INTRODUCTION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES INTO THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Article history:		Abstract:
Received: **Accepted:** **Published:**	December 18th 2023 January 14th 2024 February 20th 2024	The article is devoted to the introduction of digital technologies into the education system at the present stage of social development. In particular, it is noted that digital technologies are aimed at improving the quality of education and training specialists who are guaranteed to be in demand in the labor market and who can easily and freely master mobile and Internet technologies. In the age of informatization and digitalization, the teacher himself must change and teach students to use digital technologies to obtain necessary and useful information, as well as to use these technologies. The modern education system is capable of providing society with a confident transition to the digital era, the benchmark for which is productivity growth, new types of work, and human needs. The ongoing informatization of education creates the basis for the transition to a new level.

INTRODUCTION

As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has repeatedly noted in his speeches, one of the main tasks of the consistent socio-economic development of Uzbekistan is the widespread introduction of ICT and digital technologies. This is precisely the area that represents an effective tool capable of ensuring high-quality reform of sectors of the economy and spheres of public life.

Digital transformation is one of the main trends in the development of modern states, changing the face of almost all areas of the economy and social sphere. The COVID-19 pandemic hit many sectors of the economy, but contributed to the accelerated development of the IT industry. It also showed the importance of introducing information, communication and digital technologies into the work of government agencies, private enterprises, and public organizations.

The state is introducing digitalization into all its verticals. In particular, the data analysis system is effectively used in the executive branch. For example, a search for criminals is carried out using online cameras on the streets or sending appeals to the necessary authorities via the Internet. One of the main merits of the introduction of ICT is the reduction in the amount of paperwork and bureaucracy when processing documents. Certificates and passports can be obtained online, and all data can be stored and updated there.

The year 2020 in our country became fundamental in the adoption of documents that laid the legal foundation for further digital reforms. On April 28, the Presidential Decree "On measures for the widespread introduction of the digital economy and e-government" was adopted. This document outlines a range of topical issues related to the widespread introduction of digital technologies into the work of domestic enterprises and government services, the training of IT specialists, comprehensive support for IT entrepreneurship and more.

A logical continuation of this work was the Presidential Decree "On approval of the Strategy "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" and measures for its effective implementation" dated October 5, 2020. According to the document, all state duties and fines are carried out using online electronic payment systems. In addition, over 400 information systems, electronic services and other software products are being implemented in various areas of socio-economic development of the regions (1).

The "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy provides for the approval of two programs (on the digital transformation of regions and industries), as well as "road maps" for their implementation. Undoubtedly, this will ensure the most complete coverage and effective implementation of the document, which includes such priority areas as the development of digital infrastructure, e-government, the national digital technology market, education and advanced training in the field.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Digitalization in the field of education has attracted the attention of world scientific thought since the late 90s of the 20th century [25, 30, 34, 35, 38]. Research by foreign authors presents attempts to highlight the main characteristics of digitalization and the emerging digital culture. The advantages of using digital technologies in the education system are noted, allowing them to meet the demands of the modern economy. At the same time, problems associated with changes in the nature of social communications are also highlighted: loneliness, selfishness, consumer attitude towards the world around us.

It should be noted the significant contribution to the study of the problems of digitalization and the influence of digital culture on the processes occurring in the education system of domestic scientists T.S. Akhromeeva [2], D.I. Dubrovsky [3], V.A. Kutyreva [4], E.V. Maslanova [5], D.A. Macheret [6], Yu.Yu. Petrunina, A.I. Rakitova, G.L. Tulchinsky, A.G. Chernyshov. Their work reveals various, often negative, manifestations of digitalization in the education system. At the same time, there is a lack of research devoted to the systemic nature of the problems and prospects for the development of digitalization in the field of domestic education.

To study the role and significance of digital technologies in education, methods of scientific abstraction, logical thinking, comparative analysis, monographic research, dynamic research, grouping, comparing and analyzing data.

Determining the positive potential of digitalization, we note that digital technologies offer many options when designing educational processes. At the same time, the educational space formed by digitalization has features of universality. The variety of informal proposals and the possibility of using them in education is currently colossal. The combination of virtual and real learning components allows teachers to transfer knowledge both directly and indirectly. The great thing about this approach is that you can take advantage of the advantages of these methods and avoid their disadvantages. With digital mediation (videos, slides, simulations, etc.), students have a greater degree of freedom, which, for example, allows them to exchange roles with other students and with the teacher during presentation events. Digitalization creates individual educational environments, which may include Internet platforms that allow the student to individually manage educational content and personally create a kind of virtual desk. Digitalization in education makes it possible to enrich real learning situations with digital data. For example, students can develop the skills to determine the place of origin or content of a thing or document simply by photographing its QR code.

RESULTS.

The republic is implementing comprehensive measures for the active development of the digital economy, as well as the widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies in all sectors and areas, primarily in public administration, education, healthcare and agriculture.

In particular, the implementation of over 220 priority projects has begun, providing for the improvement of the e-government system, the further development of the domestic market for software products and information technologies, the organization of IT parks in all regions of the republic, and the provision of qualified personnel in this area.

In addition, a comprehensive program "Digital Tashkent" is being implemented, which provides for the launch of a geoportal integrated with more than 40 information systems, the creation of an information system for managing public transport and municipal infrastructure, digitalization of the social sphere with the subsequent dissemination of this experience to other regions.

In order to accelerate the development of the digital industry in the republic, increase the competitiveness of the national economy, as well as ensure the implementation of the tasks defined in the State program for the implementation of the Strategy for Action in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 - 2021 in the "Year of Development of Science, Education and Digital Economy" ": The Strategy "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" was approved. Programs for digital transformation of regions in 2020 - 2024 have been approved; programs for digital transformation of industries in 2020 - 2025.

The Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, adopted on January 28, 2022, covers seven priority areas of reform relating to public administration, the rule of law, economic development, social policy, spiritual education, security, as well as a pragmatic and active foreign policy.

The Development Strategy defines the further digitalization of a number of important areas, such as government and social services, law enforcement agencies, traffic control and healthcare systems, banking and agricultural sectors, and more.

In addition, it is planned to improve the e-government of Uzbekistan and increase the share of electronic government services to one hundred percent, the introduction of a Mobile ID system for identifying a person when providing them, and the "Digital Passport of Citizens" and "Digital Authority" projects.

DISCUSSION

Based on the above, we can conclude that the country is doing a lot of work to introduce digital technologies not only in the field of education, but also in other areas of activity. In the developed programs for the introduction of digital technologies in education, digital technologies are gradually introduced.

CONCLUSIONS

No one questions the need for digital transformation of education. However, its implementation requires the investment of significant resources in material infrastructure and retraining of personnel, as well as a rethinking of the goals and content of education at all levels. It is necessary to set priorities for solving digitalization problems, taking into account the reality of meeting the necessary conditions for this. And, of course, to involve science to study the physiological, psychological and pedagogical validity of new methods of organizing and conducting the educational process. This allows, already under existing conditions, to take a number of significant and concrete steps towards solving digitalization problems:

- real and effective professional development of school and university teachers in the use of digital technologies in the educational process;
- development of career guidance elective and elective courses for school students on the use of digital technologies in various fields of activity (economics, medicine, agriculture, science, art, etc.), including in the format of online courses;
- study of available and, only if necessary, - development of educational content in modern instrumental environments; didactically justified inclusion of it in plans for studying disciplines;
- active use of mobile technologies and applications in working with students;
- development and testing of collective and game forms of educational work, including distance learning (joint design, development of documents, discussion, assessment, web-quests, etc.);
- for universities - development of an internal regulatory framework that defines the conditions and possibilities for using online courses in the educational process and reading out the results of their completion by students of elective disciplines and elective courses;
- reorientation of universities in teaching basic disciplines from the ideology of massive open online courses (MOOCs) to the concept of open educational courses (OER), built on the basis of open licenses.

Modern education should teach students to apply knowledge in real life. To do this, you need to develop functional literacy, learn to analyze text, work with various types and directions of information, and use your knowledge to solve applied problems.

Here, digitalization has advantages: high visibility and interactive tools. It is possible, on the one hand, to realistically recreate situations from life in which the student applies his knowledge, on the other hand, it is easier to model complex meta-subject concepts.

Today, the role of a teacher is being transformed: new ones are being added to the competencies that have been inherent in this profession for centuries. The availability and amount of information is constantly growing, and it is very important to be able to work with it. In addition, the development of "soft" skills is becoming relevant. An important factor influencing the speed of digitalization of all spheres of people's lives is the availability of the Internet and information and communication technologies for people. As the President of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev noted in his message: "Modern information technologies must be introduced at all stages of the education system." And an important point in this should be the fastest completion of connecting all cities and regional centers, all villages and mahallas to high-speed Internet networks.

Thus, the essence of digitalization of education is to effectively and flexibly use the latest technologies to transition to a personalized and result-oriented educational process

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