

4. Digitalization of Healthcare: telemedicine, electronic prescriptions, and health monitoring apps have made medical services in Belarus more accessible and efficient.
5. Smart Cities: the implementation of IoT (Internet of Things) in urban infrastructure improves resource management, transportation, and safety.
6. Education: online courses and distance learning platforms open new opportunities for acquiring knowledge and skills, making education more accessible.

Based on the above, we can outline some prospects for the future development of digital transformation in Belarus:

- Artificial Intelligence and Automation: AI is expected to play a key role in various sectors, from manufacturing to customer service, leading to increased efficiency but also raising questions about employment.
- Development of Blockchain Technologies: Blockchain may change the approach to finance by ensuring transparency and security in transactions.
- Sustainable Development: Digital technologies can contribute to more sustainable development, for example, through resource optimization and reducing carbon footprints.
- Cybersecurity: As digital technologies increase, so does the threat of cyberattacks. The future requires the development of new methods for protecting data and systems.
- Social Changes: Digitalization can alter social structures, creating new forms of interaction and community but may also deepen digital inequality.
- Ethics and Regulation: With the growing influence of technology, there is a need to develop ethical norms and regulations to ensure fairness and protect human rights.

Summing up, the following conclusions should be made: digital transformation of society offers numerous opportunities to improve quality of life and enhance the efficiency of various processes. However, it also presents new challenges that require careful consideration of ethics, security, and equality issues. It is important to continue exploring and adapting to these changes in order to create a more sustainable and equitable society in the future.

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DIGITALIZATION OF EDUCATION ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE USE OF MOODLE

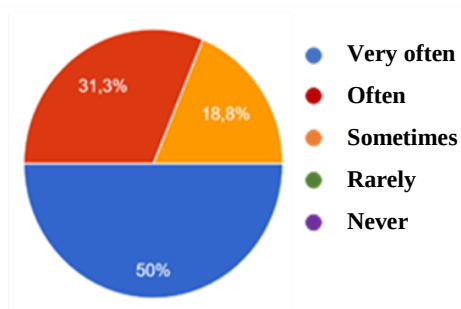
Цифровая трансформация образования на примере использования платформы moodle

This article provides a study on topic «Digital transformation of education», using the example of the educational electronic courses management system «Moodle», an analysis

of its advantages and disadvantages, student satisfaction with the work of the platform and prospects for future development.

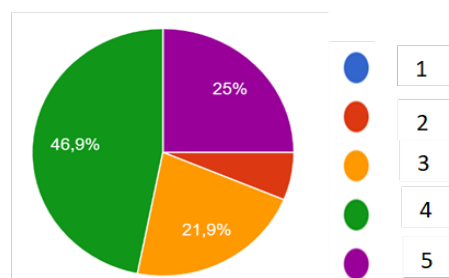
We all live in the 21st century, officially recognized as the age of digital technology. Digitization has totally changed and revolutionized education and learning. Online learning and e-learning platforms have made education more accessible, breaking down knowledge barriers and facilitating learning opportunities. But the best part of digitalization of education is undoubtedly the ability of remote learning. Nowadays remote learning has become more prevalent, breaking down geographical barriers and enabling individuals to learn from the comfort of their own homes. The challenges that digitalization of education brings: the existence of gap between those who have full access to digital technologies and those who are from low-income families and even do not have reliable internet connection. Also it is vital to mention the problem of privacy and security which remains relevant for years. As we marked earlier, digitalization on the field of education has gone far ahead and BSEU is not lagging behind progress. Therefore, our study program includes the use of the Moodle platform. Moodle is a free and open-source learning management system written in PHP and distributed under the GNU General Public License. It is used for blended learning, distance education, flipped classroom and other online learning projects in schools, universities, workplaces and other sectors. The survey we held consists of several main questions concerning the platform, so we can draw a few conclusions about the student`s satisfaction with Moodle. The results of our survey are illustrated on the diagram (Picture 1, Picture 2, Picture 3).

How often do you have to deal with Moodle?



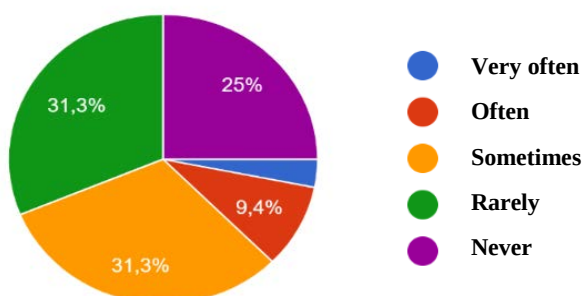
Picture 1

Rate your satisfaction with the Moodle education platform from 1 to 5 (1-absolutely unsatisfied, 5 is absolutely satisfied)



Picture 2

How often do you deal with problems in the Moodle educational platform?



Picture 3

As we can see, the most common answer is very often, though it's not surprising since most of the students have such subjects as algorithmization and programming, information technology, human life safety and others. Moving to the more important part, students gave their satisfaction rate with the platform. It is clear that students are mostly satisfied with the platform, though they shared their comments about few disadvantages of Moodle, for example occasionally occurred «Error 502» and a problem with recognition of the user as well as the complexity of the interface (Picture 3). As for prospects of development, Moodle's founders are sure about flourishing future of the platform. Moodle research lab may integrate AI into their work. It is up to you whether to try new forms of learning or stick to the original one. But one thing is certain it is essential to be able to see both advantages and disadvantages of digitalization of education presents. Only by addressing the challenges, we can harness the full potential of digital education to create a more inclusive and effective learning environment for all students.

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IMPACT OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION ON THE LABOR MARKET, AUTOMATION, REMOTE WORK AND NEW PROFESSIONS

Влияние цифровой трансформации на рынок труда: автоматизация, удаленная работа и новые профессии

The purpose of this research is to analyze the changes in the labor market caused by digital transformation, including automation, the spread of remote work and the emergence of new professions.

Automation and its impact on the labor market

Process automation is a critical component of digital transformation that is actively impacting employment. The World Economic Forum states that by 2025, machines will occupy nearly 85 million jobs and create 97 million new jobs in various fields.

Changes in employment structure:

1. Reduced demand for routine labor: Manual tasks such as data collection, record keeping and other repetitive activities are increasingly being outsourced to automated systems. This results in a reduced need for employees performing manual tasks and repetitive activities.

2. Increased demand for IT and digital professionals: There is an emerging need for professionals, namely machine learning engineers, artificial intelligence and robotics specialists. capable of developing and maintaining automated systems.