

Explaining the Philosophical Foundations and Artistic Attractions of All-Intelligent Educational Spaces in the Learning System

Abstract

The current activities of smart schools, especially in the field of learning, are based on the latest electronic achievements and in connection with the global network, due to the availability of highly advanced educational tools. Such schools are intended to replace the traditional schooling system. A responsible replacement against a formidable competitor who, by rejecting authoritarianism and teacher-centered education, moves towards the direction that in a smart school, the teacher's role shifts from the merely knowledge-based figure to a “marginal assistance”. The purpose of this study is to explain the philosophical foundations and artistic appeal of all-intelligent education in the learning system. The method of the present research is descriptive-analytical. The main issue of this research is to provide a model of all-intelligent user-centered educational spaces in the structure of the new generation of virtual education. The study of intellectual foundations (anthropology, cosmology and epistemology) are one of the fundamental issues of philosophy and one of the preferred facts of thinkers. Nevertheless, philosophical foundations have mainly acted as research paradigms and enhance the field of science production. Smart education has its own philosophical foundations and is an educational revolution and a new strategy that solves the challenges of traditional education. In intelligent education, principally, the teacher plays an active role as a source of notions and learners play a passive role in the learning process.

Research aims:

1. Recognition of fully intelligent educational spaces in the learning system.
2. Acknowledgment of philosophical foundations and artistic attractions in all-intelligent educational spaces.

Research questions:

1. What are the philosophical foundations and artistic attractions in the all-intelligent educational spaces in the learning system?
2. What is the effect of philosophical foundations and artistic attractions in all-intelligent educational spaces on learning systems?

Keywords: Philosophical foundations, Artistic charms, Smart education, education and training.

Introduction

Undoubtedly, the advantage of man over other creatures is his systematic thinking and philosophical knowledge. Perception is internal and personal, and no one can inadvertently find knowledge elsewhere. Nevertheless, human beings are similar in using the tools of knowledge. Helping others through the transmission of concepts is called "teaching." Philosophical foundations of education are epistemological news propositions that are generally borrowed from other sciences and the goals, principles, areas, stages, factors, obstacles and methods of Islamic education can be logically derived from the mentioned features. "The meaning of the 'philosophical or epistemological foundations of Islamic education' is the propositions of epistemological knowledge that are used to logically analyze and deduce these cases." Philosophical foundations can be discussed in three areas: ontological, epistemological and anthropological. Ontologically, three questions arise. First: What is the nature of the all-smart education approach? Second: Where does the origin and destination of these trainings go? Third: Who is the axis and stimulus of the universe and how does it proceed? The designers of this school of thought have taken the example of global technology-oriented educational programs and have even turned to quantum physics and the philosophy of science regarding their intellectual foundations. What some scholars, such as Tai and Capra, believe is a systematic view of knowledge as a whole. They reject Descartes' separatist thinking between mind and object and insist on the connection and adaptation of mental training and systematic computer intelligence" (Capra, 2001; quoted by Dadfarma, 2006).

The philosophical purpose of all-intelligent education, although not explicitly mentioned in the literature of scholars, is clear from the fact that the process of education must be designed from beginner to advance on the basis of systematic continuity and scrutiny. All intelligent can be said to create modern smart schools in accordance with the global education program. This is the ultimate goal of the modern human education system. "There is a deep connection between the

epistemological field of philosophy and the macro-structure that governs the philosophy of education, and it has been compiled on the basis of fundamentalism and deduction. In practice, however, sometimes the cohesive attitude is concentrated. "Today, the title of digital libraries expresses fully intelligent educational spaces. Virtual learning environments are in fact a system of learning in which all materials are taught to learners in an Internet-based electronic environment and do not require the comprehensiveness of the current classical learning environment. This educational space is precisely similar to an Internet think tank in which the instructor allows learners to learn digitally at home remotely online (live line) or in virtual offline form (without using the Web and producing an educational CD). Also, in this system, the teacher of classical schools is placed in the form of one of the teachers of the comprehensive educational system, which has now been replaced by computer programs and teaching robots" (Fardanesh, 2010).

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With the creation of new developments in the field of educational technology and the emergence of scientific modernity and school intelligence in the country, we are witnessing the use of more educational media and information and communication technology (ICT) in the field of education.

In general, smart educational space policies are based on e-learning and a single network, and use media tools such as radio and television and even video. In the field of e-learning, both the one-way interaction method and the combined technology or face-to-face interaction are used to the maximum. Telephone conferencing can also be used in this way. Users in an all-intelligent school have both a teaching and a learning role. In this learning environment, the user is the key to the learning movement, and lesson planning does not limit the intellectual mobility and creativity of the novice, and learners are allowed to go beyond their curricula. In all societies, the institution of education is expected to be the source of various social changes and developments while recreating and updating the components of virtual education in the new generation since the main foundation of one's personality is formed in the formal education system. Moreover, if the necessary effort and seriousness is done in this way, it will be easier to expect creativity and initiative in the elites of the society.

Miri and Ghaidamini (1397) in an article entitled "The effects of intelligence in improving teaching-learning" showed the existence of the necessary infrastructure, efficiency of teachers and students to produce educational content in accordance with educational needs, coherent process planning are essential for smart schools. Ebrahimi, Khakbaz and Hosseinzadeh Karimi (2017) in their article entitled "Evaluation of factors affecting high-yield thinking in smart schools from the perspective of environmental psychology (Case study: 3 smart schools in Isfahan province)" showed the correlation between smartening educational spaces students' attitudes toward the curriculum, motivation, metacognition, self-regulation, practical information literacy, simultaneous interaction, asynchronous interaction, developmental activities, innovative activities, and leadership activities have been significant. Pirzadeh (2016) in a study called "Mental security in smart educational spaces" believes one of the accessories of smart educational spaces is the issue of mental security and spiritual health so that learners do not suffer from learning disabilities and mental conflict. Given the rapid growth of educational technologies in the present age, the future information society also needs places where information technology can be used creatively to grow and develop the educational process of various sciences. In our country, efforts have been made to equip centers and schools with modern educational facilities, to take steps to use new educational technologies, which are known as smart schools in the country. Mahmoudi et al. (2008) in an article entitled "Study of the challenges of developing smart schools in the country" believe that e-learning is a new strategy that solves the challenges in traditional education. In

intelligent education, mainly the teacher plays an active role as a source of concepts and learners play a passive role in this process. In fact, smart schools can be considered as an educational space that will enable the realization of a knowledge-based society. The use of information and communication technology in the learning process as a medium should change the foundation of learning, and if educational centers and environments want to approach the gate of innovation, the idea of smart schools should be implemented in education.

The main issue of this research is to provide a model of all-intelligent user-centered educational spaces in the structure of the new generation of virtual education. The movement of the country's education program is the use of virtual capacities and capabilities in the field of improving curricula and educational spaces, which makes sense in the process of digital learning and school smart design. New technologies of future education with intelligent communication tools are gradually emerging in the present and future context, and computer-centered research by eliminating the constraints of time and place, reducing the generation gap in the development of media literacy is at its peak. The utilization of ICT in new generation educational and research centers is one of the serious policies of the education system in progress, which will show its prominence in intelligent user-centered environments with the development of automation and IT equipment.

The following can be briefly mentioned about the importance and necessity of the present research:

1. A explanation of the intelligent principles of educational centers to achieve the goals of the education system;
2. A conceptual interpretation of the model capability of the model of all-intelligent educational spaces in the structure of virtual education;
3. A review on the theoretical mechanisms and to express the competence of practical tools in successful intelligent educational environments.

The main purpose of this study is to explain the philosophical foundations of all-intelligent education in the education system. To achieve this goal, a descriptive-analytical method with a qualitative content analysis approach was used. Descriptive research method is one of the most basic forms of research. The purpose of descriptive research is to examine current issues and problems through the data collection process, which enables the researcher to describe the situation

from what is possible without using this method. This type of research describes the phenomena that exist in our world. These descriptions can be about the basic information, behaviors and fundamental changes of the phenomena, but the description of the phenomena is always done from the researcher's point of view in the research and does not say anything about how the phenomenon works. Before starting the research, it is necessary to study the theories or results of previous research that is done about the phenomenon under study. From this perspective, qualitative research is descriptive based on the theory or results of previous research. However, descriptive research may also use archived antiquities, films, videotapes, the Internet, and e-mail to collect data. The method of setting the research method is presented with axial coding. The purpose of axial coding is to create a relationship between the generated categories (in the open coding stage). This operation is based on a shift paradigm and helps the theorist to facilitate the theorizing process. In this research, information is collected by library method and using electronic sources, similar data of libraries and ancillary researches. Given the role of the library method in scientific research, researchers need to be aware of this method. The first step is to become familiar with how to use the library, meaning that researchers should be aware of librarianship methods, how to use the catalog and record resource specifications, how to search and order books. Library and electronic methods were used to collect information related to the literature on the subject and background of the research and to explain the basics of the research subject. The data collection tool of this research is selective research vouchers that are made by the researcher. After collecting various sources related to the research topic, thematic coding is done using a deductive categorization system to classify information. The purpose of this article, in parallel with other proposed projects, is to provide a cultural context for the formation of an education system for the information society and based on ICT. The first step in doing this is to recognize the phenomenon of culture and the dimensions of the effective components in society and individuals. The second step is to explain the desired phenomenon of culture and its components and how to reach the desired culture from the current culture, through the architecture of cultural transition. Then, in the next step, a suitable move is made for the realization and practical formation of the desired culture.

Conclusion

In this research, the philosophical foundations and artistic attractions of the research subject were analyzed (education of all intelligent schools), the basic principles of thinking and effective philosophical foundations for this issue were discussed and the place of these principles in the

education system was interpreted. Today, the increasing growth of information technology and its significant impact on increasing the productivity of public and private organizations worldwide, has led the global movement towards the use of different types of information systems, especially management information system (MIS). Our country should also be on the path of this movement. This movement has faced many changes, successes, failures, challenges and resistances in the country. Many public and private organizations have used MIS as a good management tool and effective in decision making and more organizations have not benefited from this process.

Examining the issues and problems related to the process of design, deployment, operation and development of management information systems in the country can be important in such an environment in the decision-making of all public and private institutions as the deliberate and conscious use of modern information technologies (especially MIS) in the country can pave the way for the development and progress of the country and increase their efficiency and effectiveness.

The six key principles in all-smart schools are:

1. Creative and technical knowledge;
2. New learning talent;
3. Pay attention to quick comprehension;
4. Learning to master and transfer it;
5. Assessment of what has been learned in a centralized manner;
6. School as an educational organization.

The comprehensive smart school system as the beating heart of any educational complex is one of the most important executive tools in any school, which acts as a simulated model of the human body system and is responsible for organizing all parts of the school. The efficiency of the systems and the correct use of all the people in the school, including the educational and administrative colleagues in different maps, are important points of making the new schools smarter.

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