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DIGITAL EDUCATION MODEL, DIGITAL LITERACY

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Digital education refers to an environment where content such as existing textbooks and reference books are integrated and presented as multimedia without time and space limitations in a digital information civilized society, and learning is possible according to the characteristics and level of learners [1].

Emergence of electronic books "Will paper books disappear?" As he raised the question, various digital education platforms also allow us to imagine education without classrooms. E-books have emerged, but seeing as paper books continue to sell well, even in a digital world, schools as physical spaces will exist in some form, and it is difficult for digital devices to completely replace emotional and emotional empathy through the face. - face-to-face communication. However, the digital remote environment has become the main space of our education and it is imperative to adapt and survive in this environment. In modern society, face-to-face communication has suddenly become a daily routine due to COVID-19. Teachers and parents had to get closer to the lives of digital natives while conducting full-scale real lessons. Making videos and communicating in the digital space has become a normal way of life. In other words, digitization is going fast in the field of education. In order to survive well as an individual in a digital learning environment, it is necessary to have a variety of digital skills, including digital literacy, in addition to being reasonably proficient with digital devices.

As the key technologies of the 4th Industrial Revolution spread rapidly throughout society, as the contours of the new future, the so-called "new normal", gradually emerged, people's sensitivity to "digital" increased. Because it has become the center of digital life, which is an auxiliary tool that adds convenience to life. "Digital literacy is the integrated ability to select and understand scattered digital information, then create new knowledge through editing and processing, as well as to simply use and manage digital during the great transition to a digital society." Digital literacy is an active concept that goes beyond understanding the information and messages of digital media, evaluating and judging information, selecting it and creating new knowledge using the selected information. The World Economic Forum already announced in 2016 that "digital literacy" is one of the key competencies of the 4th industrial revolution era. Countries such as Finland, England, France and Canada responded sensitively to this keyword and taught and promoted 'digital literacy'

at the national level in the early days, expanding from 'media literacy' to 'digital media literacy'. However, compared to these countries, in Azerbaijan it is considered as a limited competence for a small number of jobs and its importance has not been recognized as much. For this reason, despite the high dependence on digital technology, the general public was unaware of its structure and impact, its complex possibilities such as different rights and choices, resulting in a personal void, which was expressed as a social phenomenon.

It appears due to the convergence of the main technologies of the 4th industrial revolution. Especially, like online crisis and growth. and offline markets are becoming clearer due to COVID-19, global companies are leading the change in the industry ecosystem, which will accelerate the phenomenon of massive cloudiness [2].

To prepare for such a rapidly changing environment and increase national competitiveness, we need new core competencies and talented people equipped with them, unlike in the past. Policies to strengthen key digital literacy skills have already been announced and are being promoted around the world, including in the US, UK and China. Major policies such as "Computer Science for All" in the US and "Compulsory Computing Education Decision" in the UK are computer and computer science, coding. Education includes kindergarten, elementary, middle and high school levels. It is an attempt to develop digital literacy from childhood to become a digitally literate person and later become a competitive talent.

In local government, related ministries such as the Ministry of Science and Education, the Institute of Information Technology and the Ministry of Employment are implementing convergence education policies and education projects for entrepreneurs and current employees to cultivate talent in the field of new software technologies.

It is necessary to ensure that the policy implemented through a single mission at the national level is reflected in the actual field. We need an educational paradigm. "People with digital literacy and the ability to develop it are the national competitiveness that can respond to the rapidly changing digital age.

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