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TRANSFORMATION OF EDUCATION IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT:
ARTICLE HISTORY: *Received:06.04.2025* *Revised: 07.04.2025* *Accepted:08.04.2025* **KEYWORDS:** *Globalization, education, digitization, innovation, national cultural heritage, universal values, social responsibility, integration, information technology.*	*This article discusses the role of the education system, the digitization of education, its integration with information technologies, the preservation of national cultural heritage and the development of social responsibility. The importance of innovative approaches and interdisciplinary integration is emphasized, and opportunities for improving the quality of education and harmonizing national and global interests are shown.*

INTRODUCTION. Globalization is one of the most important processes of our time, and its impact is clearly felt in all spheres of society, including the education system. Globalization is a process of universal human integration, characterized by the deepening of economic, cultural, social, and political ties and the strengthening of global interactions. It is based on the development of technologies, the rapid exchange of information, and the processes of integration in the world market.

Among the positive aspects of the globalization process are the possibility of wider access to information and resources, the use of modern technologies, the expansion of cultural contacts, and the free dissemination of knowledge. At the same time, problems such as threats to national identity, the intensification of mutual contradictions through cultural globalization, and the uniform standardization of education are also emerging.

New trends in the education system in the context of globalization. Globalization is bringing about a number of significant changes in the education system. One of the most important trends is the digitization of education and its deep integration with information technologies. Distance learning platforms, online courses, artificial intelligence-based

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curricula, and virtual learning environments have become an integral part of today's education. Globalization is also aimed at internationalizing the educational process. This is reflected in the increasing demand for academic exchanges between many countries, international certificate programs, and multilingual education. Such changes broaden students' understanding of different cultures and perspectives and serve to form their global citizenship skills.

In addition, globalization is pushing national education systems to modernize and adapt them to world standards. As a result, new curricula, innovative methods, and individual approaches to education are being introduced into the educational process. In general, the globalization process, along with the transformation of the education system in an innovative direction, remains an important task to ensure its compliance with national values and development on the basis of humanity.

Information technology and the digitalization of education. Globalization and the rapid development of information technology are fundamentally changing the field of education. Today's education is not limited to the classroom, but is expanding through digital platforms and distance learning tools. For example, online platforms such as Coursera, Udemy, and Khan Academy allow each student to learn at their own pace. In this case, the effectiveness of education through digital tools increases, as students have the opportunity to study independently in individual ways.

Information technologies not only provide information, but also make the learning process interactive and visual. For example, virtual laboratories allow students to create realistic conditions and reinforce their theoretical knowledge with practical skills. At the same time, personalized learning platforms based on artificial intelligence are effective in developing individual learning plans for each student. As noted in scientific analyses, "The rapid development of information technologies has created the opportunity for comprehensive digitalization of the educational process, which serves to accelerate the learning process of students".

All this shows that not only the content, but also the form of education is changing in the process of globalization. At its heart is the goal of supporting students to learn in innovative ways.

The reality and development trend of the 21st century: relations between different people, nations, peoples, races, religions. states, alternative views, concepts, and ideas are becoming increasingly complex (even turning into antagonistic contradictions). This, in turn, requires a reconsideration of the criteria for evaluating socio-political phenomena, the paradigms of

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sciences, the essence and content of their concepts in the context of historical time and social space. In particular, the analysis of the positive or negative consequences of the phenomena of "civilization", "tolerance" in the context of the present day: remains an urgent theoretical problem facing social, political, and humanitarian sciences. Today, it remains an axiomatic truth that there is no alternative to the theoretical conclusions, methodological recommendations, and practical proposals of these sciences creating decent conditions for the sustainable life of all people living on our planet.

If the concept of "civilization" is analyzed in the context of a certain sphere of social relations and alternative interests, its content becomes more specific. From this point of view, taking into account national interests, the development of a system of social relations in the fields of international and interstate science and technology, culture, information exchange - although it is a necessary condition for civilizations, they can strengthen mutual cooperation on the basis of the principle of tolerance, which is a factor of sustainable development. Because the phenomenon of tolerance is such a level of development of worldview and spiritual potential that it is based on: satisfying the needs of other people, protecting their interests, caring for their happiness, and taking responsibility for the future of humanity. Most importantly, on the one hand, the idea of tolerance serves as a moral and ethical basis for solving complex socio-political problems: creating a system of values of cooperation, solidarity, and mutual assistance of people, clarifying their essence. On the other hand, the phenomenon of tolerance is based on democratic and humanistic principles in uniting the platforms of social, economic, political, and cultural activity of all institutions related to the system of relations "individual - society - state" around a common goal. Tolerance in social, economic, political, and ideological relations is a connecting link between morality, religion, politics, and other forms of social consciousness and practical activities. In this sense, tolerance, as a regulatory basis for social relations, has a broader meaning than the phenomena of mutual consensus, compromise, agreement, and assistance. Because "a person's awareness of belonging not only to his family, country, and nation, but also to a global community, feeling that he is a member of society, taking responsibility for the fate of all humanity, for the lives of people who are distant and alien to him," constitutes the essence of the principle of tolerance and demonstrates the status of a value and functional significance.

The need for students' multifaceted skills. As globalization deepens and the internationalization of the labor market becomes more global, new and multifaceted demands are being placed on students. In order to function successfully in modern society,

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theoretical knowledge is not enough; students need to acquire skills such as critical thinking, creative problem solving, effective teamwork, communication with different cultures, and multilingualism. Critical thinking helps students develop not only as recipients of information, but also as individuals who analyze it and develop new ideas. Communication skills and teamwork skills also enable them to cooperate in different environments and successfully manage social relationships.

As economic analyst Thomas Friedman has noted, "In today's global economy, the ability of students to acquire multifaceted skills and creative approaches is recognized as a key factor in increasing their performance." This idea also clearly demonstrates the need to connect theoretical knowledge with practical life in the education system.

In today's modern educational process, innovative approaches to developing such skills and abilities, including project-based learning, are widely used. Through this method, students not only master theoretical knowledge, but also learn to apply it to solving real-life problems. For example, students are engaged in the analysis and solution of social or environmental problems during their education, achieving concrete results. Also, tasks focused on research and practice encourage them to think strategically and make independent decisions.

In addition, modern education pays special attention to the multilingual abilities of students. Because in the process of global communication, knowledge of different languages allows them to work in international companies or study foreign cultures. All this indicates that the education system is aimed at forming students not only as professionals, but also as people with a broad worldview.

In general, globalization requires students to master not only knowledge, but also skills and competencies. Innovative approaches to education play an important role in meeting these needs.

The emergence of interactive and integrated learning models. In the process of globalization, the introduction of interactive models is of great importance to make the educational process more effective. Interactive learning models ensure the active participation of students in the process and develop their ability to independently acquire knowledge. Such models deepen the dialogue between the student and the teacher, encourage students to analyze information and form new ideas. For example, the distance learning process organized through virtual classes, group discussions, and video conferences encourages students to independently explore and find practical solutions.

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Emphasizing the effectiveness of these methods, educationist Laurillard wrote: "Interactive learning models, by placing students at the center of the process, are playing an important role in developing their social communication and critical thinking skills." This approach not only makes the learning process interesting, but also forms teamwork skills in students. In addition, integrated learning models provide connections between different disciplines. Through this approach, students have the opportunity to consider information from the perspectives of different fields. For example, interdisciplinary learning models encourage students to understand the connections between economics, culture, and technology. With this approach, students develop the ability to think broadly in solving real-world problems, combining theoretical and practical knowledge.

Interactive educational models make the learning process of students more effective and interesting through innovative tools, including simulations, interactive visualizations, and live discussions. At the same time, integrated models are aimed at expanding the connections between students' knowledge and developing their creative abilities. Thus, interactive and integrated educational models are one of the most important directions of development of education in the process of globalization. Such models serve to comprehensively develop students, to form them as individuals who can think critically, work effectively in a team, and have a creative approach.

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