

**DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL EDUCATION AS AN INFORMATION AND
COMMUNICATION TOOL IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM**

Dilbarjon Kurbanov

*Candidate of Economics, Associate Professor Fergana State University
Department of World and Regional Economy*

Annotation. *This article describes the role of information and communication technologies, their capabilities in digital education, such advantages as accessibility, personalization, flexibility. The Internet plays a paramount role in the educational environment, learning without physical contact, immersive practice and access through the site to the Internet and digital opportunities are discussed in the article.*

Key words: *information and communication technologies, digital education, personalization, flexibility, authenticity, accessibility, learning without physical contact, immersive practice of accessing the Internet through a website, clickers.*

**РАЗВИТИЕ ЦИФРОВОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ КАК ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-
КОММУНИКАТИВНОГО ИНСТРУМЕНТА В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

Дилбаржон Курбанов

*кандидат экономических наук, доцент Ферганский государственный
университет Кафедра мировой и региональной экономики*

Аннотация: *В данной статье описывается роль информационно-коммуникативных технологий, их возможности в цифровом образовании, такие преимущества как доступность, персонализация, гибкость. Интернет играет первостепенную роль в образовательной среде, обучение без физического контакта, иммерсивная практика и доступ через сайт в Интернет и цифровые возможности рассмотрены в статье.*

Ключевые слова: *информационно - коммуникативные технологии, цифровое образование, персонализация, гибкость, аутентичность, доступность, обучение без физического контакта, иммерсивная практика доступ через сайт в Интернет, клинкеры.*

The information and communication technologies (ICTs) that have now emerged play an important role in globalization, where national boundaries are blurred through instant communications, communication and even the exchange of information.

The boundaries of the world seem to be shrinking in this global era. People living in other countries can participate in or watch activities that take place in another corner of the globe. Through various advanced technologies, people can access a vast amount of information, scientific knowledge, expertise and other useful results of

research and inventions. In addition, the Internet plays a paramount role in the educational environment: it is used as a means of improving the level of education, which is becoming increasingly popular.

Thanks to the fact that the Internet has become accessible and high-speed, its resources are used in lectures, laboratories and in the preparation of assignments as a powerful addition to traditional forms of student learning. Students must be familiar with the text formats found on the Internet in order to use it objectively and effectively. Typical texts found on the Internet involve certain reading processes such as determining the confidentiality of sources, drawing inferences from multiple texts, and navigating through pages to a greater extent than normal printed texts do. Empowering young people to become full participants in today's digital public space, equipping them with the codes and tools of their technology-rich society, and providing them with online learning opportunities all make digital education possible.

Digital education is largely an innovation of the last few decades, although it has already existed in various forms a little earlier. The environment of the education system is soon expected to mitigate the effects of unforeseen natural and man-made pandemics such as Covid-19 in 2020 due to significant changes associated with the digitalization of some part of the system. With the advent of Internet technologies around the world, the digital revolution has facilitated open access to information. There are many ICT resources in the classroom today, and almost all teachers have made great strides in introducing digital technologies to increase students' access to information and conclusion, it can be said that students need to develop the digital skills that employers need and the abilities that will allow them to develop in their careers and adapt to new technologies. In fact, if teachers or students do not engage in digital education, they risk falling behind in this increasingly digitally interconnected collaborative activities. Interactive classrooms, modern e-learning courses, educational games, e-assessments, educational resource portals, digital school registries and learning process management systems have become part of everyday life today.

The significant growth in advanced communications technology has prompted universities, businesses, and through various advanced technologies, people can access a vast amount of information, scientific knowledge, expertise and other useful results of research and inventions. In addition, the Internet plays a paramount role in the educational environment: it is used as a means of improving the level of educational institutions to experiment with alternatives to traditional classroom teaching methods.

Three interconnected elements in education have been made possible by digital technologies: learning without physical contact, immersive practice, and access via the Internet site. Clickers were an early device to improve interaction in the classroom, but now the ubiquity of smartphones allows students to use these devices as an alternative means of communicating with teachers and between students. The provision of

electronic or digital educational tools, known as e-learning, includes materials for learning, training, knowledge transfer, etc.

Successful implementation of e-learning is achieved through the use of technology, modern pedagogy, the degree of participation of instructors and facilitators, the quality of programs and other demographic factors. It is undeniable that as we experience a rapid to the fact that the Internet has become accessible and high-speed, its resources are used in lectures, laboratories and in the preparation of assignments as a powerful addition to traditional forms of student learning. Students must be familiar with the text formats found on the Internet in order to use it objectively and effectively. Typical texts found on the Internet involve certain reading processes such as determining the confidentiality of sources, drawing inferences from multiple texts, and navigating through pages to a greater extent than normal printed texts do.

Empowering young people to become full participants in today's digital public space, equipping them with the codes and tools of their technology-rich society, technological transition and enter the new millennium, new technologies provide the tools to revolutionize education. There are several benefits of digital education.

- **Accessibility:** Digital education opens up the possibility of accessing education at the time and place that students choose and control the pace of learning, also providing access for students with disabilities, for example, through the use of text messages, screen readers, etc. Online and blended learning can also expand access to education for students who live far from campus, work or have childcare responsibilities.

- **Personalization:** The provision of educational materials in digital formats allows you to personalize the materials and/or settings of the technology used to access them. This makes it easier for students to access and use the materials in a way that best contributes to their learning.

Flexibility: Digital technologies often provide tools that are not available in other formats, including the ability to provide educational content in different formats, modes or languages, to interact synchronously and asynchronously with people around the world.

- **Authenticity:** The modern citizen must be able to interact with the digital world, which is why digital capabilities are now a key attribute of the graduate.

In conclusion, it can be said that students need to develop the digital skills that employers need and the abilities that will allow them to develop in their careers and adapt to new technologies. In fact, if teachers or students do not engage in digital education, they risk falling behind in this increasingly digitally interconnected global society.

Digital education provides mobility and speed of data updates. There are a large number of applications and services that make it easier for teachers to track the dynamics of solving problems, evaluate their performance and instantly enter the

received data into public databases. Certain algorithms can analyze student performance and even make some academic predictions.

Therefore, we can conclude that digital education is a new level in education, which significantly changes the aspect in the development of professional and personal qualities of students, their competence and ability to learn.

REFERENCES:

1. Thomas R. Benefits and costs of computer conferencing in adult education. -*IntelligentTutoringMedia*, Vol.1, No.2, pp.65-72, 1990.
2. Jones A. et al. Providing computing for distance learners: a strategy for homeuse. -*ComputersEduc.*, Vol.18, No1-3, 1992, pp.183-193.
3. Курбанов, Д. (2022). ОСОБЕННОСТИ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ АГРАРНОГО СЕКТОРА. *Eurasian Journal of Academic Research*, 2(5), 264-268.
4. Dilbarjon, K., & Zubayda, M. (2022). Improving the Competitiveness of the Manufactured Product. *Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies*, 9, 8-11.
5. Dilbarjon, K., & Zubayda, M. (2022). Further Development of the Food Industry. *Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies*, 9, 5-7.
6. Курбанов, Д. (2023). РАЗВИТИЕ ТЕКСТИЛЬНОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В ПРОМЫШЛЕННОМ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕ. *World scientific research journal*, 15(1), 58-63.
7. Курбанов, Д. (2022). САНОАТ КОРХОНАЛАРИНИНГ ИҚТИСОДИЙ ФАОЛИЯТИНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ. *Innovations in Technology and Science Education*, 1(5), 45-57.
8. Курбанов, Д. (2022). ПРОЦЕСС ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ–ЭТО РАЗВИТИЕ СВОБОДНЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ЗОН ПОСРЕДСТВОМ ИННОВАЦИЙ. *Journal of new century innovations*, 18(1), 83-89.
9. Курбанов, Д. (2022). РОССИЯ ВА УКРАИНА ЎРТАСИДАГИ ЗИДДИЯТ ШАРОИТИДА ГЛОБАЛ ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ ХАВФСИЗЛИГИНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШНИНГ ЯНГИ ЦЕНАРИЙЛАРИ. *Innovative Development in Educational Activities*, 1(5), 214-221.
10. Rahmonaliyevich, K. D. (2020). Choosing the optimal rule of monetary policy, taking into account changes in the main macroeconomic indicators. *ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL*, 10(12), 1351-1356.
11. Хакимов, Д. Р. (2019). Стратегические задачи по развитию государственно-частного партнерства. *Образование и наука в России и за рубежом*, (16), 158-161.
12. Khakimov, D. R., Kurbanov, D., & Khalildinov, A. A. (2022). Formation of New Economic Mechanisms in the Field of Education. *American Journal of Economics and Business Management*, 5(11), 76-81.

13. Khakimov, D. R. (2021). CREATING AN ADDITIONAL VALUE CHAIN IN THE PROCESS OF DIVERSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIAL LOCALIZATION. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 1(5), 243-248.
14. Rahmonaliyevich, K. D. (2020). Role Of Innovation In The Economy. *The American Journal of Management and Economics Innovations*, 2(09), 43-47.
15. Хакимов, Д. Р. (2021). ХУДУД САНОАТИНИ ДИВЕРСИФИКАЦИЯ ҚИЛИШ ОРҚАЛИ РАҚОБАТБАРДОШЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШ ИМКОНИАТЛАРИ. *Scientific progress*, 2(1), 631-638.
16. Khakimov, D. R., Khalildinov, A. A., & Abdullaeva, S. E. (2022). THE MAIN FACTORS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARKET RELATIONS IN THE FIELD OF HIGHER EDUCATION. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 29, 94-100.
17. Хакимов, Д. Р. (2021). Иқтисодий ва модернизациялаш шароитида пул-кредит сиёсати самарадорлигининг тизимли таҳлили. *Хоразм Маъмур академияси*, 1(85), 109-113.
18. Hakimov, D. (2021, December). FORMATION OF MONEY TRANSMISSION MECHANISMS TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF MONETARY POLICY. In *International Scientific and Current Research Conferences* (pp. 70-74).
19. Хакимов, Д. Р., & Рахмоналиев, Н. Д. (2020). Mintaqaviy investitsiyalar: Maqsadlar, muammolar va ularni hal qilish. In *МИНТАҚА ИҚТИСОДИЁТИНИ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАШНИНГ МОЛИЯВИЙ-ҲУҚУҚИЙ ВА ИННОВАЦИОН ЖИҲАТЛАРИ* (pp. 494-498).
20. Хакимов, Д. Р. (2022). Олий таълим тизимида янги иқтисодий механизмларни шакллантириш.
21. Khakimov, D. R., & Qizi, N. R. R. (2022). Mechanism of stability of the textile industry.
22. Umarov, O., & Khakimov, D. (2020). Concept of guaranteed development of enclave territories. *Экономика и социум*, (6 (73)), 265-268.
23. Хакимов, Д. Р. (2014). ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ЛИЗИНГ БОЗОРИ ХИЗМАТЛАРИНИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШ ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ. *ФДУ илмий хабарлар*, 2(6), 19-25.
24. Хакимов, Д. Р. (2014). ҒАЛЛАЧИЛИКНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА АГРАР МУНОСАБАТЛАРНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ РОЛИ. *ФДУ илмий хабарлар*, 3(4), 14-15.
25. Хакимов, Д. Р. (2022). ТА'ЛИМ СОHASIDA VAUCHER TIZIMLARINING RIVOJLANISHI. *Journal of new century innovations*, 18(1), 75-82.
26. Khakimov, D. R. (2023). WAYS TO IMPROVE THE MANAGEMENT OF AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARKET RELATIONS. *Publishing House "Baltija Publishing"*.
27. Khakimov, D. R., Khamidov, E. T., & Qurbonov, D. (2023). MECHANISM OF ECONOMIES OF THE SCALE OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES. *Publishing House "Baltija Publishing"*.

28. Rakhimov, D. S. (2023). THE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF INDUSTRY DIVERSIFICATION. *Publishing House "Baltija Publishing"*.
29. Рахимов, Д. Ш. THE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF INDUSTRY DIVERSIFICATION СANOAT ДИВЕРСИФИКАЦИЯСИНИНГ УСТУВОР ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИДА АХБОРОТ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРНИ РОЛИ.
30. Рахимов, Д. (2013). Иқтисодий ночор корхоналарни молиявий барқарорлигини оширишда тижорат банкларни ўрни. *Scienceweb academic papers collection*.
31. Рахимов, Д. (2015). Инвестицион хамкорлик корхона тараққиётининг омили сифатида. *Scienceweb academic papers collection*.
32. Рахимов, Д. (2020). Саноат секторини ривожлантиришда диверсификациялашнинг стратегик йуналишлари. *Scienceweb academic papers collection*.
33. Рахимов, Д. (2015). Ўзбекистон лизинг хизматлари бозорининг ривожланиш денденциялари. *Scienceweb academic papers collection*.
34. Рахимов, Д. (2022). Саноатни диверсификациялаш иқтисодиётнинг муҳум омили. *Scienceweb academic papers collection*.
35. Рахимов, Д. (2021). СANOAT ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИШ ТАРМОҒИДА ДИВЕРСИФИКАЦИЯЛАШГАН ИҚТИСОДИЙ ТИЗИМЛАРНИ ЯРАТИШНИНГ ЖАҲОН ТАЖРИБАСИ. *Scienceweb academic papers collection*.
36. Рахимов, Д. Ш. (2021). Худуд саноатини диверсификациялашнинг инновацион стратегик мақсадлари. *Халқаро миқёсидаги илмий-амалий анжумани, 1(1), 24-25*.
37. Рахимов, Д. (2018). Тадбиркорлик фаолияти ижтимоий-психологик хусусиятларининг маҳалла шароитда ўрганиш. *Scienceweb academic papers collection*.
38. Rakhimov, D. (2022). DIRECTIONS OF DIVERSIFICATION OF INNOVATION SYSTEMS IN THE INDUSTRY. *Journal of Integrated Education and Research, 1(1), 88-96*.
39. Raximov, D. S. (2022). DIRECTIONS OF DIVERSIFYING INNOVATION PROCESSES IN THE INDUSTRY NETWORK. *World Economics and Finance Bulletin, 16, 107-110*.
40. Рахимов, Д. (2021). DETERMINED CRITERIA FOR DIVERSIFICATION IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES. *Scienceweb academic papers collection*.
41. Рахимов, Д. (2021). ДИВЕРСИФИКАЦИЯСИНИНГ МУВОЗАНАТЛИ СТРАТЕГИК РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ YO 'NALISHLARI. *Scienceweb academic papers collection*.
42. Rakhimov, D. S. (2022). DIRECTIONS OF DIVERSIFICATION OF INNOVATION PROCESSES IN INDUSTRY. *INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND PRACTICE. SCIENTIFIC-METHODICAL JOURNAL, 3(6), 127-133*.

43. Рахимов, Д. (2018). ПОНЯТИЕ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОНКУРЕНЦИИ И КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТИ. *Scienceweb academic papers collection*.
44. Рахимов, Д. (2018). Эркин иқтисодий зоналар ва кичик саноат зоналари фаолиятини самарадорлигини ошириш. *Scienceweb academic papers collection*.
45. Рахимов, Д. Ш. (2021). Саноат ишлаб чиқариш тармогида диверсификациялашган иқтисодий тизимларни яратишнинг жаҳон тажрибаси. *Хоразм Маъмур академияси*, 10(81), 262-265.
46. Рахимов, Д. Ш. (2020). ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ОТРАСЛЕЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА. In *МИНТАҚА ИҚТИСОДИЁТИНИ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАШНИНГ МОЛИЯВИЙ-ҲУҚУҚИЙ ВА ИННОВАЦИОН ЖИҲАТЛАРИ* (pp. 523-527).
47. Raximov, D. (2021, December). DETERMINED CRITERIA FOR DIVERSIFICATION IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES. In *International Scientific and Current Research Conferences* (pp. 60-64).
48. Рахимов, Д. (2019). Свободно-экономические зоны-расширение экспортного потенциала Узбекистана. *Архивариус*, (12 (45)), 42-44.
49. Рахимов, Д. Ш. (2021). САНОАТ ИҚТИСОДИЁТИДА МАҲАЛЛИЙЛАШТИРИЛАЁТГАН МАҲСУЛОТЛАРНИ ДИВЕРСИКАЦИЯЛАШ ОМИЛИ СИФАТИДА. *Scientific progress*, 1(6), 505-511.
50. Raximov, D. S. (2021). DIVERSIFIKATSIYA HUDUDLAR SANOATNI MUVOZANATLI STRATEGIK RIVOJLANTIRISH YO 'NALISHLARI. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 1(3), 199-207.