <http://www.computer.org/csdl/mags/ic/2008/05/mic2008050096-abs.html> (дата обращения: 03.05.2015)
2. Широкова Е.А. Облачные технологии // Современные тенденции технических наук: матер. Междунар. науч. конф. (г. Уфа, октябрь 2011 г.). Уфа: Лето, 2011. С. 30—33. Shirokova Ye.A. Oblachnie tehnologii // Sovremennie tendensii texnicheskix nauk: mater. Mejdunar. nauch. konf. (g. Ufa, oktyabr' 2011 g.). Ufa: Leto, 2011. S. 30—33. (in Russ.)
3. P. Appiahene, F. L. Boateng, A. Floyd-Hackman, Lord Onwona-Agyeman Anthony, and O. Micheal, —Using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) To Predict Teachers Productivity, | vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 348–355, 2014.
4. Irgashevich, Dadamukhamedov Alimjon. “Development of national network and corporate networks (in the case of Tas-IX network).” International Journal of Human Computing Studies 1, no. 1 (2019): 1-5.
5. Appiahene, Peter & Yaw, Bryce & Bombie, Christopher. (2016). Cloud Computing Technology Model for Teaching and Learning of ICT. International Journal of Computer Applications. 143. 22-26. 10.5120/ijca2016910183.
6. S. Majumdar, —Emerging Trends in ICT for Education & Training, | Unevoc.Unesco.Org, 2006.
7. F. Mikre, —The Roles of Information Communication Technologies in Education Review Article with Emphasis to the Computer and Internet, | African Journals Online, vol. 6, no. 2, 2011.
8. Dadamuhamedov, Alimjon (2019) “The role of information and communications technologies in pilgrimage tourism in Uzbekistan,” The Light of Islam: Vol. 2019 : Iss. 1, Article 17..
9. Saminjonovich, Jumayev Turdali and Irgashevich, Alimjon Dadamuhamedov () “CREATION OF ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS ON THE SANCTUARY OF AL-HAKIM AL-TERMIZI,” The Light of Islam: Vol. 2020 : Iss. 1 , Article 30. Available at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/iaiu/vol2020/iss1/30>
10. XODJAYEVA, Mavlyuda (2018) “USING MOODLE SYSTEM IN TEACHING “INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND PROCESS MODELING” FOR ISLAMIC AND RELIGIONS STUDIES STUDENTS, “ The Light of Islam: Vol. 2018: Iss.4, Article 7. Available at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/iaiu/vol2018/iss4/7>
11. Dadamuhamedov, Alimjon (2019) “The role of information and communications technologies in pilgrimage tourism in Uzbekistan,” The Light of Islam: Vol. 2019 : Iss. 1 , Article 17. Available at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/iaiu/vol2019/iss1/17>
12. Irgashevich, Dadamuhamedov Alimjon. “THE ROLE OF INNOVATIVE, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES IN PILGRIMAGE TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN.” International Scientific and Practical Conference” Innovative ideas of modern youth in science and education”. 2019.
13. R. Lakshminarayanan, B. Kumar, and M. Raju, -Cloud Computing Benefits for Educational Institutions, | Second Int. Conf. Omani Soc. Educ. Technol., vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 104–112, 2013
14. D. Wu, P. Hugenholtz, K. Mavromatis, R. Pukall, E. Dalin, N. N. Ivanova, V. Kunin, L. Goodwin, M. Wu, B. J. Tindall, S. D. Hooper, A. Pati, A. Lykidis, S. Spring, I. J. Anderson, P. D'haeseleer, A. Zemla, M. Singer, A. Lapidus, M. Nolan, A. Copeland, C. Han, F. Chen, J.-F. Cheng, S. Lucas, C. Kerfeld, E. Lang, S. Gronow, P. Chain, D. Bruce, E. M. Rubin, N. C. Kyrpides, H.-P. Klenk, and J. a Eisen, —CLOUD COMPUTING – An Overview An Overview, | White Pap., vol. 462, no. 7276, pp. 1–5, 2009.
15. R. Lakshminarayanan, B. Kumar, and M. Raju, — Cloud Computing Benefits for Educational Institutions, | Second Int. Conf. Omani Soc. Educ. Technol., vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 104–112, 2013.
16. F. Mikre, —The Roles of Information Communication Technologies in Education Review Article with

- Emphasis to the Computer and Internet, African Journals Online, vol. 6, no. 2, 2011.
17. A. Huth and J. Cebula, —The basics of cloud computing, United States Comput., pp. 1–4, 2011.
 18. S. Noor-Ul-Amin, —An Effective use of ICT for Education and Learning by Drawing on Worldwide Knowledge , Research , and Experience : ICT as a Change Agent for Education, no. 1999, pp. 1–13, 2013.
 19. National Institute of Standards and Technology, — The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing (SP 800-145), vol. 145, no. 20 Nov 2012, p. 6028, 2011.
 20. Артикова Муаззам, Дадамухамедов Алимжон, Патуллоев Некрўз (Тошкент, Ўзбекистон) ТУРИЗМ РИВОЖЛАНИШИДА ЗАМОНАВИЙ АХБОРОТ КОММУНИКАЦИЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИНИНГ ЎРНИ....АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ НАУЧНЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ МИРЕ ВЫПУСК 2(58) Часть 1 Февраль 2020 г.стр 15-24
 21. Artikova Muazzam, Dadamuhamedov Alimjon, Patulloev Nekro‘z (Toshkent, O‘zbekiston) TURIZM RIVOJLANISHIDA ZAMONAVIY AXBOROT KOMMUNIKASIYA TEXNOLOGIYALARNING O‘RNI....AKTUAL’NIE NAUCHNIE ISSLEDOVANIYA V SOVREMENNOM MIRE VIPUSK 2(58) Chast’ 1 Fevral’ 2020 g.str 15-24 (in Uzbek)
 22. DADAMUXAMEDOV ALIMJON IRGASHEVICH, “METHODS OF USING CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS”, IJERT - International Journal of Innovations in Engineering Research and Technology, Volume 7, Issue 5, ISSN : 2394-3696, Page No. 89-98

