



"POST-PANDEMIC EDUCATION" IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

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Received: 10 th May 2022 Accepted: 10 th June 2022 Published: 20 th July 2022	Recently, the world is busy with the problem of the growing pandemic, which has captured all minds and entailed a forced transition to a completely new mass online training in the history of education. This article is the author's research paper on education in a pandemic, explores the problems of student capture in digital learning and presents approaches to defining student knowledge. The analysis of the main indicators characterizing modern education in the digital economy is carried out. On the basis of the conclusions made, the ways of solving the problem are proposed.

Keywords: Pandemic, digitalization of education, innovation, highly skilled labor, economic growth

The coronavirus pandemic has also contributed to accelerating the process of digitalization of education - online learning services have begun to increase exponentially. Now all universities in the country are fundamentally changing the requirements for teachers, there is a transition from traditional education to digital. In a short time, a new platform has appeared not only for online courses, but also for subsequent online admission to universities, online advanced training and the development of professional retraining programs. Actively developing system of adaptive, personalized education, elements of virtual reality are being developed.

Investing in education has become as important as investing in manufacturing or show business. In this situation, public policy has determined the importance of investing in human capital, such as health care and education. An increase in the intellectual component increases the amount of human capital, and their highly skilled labor has a direct impact on economic growth rates. In Uzbekistan, the share of domestic spending on innovation in the GDP product is only 0.15%, while the share of high-tech industries with an increased demand for knowledge is about 1%5. According to the Ministry of Innovative Development, the cost of technological innovation is covered mainly by own funds (about 60%), 20% by foreign investment, 14% by bank loans and 6% by other sources. Of course, research and development work in the industry will lead to the introduction of innovations in the industry and the growth of gross output. The following figure shows the dynamics of research and development work carried out in the industry for 2000-2019 and forecast values for 2020-2023.

The cost of research and development work in industry in the forecast period annually averages more than 1.29 trillion soums. In 2023, the volume of costs for research and development work in relation to 2010 will increase by 15.6 times and amount to 1901533. Unfortunately, participation in the R&D financing process of the private sector, banks, insurance companies and other investors is extremely limited. The picture is the same with alternative sources of investment support, such as equity and debt financing, grants from international financial institutions, venture capital financing and other progressive forms of financial support. According to the latest data in Uzbekistan, among university graduates, a larger share is made up of specialties in the direction of "education" (52.9%), which in the future may lead to an increase in human capital, but a low proportion of graduates in the direction of "industry" (14.5%) leads to a slowdown in the introduction of innovations in the industry. A preventive measure is the support of the best universities, innovative teachers and talented youth. The strategy of innovative development of human resources at universities depends on the labor resources themselves and the state of innovative activity of the teaching staff. Defining their positions, educational institutions should modernize the structure of the elements:

1. personnel training methods;
2. system of training and retraining;
3. material and technical supply;
4. balancing supply and demand for personnel, etc.

The costs of education become costs to the future development of society. The ideology of the state changes in relation to the reproduction of man. Cardinal new legal, financial and stimulating conditions are being created to increase the quality of education.

The modern economy needs modern, qualified and creatively thinking personnel - this is an axiom. Life again and again confirms the importance and primacy of science, knowledge and professionalism over other factors of social development.

In Uzbekistan, the development of the digital economy requires the activation of investments of innovative and investment technologies in the national IT sector, the development of a strategy for stimulating innovative technologies, and the exchange of experience for their development at the international level. It is necessary to increase both moral and material motivation for personnel in order to attract young talented specialists. It is necessary to create such a digitalization system so that the state, the real sector of the economy, individuals and the IT community participate in digital economic activity. We should not forget about ensuring information security for participants, which ensures public confidence in the digital economy of information and innovative technologies.

Therefore, the current educational system should be built in such a way as to prepare people for the implementation of engineering and auxiliary functions, heads of primary production, research and development, direct work in the relevant workplaces.

As follows from the above, innovation is a direct way of integrating education, science and production, adequate to the knowledge economy. We have set ourselves the goal of joining a number of developed countries and we will be able to achieve it only by carrying out accelerated reforms, relying on science, education and innovation.

Most often, all three types of illegal acts are qualified under Art. 290-291, 285, 159, 169, 200.4 and 200.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. I would like to draw special attention to Articles 200.4 and 200.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. They were introduced into the Criminal Code in 2018 and specialize exclusively in offenses related to the violation of contractual relations. These articles apply to any person authorized to represent the interests of the customer in the field of public procurement.

Thus, creating a new group of crimes with specific features and a separate level of responsibility. In our opinion, the introduction of these articles into the legislation is sufficiently justified. We assume that in 2020 there will be a more frequent qualification of criminal acts under articles 200.4 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and 200.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, since there are certain prerequisites for this, which will be discussed below.

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