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THE ROLE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN MODERN EDUCATION

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Abstract

This article analyzes the role of digital technologies in the modern education system, their impact on the learning process, and their effectiveness. It highlights the positive impact of innovative technologies such as distance learning platforms, artificial intelligence, virtual and augmented reality, and gamification on the quality and accessibility of education. Additionally, the problems arising in the process of digital transformation and ways to overcome them are examined.

Keywords: Digital technologies, distance learning, artificial intelligence, virtual reality, gamification, quality of education, innovative pedagogy, digital transformation

Introduction

One of the main tasks facing the education system of the 21st century is to train competitive and highly qualified personnel capable of adapting to a rapidly changing world. Today's labor market demands professions that did not exist just a few years ago, and in the future, a large share of current professions is expected to disappear or undergo fundamental changes. According to the World Economic Forum, by 2030, approximately 30 percent of current jobs will be automated, and the majority of newly emerging jobs will require digital skills. In such conditions, the education system must not only impart knowledge but also cultivate adaptability, critical thinking, creativity, and a culture of lifelong learning in students.

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Traditional teaching methods, however, cannot fully meet these demands. There are several reasons for this:

First, traditional education is often based on outdated information. Textbooks and teaching manuals take years to be updated, while during that time, science and technology have leaped forward several times. As a result, students master yesterday's knowledge rather than what today demands.

Second, traditional education is based on uniform approaches. All students in a classroom are forced to learn the same material at the same pace and in the same way. Yet, each student has a different level of knowledge, learning style, and speed of comprehension. Some learn better visually, others auditorily, and still others through practical (kinesthetic) methods. The traditional system has very limited capacity to take these individual differences into account.

Third, traditional education is often based on passive learning. The teacher lectures while students listen and take notes. In such a one-sided communication model, the student becomes a passive recipient rather than an active participant in the learning process. As a result, deep understanding, analytical skills, and independent thinking do not develop sufficiently.

Fourth, traditional education has geographical and economic limitations. The opportunity to receive quality education largely depends on one's place of residence, financial situation, and social status. Students in remote areas, those compelled to work while studying, or persons with disabilities do not have equal opportunities in the traditional education system.

Digital technologies, on the other hand, are providing the opportunity to solve all of the above problems. They are fundamentally transforming the educational process, turning it into a more interactive system based on individual approaches with a broad scope of coverage. Adaptive platforms based on artificial intelligence are offering each student an individual learning trajectory tailored to their needs. Virtual reality technologies are turning abstract concepts into vivid and tangible experiences. Distance learning platforms are freeing the opportunity

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to acquire knowledge from geographical and social boundaries. Gamification is transforming the learning process from a boring obligation into an engaging and motivational activity.

Today, digital technologies are becoming not just an auxiliary tool of education but an integral part of it. If a smart board or projector was once considered an innovation in the classroom, advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence, virtual reality, cloud computing, and Big Data are now being rapidly integrated into the educational process. In developed countries, digital education has taken a central place in national education strategies. For example, South Korea has completed the digitization of all schools within the framework of its "SMART Education" program, while Finland is introducing AI-based individual teaching systems on a national scale. Estonia, through its "Tiigrihüpe" (Tiger Leap) project, has united all educational institutions into a single digital ecosystem.

Developing countries, including Uzbekistan, are also not staying aloof from this global trend. In recent years, a number of state programs have been implemented in the country to develop digital education infrastructure, create electronic learning platforms, and enhance the digital competence of teachers. Within the framework of the "Digital Uzbekistan – 2030" strategy, plans have been made to provide all educational institutions with high-speed internet, create digital educational content, and expand distance learning opportunities.

Distance Learning Platforms and Their Capabilities. Distance learning platforms are the most widespread and impactful manifestation of digital transformation. Over the past decade, they have fundamentally changed the way education is acquired. Platforms such as Moodle, Google Classroom, Canvas, Blackboard, Coursera, Udemy, edX, and Khan Academy have overcome geographical and time constraints, expanding the opportunity to acquire knowledge to an incomparable degree. Today, a person in any corner of the world can study courses from prestigious universities such as Harvard, MIT, or

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Stanford, listen to lectures by world-class professors, and obtain international certificates through a device connected to the internet. This has opened up enormous opportunities, especially for the youth of developing countries.

Flexibility and Accessibility. One of the most important advantages of distance learning platforms is the high degree of flexibility they offer. In traditional education, a student must be present at a specific time and in a specific place (the classroom). Distance learning completely removes these strict limitations:

Temporal Flexibility: Students can now watch lessons, complete assignments, and communicate with teachers at a time convenient for them according to their daily schedules, whether early in the morning or late at night. This is especially important for students who work while studying. For example, an employee who works during the day can enhance their knowledge or master a new profession in the evening or on weekends. Women with family responsibilities can also continue their education while caring for their children.

Geographical Flexibility: There is an opportunity to receive education from any point in the world, whether a large city or a remote village, anywhere there is internet access. This creates equal opportunities, especially for young people living in remote areas whose access to quality educational institutions is limited. For example, a school graduate in a distant district of Uzbekistan can master world-class knowledge without having to go to a university in Tashkent or abroad.

Inclusivity for Persons with Disabilities: For people with disabilities who face mobility difficulties, distance learning is a genuine lifeline. They can receive a full education, socialize, and gain professional qualifications without leaving

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their homes. Screen reading programs, subtitles, and other special tools make the learning process even more convenient for them.

Overcoming Temporary Constraints: Even when traditional educational institutions are closed due to illness, pandemic, natural disaster, or other emergency situations, distance learning platforms ensure the continuity of the educational process. The COVID-19 pandemic was the brightest example of this.

Richness and Diversity of Resources. Distance learning platforms ensure that educational materials are extremely rich and diverse. Without being limited to traditional textbooks and lectures, students can use content in various formats:

Video Lectures: Video lessons professionally recorded by subject matter experts. Students can re-watch the material as many times as they wish, pause at complex points, re-listen to parts they did not understand, and, if necessary, watch in accelerated or decelerated mode. Unlike a traditional classroom lecture, this gives students the freedom to master the material at their own pace.

Interactive Tests and Exercises: Tests, open-ended questions, practical exercises, and case studies designed for self-assessment at the end of each topic. They allow students to independently assess their level of knowledge, identify weaknesses, and reinforce them. The possibility of multiple attempts creates conditions for students to learn without fear of making mistakes.

Forums and Discussion Groups: Forums on the platforms are designed for exchanging ideas, conducting question-and-answer sessions, and solving problems together among students. This is important not only for knowledge sharing but also for building a virtual team spirit and ensuring social interaction. Unlike traditional classroom discussions, in online forums, everyone has the

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opportunity to express their opinion, and shy or introverted students can also actively participate.

Electronic Libraries and Open Sources: Platforms are often integrated with extensive electronic libraries, scientific articles, open textbooks, and supplementary materials. Students can find and use the necessary source within a few seconds. This is especially important for areas where printed resources are limited.

Multimedia Materials: Infographics, animations, 3D models, podcasts, webinars, and other multimedia formats make educational material more understandable and memorable. For example, if a complex biological process is explained through a 3D animation, the student understands it much more easily and remembers it for a long time.

Automated Assessment and Instant Feedback. In traditional education, the teacher must individually check each student's work, which requires a lot of time and effort. As a result, the assessment process slows down, and the student learns about their mistakes with a delay. Distance learning platforms solve this problem through automated assessment systems:

Rapid Automatic Checking: Assignments such as closed tests, numerical answers, matching, and fill-in-the-blanks are checked instantly by the system. As soon as the student completes the test, they can see their results, correct and incorrect answers, and explanations for them.

This principle of "immediate feedback" significantly increases learning effectiveness.

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Objectivity and Fairness: Automated assessment eliminates subjectivity, errors, and bias associated with the human factor. Each student is assessed objectively based on the same criteria. This is especially important for Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) where large numbers of students study.

Saving Teachers' Time: Automatic checking systems free teachers from mechanical work of the same type. Teachers can spend the saved time checking complex creative assignments, giving individual consultations, improving educational materials, and engaging in deeper communication with students.

Analytical Reports: Platforms provide detailed analytical reports on each student's activity, achievement, difficulties, and development dynamics. Based on this data, the teacher can determine which student needs additional help, which topics are causing difficulties for the group, and adapt their teaching strategy accordingly.

Effectiveness Indicators. Numerous scientific studies and practical observations confirm the high effectiveness of distance learning platforms:

A meta-analysis conducted by the U.S. Department of Education showed that the blended learning model, i.e., a combination of distance and traditional methods, yields higher results than purely traditional or purely online learning. Students who studied in the blended model achieved on average 15-25% higher results in knowledge acquisition.

Students taught using distance learning platforms showed on average 10-20% higher results in knowledge acquisition compared to traditional methods. The main reasons for this are the opportunity to master the material at a personal pace, the high level of interactivity, and the availability of instant feedback.

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According to Coursera data, 87 percent of students who successfully completed online courses reported that they had a positive impact on their careers, and 34 percent reported that they found a new job or received a promotion.

From the perspective of cost-effectiveness, distance learning is also much more economical: online education costs are on average 30-50% lower than traditional full-time education. This is due to the reduction of expenses for transportation, accommodation, printed materials, and infrastructure.

Of course, distance learning also has its limitations: limited live communication and socialization, the need for self-organization and discipline, technical problems, and dependence on the internet. However, these limitations are being successfully overcome through blended learning models, synchronous (real-time) online classes, and continuous support systems.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Adaptive Learning Systems. Artificial intelligence is one of the most promising and transformational directions in modern education. While distance learning platforms have expanded access to education, artificial intelligence allows for its deep personalization and adaptation to the individual needs of each student. AI technologies are used to process the enormous volume of data accumulated in the educational process (Big Data), identify patterns, and optimize teaching strategies. Research and practical projects in this direction show that AI-based systems may become a central component of the educational process in the near future.

Adaptive Learning Programs: Personalized Learning Trajectory. One of the biggest shortcomings of traditional education is that it is based on the "one-size-fits-all" principle. Although each of the 30 students in a classroom has a different level of knowledge, learning style, and pace, they are all forced to master the same material at the same speed. Adaptive learning programs fundamentally solve this problem.

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Individual Diagnostics and Profile Creation: The system first conducts a comprehensive diagnosis of the student's knowledge level. This analysis includes not only test results but also parameters such as the time spent on solving each task, the nature of errors, the frequency of viewing and re-viewing material, and even the dynamics of cursor movement across the screen. As a result, each student's strengths and weaknesses, learning style (visual, auditory, kinesthetic), and knowledge gaps are identified.

Creating a Personal Learning Trajectory: Based on the diagnostic results, AI algorithms create an individual learning plan for the student. If a student struggles with a topic, the system automatically offers additional materials – simplified explanations, video tutorials, more exercises, and hints. If a student masters the material easily, the system directs them to more complex tasks, preventing boredom and a decline in motivation. This process continues in real time, on an ongoing basis.

Accurate Identification and Filling of Knowledge Gaps: The adaptive system identifies specific gaps in the student's knowledge and provides targeted materials to address them. For example, if a student struggles with solving mathematical equations, the system can determine that their problem lies specifically in working with fractions and re-offer materials on that topic.

Notable Platforms: Platforms such as ALEKS (Assessment and Learning in Knowledge Spaces), Knewton, DreamBox, and Smart Sparrow are successful examples of adaptive learning. ALEKS, in particular, has been proven to assess a student's knowledge state with 95% accuracy by creating a high-precision knowledge map in mathematics and chemistry.

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Intelligent Tutoring Systems: Individual Assistance 24/7. In traditional education, a single teacher cannot provide individual assistance to dozens of students simultaneously. Hiring a private tutor is expensive and inconvenient for most people. Intelligent Tutoring Systems (ITS) provide a solution to this problem.

Natural Language Communication: Modern AI models (such as large language models like ChatGPT and Claude) have the ability to communicate with students in natural language, understand their questions, and provide meaningful answers. They can explain complex concepts in simple words, give examples, and check the student's understanding.

The Socratic Dialogue Method: The most advanced intelligent tutors employ the Socratic dialogue method rather than providing ready-made answers — they guide the student toward an independent conclusion by asking leading questions. This method develops deep understanding and critical thinking and is more effective than mere memorization.

Individual Error Analysis: ITS not only points out an error but also explains its root cause. For example, if a student solves an equation incorrectly, the system explains in detail at which stage and why they made a mistake, and also offers additional exercises to eliminate such types of errors.

Accounting for Emotional State: Advanced ITS systems can determine the student's emotional state (fatigue, boredom, frustration) through text communication or even by analyzing facial expressions via camera. If the student is tired or demotivated, the system can offer a short break, a motivational message, or material in a different format.

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Scalability: Intelligent tutors can work continuously 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year, and can simultaneously provide individual assistance to thousands, even millions, of students. This is a scale that is absolutely impossible for a human teacher.

Automatic Content Creation and Adaptation. Creating educational materials is a complex process that requires a lot of time and expertise. AI is also bringing significant relief in this area.

Automatic Generation of Educational Materials: AI-based tools can use existing databases to create new educational texts, synopses, slide presentations, infographics, and even video lessons. For example, if the system is given core sources on a particular topic, it can analyze them and prepare a synopsis suitable for the students' level.

Creating Tests and Assignments: AI can automatically generate test questions, open-ended questions, case studies, and practical assignments of varying difficulty levels based on existing material. This not only saves time but also ensures the diversity of assignments and reduces the risk of plagiarism. There is also the possibility of creating individual assignment variants tailored to each student's level.

Adapting Existing Materials: AI can automatically adapt existing educational materials for students of different levels, different languages, or special needs. For example, simplifying a complex scientific text to make it understandable for beginners or translating educational material from one language to another.

Redefining the Teacher's Role: Automatic content creation frees the teacher from mechanical and time-consuming work such as preparing materials. This

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allows the teacher to focus their energy and attention on more important creative and methodological work – designing lessons, working individually with students, increasing their motivation, and developing critical thinking.

Predicting Student Success and Early Warning. Big Data and AI analytics are enabling educational institutions to predict the future success or problems of students.

Early Identification of At-Risk Students: AI analytical tools can classify a student into a group at high risk of dropping out based on their activity on the platform (login frequency, time spent, assignment submission deadlines), grades, forum participation, and other behaviors. This allows the teacher and administration to take measures before a problem arises – offering additional help, conducting an individual conversation, or adjusting the study plan.

Assessing the Effectiveness of Curricula: AI analytical tools allow for evaluating the effectiveness of an entire course or program, identifying which topics cause difficulties for the majority of students, and which materials are not sufficiently effective. Based on this data, curricula are continuously improved.

Career Path Prediction: Based on a student's interests, strengths, and academic results, AI can recommend the most suitable professional direction and specialties. This helps students make informed decisions about their future.

Learning Analytics Panel: Many modern platforms provide special analytical dashboards for teachers. These dashboards visually display each student's development dynamics, the group's overall indicators, risk groups, and other important metrics.

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Effectiveness Indicators and Practical Results. The effectiveness of AI-based adaptive learning systems has been proven in numerous scientific studies and practical experiences:

Increase in Achievement Rates: In schools and universities that have introduced adaptive learning systems, students' academic results have been observed to increase by an average of 15-30%. At Arizona State University, in mathematics courses using the Knewton adaptive platform, student achievement rates increased by 18%, and the course dropout rate decreased by 47%.

Decrease in Dropout Rates: The inability to master educational material and a decline in motivation are among the main reasons students drop out of courses. Thanks to adaptive systems providing each student with material at their own level and offering continuous support, dropout rates have been recorded to decrease by 20-40%.

Time Efficiency: With the help of AI-based systems, students spend on average 25-40% less time mastering the same volume of material. This indicates that their learning process is organized more efficiently.

Reduction in Teacher Workload: Due to automated tasks such as content creation, test design, and grading, teachers' workloads can be reduced by 20-30%, and the time they can allocate to working individually with students can increase significantly.

Virtual and Augmented Reality (VR/AR) Technologies. Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) technologies have initiated truly revolutionary changes in the field of education. They bring an immersive experience to the learning process – the student feels themselves inside the environment being

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studied, which serves to acquire knowledge more deeply and firmly compared to traditional methods. VR technology "transports" the user into a completely artificial digital environment, while AR adds a digital layer on top of the real world — both approaches are widely used in education. According to international data, the VR/AR market for education exceeded 12 billion US dollars in 2023 and is expected to reach 50 billion dollars by 2030. This growth rate testifies to the enormous potential of the technology in education.

Virtual Laboratories: A Safe and Limitless Experimental Field. Traditional laboratory work has a number of serious limitations: expensive equipment, hazardous chemical reagents, limited time and resources. Many schools and universities, especially in developing countries, lack a modern laboratory base. VR laboratories effectively solve these problems.

Absolute Safety: In VR laboratories, students can make as many mistakes and retry as they wish – there is no physical danger involved. Practices that are dangerous or impossible in real life, such as working with explosive substances, assembling high-voltage electrical circuits, or experimenting with radioactive materials, can be freely performed in the VR environment. This cultivates a spirit of fearless and free experimentation in students.

Unlimited Resources and Repeatability: In a real laboratory, reagents can run out, equipment can break down, or time may be insufficient. In a VR laboratory, resources are unlimited – students can repeat an experiment as many times as they wish, change various parameters, compare results, and conduct in-depth analysis. This is particularly important for developing skills in the scientific method and hypothesis testing.

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Visualizing Complex and Abstract Processes: In VR laboratories, processes invisible to the naked eye – such as the interaction of atoms and molecules, the molecular-level mechanism of chemical reactions, the propagation of electromagnetic fields, or processes inside a biological cell – can be visually demonstrated. Students can "walk" among molecules, see their structure from the inside – this helps in deeply understanding abstract concepts.

Notable Platforms: Platforms such as Labster, PraxiLabs, MEL Science, and VRLab Academy are already being used in hundreds of universities and schools around the world. The Labster platform offers more than 300 virtual laboratory simulations, and research shows that students using it master knowledge twice as fast compared to traditional laboratory work.

AR Textbooks and Manuals: An Interactive Window to Knowledge. If VR transports the student into a completely artificial environment, AR enriches the real world with digital information. Due to its accessibility via an ordinary smartphone or tablet, this technology is much more convenient and widespread than VR.

AR Textbooks: When a picture or diagram in a traditional textbook is viewed through a smartphone camera, it comes to life and turns into a 3D model. For example, a DNA image in a biology textbook becomes a rotating 3D spiral through AR, allowing its structure to be viewed from all sides. A volcano diagram in a geography textbook comes to life, showing its eruption process. A battle scheme in a history textbook turns into a 3D animation, demonstrating the movement of troops. Such an approach makes educational material more understandable and memorable.

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Visualizing Complex Concepts through AR: 3D graphs of mathematical functions, animations of physical processes, and virtual models of chemical elements can be brought to life through AR. This helps explain abstract concepts in a visual and interactive way, developing students' spatial thinking.

AR Guides and Manuals: In the field of technical education, AR manuals can provide step-by-step instructions for repairing, assembling, or using complex equipment. For example, when a student points a tablet at a car engine, AR shows the name and function of each part and how to replace them. Companies such as BMW and Boeing widely use AR technology in training their employees.

AR Geolocational Learning: AR games and applications (such as educational analogues of Pokemon Go) encourage students to learn outdoors. They can visit historical sites, see the historical appearance of those places through AR, study geographical objects, or participate in ecological quests.

Effectiveness Indicators and Research Results. The effectiveness of VR/AR technologies in education has been studied and confirmed in numerous scientific studies:

Material Retention Rate: According to Edgar Dale's "Cone of Learning" theory, people tend to remember 10% of what they read, 20% of what they hear, 30% of what they see, and up to 90% of what they do. Because VR/AR technologies provide the experience of "learning by doing," students' retention rate of material is 30-40% higher when using them compared to traditional methods.

Learning Speed: A study conducted by PwC showed that employees trained with VR mastered material four times faster compared to traditional classroom training. In other studies, this figure has been recorded at around 2-3 times faster.

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Motivation and Engagement: The use of VR/AR technologies significantly increases students' motivation and interest in learning. In a survey conducted by Samsung, 93 percent of teachers noted that students learn with greater interest and enthusiasm when using VR/AR technologies.

Development of Practical Skills: Particularly in the fields of medicine, engineering, and technology, VR simulators demonstrate high effectiveness in developing practical skills. It has been recorded those errors in real operations by surgeons who practiced in VR decreased by 40-60%.

Cost-Effectiveness: Despite the high initial investments (VR equipment and software), in the long term, VR laboratories are much more economical than real laboratories: there are no ongoing costs for reagents, consumable materials, and equipment repairs.

The modern education system is undergoing a profound transformation on a global scale. The reliance of traditional teaching methods on outdated information, the weakness of individual approaches, dependence on passive learning, and geographical-economic limitations are being overcome with the help of digital technologies.

Distance learning platforms have liberated the opportunity to acquire education from geographical and time boundaries, offering unprecedented flexibility and a wealth of resources. AI-based adaptive systems are deeply personalizing education, creating an individual learning trajectory tailored to each student's needs. Virtual and augmented reality technologies are turning abstract concepts into vivid experiences, significantly increasing knowledge retention rates.

Research shows that the integration of digital technologies increases students' academic results by 15-30%, accelerates learning speed by 2-4 times, and significantly strengthens motivation. The COVID-19 pandemic proved to the

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whole world that digital education is not merely an auxiliary tool but a strategic component ensuring the continuity of the education system.

However, the success of digital transformation largely depends on overcoming digital inequality, enhancing the digital competence of teachers, and ensuring that technologies serve as a means rather than an end in themselves. In the future, the development of artificial intelligence, metaverse educational environments, and new-generation digital technologies is expected to bring about even deeper changes in the field of education. Most importantly, the human being – the student and their all-round development – must remain at the center of all innovations.

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