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## **KEY DRIVERS OF DIGITIZATION OF EDUCATION**

### **КЛЮЧОВІ ДРАЙВЕРИ ЦИФРОВІЗАЦІЇ ОСВІТИ**

The modern educational environment requires the formation of digital educational content. The active use of IT technologies by education agents (institutes, institutions) in the modernized educational paradigm allows to ensure a certain development of pedagogical skills, to bring Ukrainian education to a new level of development, to integrate with international educational systems, programs, communities, scientists, and, as a result, to provide a synergistic a positive effect for the main consumer of educational services – students of education at all educational and qualification levels.

In the outlined key, determining the drivers of digitalization of education becomes an urgent task for both practitioners and scientists.

Based on the results of the analysis of trends in the development of digitization of education, the author identified its key drivers:

- Stable and systematic state support;
- Financial investments;
- Human capital investment;
- Normative regulation of the digitalization of education, adaptation of the legal framework: updating legislation to take into account new digital realities, including data privacy, cyber security, e-commerce, intellectual property and the use of artificial intelligence;
- Effective interaction of all actors – participants in the educational process (government agencies, private companies, research institutes, educational institutions, non-profit organizations, as well as individual developers and consumers), which becomes not only a driver of digitalization of education, but also enables participants to generate new values that are unattainable for them, and for consumers to receive additional benefits, catalyzes the transformation of traditional production resources into digital services, which leads to an increase in the servitization of education [1];
- Cooperation with research institutes;
- Wide application of innovations;
- Global/regional orientation;
- Formation of innovative digital education infrastructure;
- Networking and application of network strategies;
- A favorable environment, both external – global, and internal – at the level of the country, at the level of the educational sector;

- Institutionalization and institutional embedding: institutional changes help to solve new social, economic and technological challenges, contributing to the creation of a safe and fair digital environment for all participants [2];
- Taking into account/circumventing institutional frameworks: institutional frameworks provide stability and predictability necessary for investments and long-term planning, help protect the rights and interests of all participants in the digital ecosystem, and act as a mechanism for resolving conflicts and misunderstandings. At the same time, they should be flexible enough to adapt to rapid changes in the digital world, promoting innovation and experimentation [1];
- Orientation of all participants in the educational process (government, institutions, scientific community, teachers, applicants) to digital technologies;
- Development of digital capabilities of the education agent – development of digital competencies and capabilities, such as the use of online tools, platforms and resources, is required for effective management and their integration into the educational process;
- Individualization and personalization: the use of digital tools to individualize learning and adapt lessons to the needs of each learner. Data analysis and use of digital platforms to monitor and evaluate the academic progress of students;
- Effective communications: Using a wide range of communications to enable the spread of digitalization of education;
- Reliable provision of data security, protection of intellectual property rights;
- Creativity and innovation: creation of innovative methods and training formats in the field of education;
- Development of interactivity: the use of digital games, virtual tours and interactive tools to attract students and make all types of classes more interesting;
- Formation of digital competences in the context of the European educational paradigm, which contribute to the development of the digital economy [3];
- Availability of a strategy for the development of educational institutions;
- Relying on the concepts of Industry 4.0 and 5.0, which testify to the significant potential of using digital technologies in education and the significant economic effect of their use [4].

It is important to consider that the successful combination of the educational system and digitalization requires not only technical skills, but also a deep understanding of educational processes and their needs. All educational agents must be ready for such integration and adaptation to the rapidly changing environment of education.

This is not the readiness to accept changes and adaptability of the system. On the contrary, these are revolutionary steps that contribute to the development of digitalization of education in Ukraine.

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