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THE IMPACT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY ON EDUCATION

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The article analyzes the changes in the education system, in the development of digital economy and requirements for digital literacy in education.

Keywords: digitization, digital literacy, internet environment, individualization of education, educational process.

The question of "digitization" is the most important and it is embodied in many spheres today, and in the conditions of the development of today's Digital Economy, science shows that its contribution to it is enormous. Science dictates the need for its development, its digitization, its transformation into money in the virtual world and the digitization of education as well. According to the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of October 8, 2019 № PF-5847 "On the concept of development of the higher education system until 2030", the education system has also envisaged the wide spread and scale of use of Information Technology, which has the necessary conditions in the 21st century. [1]

Digitization of the economy does not only mean the transition from the "analog" era to the digital world, but also the translation of data and processes into the digital world. Therefore, the digitization of the education system is not only limited to the creation of a digital copy of the usual textbooks, but also means the digitization of the document circulation and the possibility of accessing the entire continuous education system on the high-speed internet. And this is only a check with the creation of an electronic copy of the textbooks, a new look at the educational system, the need for a radical turn, the approach to education itself.

It indicates the need for answers to questions such as:

what and how to teach?

If a person receives and digitizes audiocassettes, this does not mean that they will be a part of the digital economy. Because digital literacy is the most important part of modern education.

Literacy is a concept familiar to everyone. According to the most general definition, this is the level of having basic cognitive abilities:

- reading,
- writing.

However, with the development of technology and the complexity of the information space we have, these terms are becoming synonymous. International organizations that are trying to classify the skills necessary for a modern person, touch on the importance of digital, information and scientific literacy. Often types of literacy complement and enrich each other.

digital literacy means

- the creation and use of content through digital technologies,
- including computer programming skills,
- the search and exchange of information, communication with other people.

There are different criteria for the development of digital literacy. For example, according to USA professor Henry Jenkins, digital literacy means:

- understanding how human and digital technologies interact with a computer,
- understanding device characteristics,
- and understanding digital information dissemination and social media characteristics. [2]

In his opinion, it is important to understand:

- the cultural context of the Internet environment,
- the ability to communicate in online communities,
- the ability to create and distribute content,
- the use of digital technologies for self-development.

In this sense, we can see that digital literacy is also a source of self-development. People who do not have such a culture and literacy will not be protected from the flow of digital information and will not know how to convert it into money.

Economics

In order to a live long and happy life in the digital economy, a person must have a culture of information consumption, for example, people must have the ability to make the right choice between a simple storyline and the novel named as "The past days" of Abdulla Qadiri (a great Uzbek writer), to do this they must be able to understand the needs and nature of these works.

Obviously, digital literacy is a complex set of skills, for its development it is not enough to update the program on "Informatics" or to re-equip the educational system technically. And without the development of these sectors, unfortunately, the basis of the digital economy will also be weak. The younger generation is more interested in digital technologies and pay attention to the reality of the society, and this in due time leads to the collapse of their perception of the real labor market, so education system needs to take into account their digital literacy and the analysis of everyday life.

Therefore, the individualization of education can lay the foundation for the development of the digital economy as well. If the development of digital technologies is, first of all, excluded from the production of workers of "regular" labor, then the system of mass education, which trains specialists in one program, will be insignificant.

In addition, experts believe that the digital economy requires the development of skills for

-self-organization,

-self-planning,

-self-promotion,

and this is done through the individualization of education, which, in its turn, should be considered.

Digital technologies that enter the educational system allow to individualize the learning process both at the stage of mastering new materials and at the stage of controlling individual results. There are such opportunities due to the emergence of such projects as "mobile e-school".

This is a social network for

-teachers,

-students,

-and parents,

and it is an indication that the educational content, assessment and feedback systems with which the educational process should be digitized and coming to an online view of the educational methodological support system. In order not to stay on the edge of the digital economy, it is necessary to learn

-what,

-when,

-and how, each person must decide for himself.

Digital technologies provide tools for the development of mixed education, a strict classroom lesson, which is the same for every curriculum and every student has the same time to master it, overcome the limitations of the system. It is true, that in a public school, these opportunities are rarely realized. The reader, for the students themselves, too, seems to be more interested in a virtual scientist than in real lessons. [3].

The digital economy is radically changing the labor: where the computer is being replaced. For people who are dismissed, the road to self-employment, especially digital technology, creates new opportunities for the organization and development of business.

In addition, in the near future, regular changes in the profession will become the norm, and being in one professional field will require readiness for training. The concept of Continuing Education shows that human life is not divided into the period of study (before receiving a diploma) and work, and education becomes a continuous process throughout life. In order for continuous education to become a vital norm, the structure of online education and the attitude of society towards education must change. If the first task is the digitization of online platforms, software, content, then the second will be directly related to the development of internal motivation of a person. And it is important to start from the primary classes and have an interactive learning screen.

The digital economy requires not only the "digitization" of individual processes from the educational system, but also an approach that sets new goals, changing the structure and content of the educational process.

Due to the processes of globalization, that is, the incomparable acceleration of the pace of life, the exchange of high-level information, the development of the world civilization, the enormous reforms and creative work carried out in our country, the members of our society are obliged to work tirelessly on themselves, to be modern, creative, initiative and entrepreneur, to get acquainted with the information. Therefore, in the era of the digital economy, education and knowledge are of particular importance, which necessitates the seriousness of its participants, the solidarity with the times, the awareness of innovations, the wider use of digital information, and optimization process. Knowledge, qualifications of student youth, skills must definitely meet the requirements of the digital economy.

For this, they must be able to work at an excellent level on electronic devices and have the skills to work quickly. Individual education also gives its effect. As a result of this, they will be able to independently study the sciences that are of interest to them without problems. While in order to make the right choice within most data, they require digital culture and digital literacy. And in this case, teachers, parents are required to carry out the correct explanatory work with youth.

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