

IMPORTANCE OF DIGITAL ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN AND IMPACT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

This article describes the introduction and development of the digital economy in our country, its importance in the economy and the reforms being carried out in this regard are discussed.

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Introduction.

Nowadays, the concept of digital economy has appeared in the economic theory and practice of a number of countries. It was characterized by the rapid development of digital technologies, the revolution in the information sector, and the acceleration of the globalization of the economy. The efficiency of their use has been translated into increasing knowledge, and socio-economic relations are expanding more and more.

The main factor of digital transformations in the activities of market entities is the development of digital culture. At the current stage of social and economic reform of the society, the environment creates specific features of the institutional structure of the society, and on this basis, it is necessary to form new concepts and approaches. In the conditions of the globalization of the world economy and the development of technologies, the economic development of Uzbekistan cannot be achieved without the development of the digital economy. In developed countries, the implementation of the digital economy has already begun. Currently, the rapid digitization process has created a "new economy", this market segment, which is growing deeper every day, provides manufacturers with optimal methods of establishing effective marketing companies in business, obtaining maximum profit at minimum cost, and successfully selling goods and services. , consumers, buyers and clients will be provided with quality service and convenience, and at the same time will lead to comprehensive development of the economy.

Analysis of literature on the topic

When talking about the process of "digitization" of the economy and society (in English - digitization, sometimes "digitalization"), first of all, it is necessary to clarify the terminology. In the broadest sense, the process of "digitization" usually refers to socio-economic change initiated by the widespread use and assimilation of digital technologies. technologies of creating, processing, exchanging and

transmitting information. Digital economy is an economic activity based on digital technologies, connected with electronic business, electronic commerce, producing and providing digital goods and services, in which payments for economic services and goods are made through electronic money.

The concept of digital economy is based on the transition from atom to bit, that is, from the smallest chemical particle to an electronic unit. The term "digital economy" was introduced into scientific practice by Manuel Castells, a Spanish and American sociologist, a leading researcher of the information society. In this regard, he published his three-volume monograph "Information Age: Economy, Society and Culture".

To date, the theory of the digital economy has not yet been fully formed and is being widely studied by many economists. In the scientific literature, the "New digital economy" is called by different terms. For example, "Post-industrial economy" (D. Bell), "Information economy" (O. Toffler), "Mega-economy" (V. Kuvaldin), "Economy based on information and communication" (I. Niiniluto), "Technoeconomy or digital economy" (B. Gates), "Economy based on knowledge" (D. Tapscott). The concept of digital economy has been given a number of definitions. For example, V. Ivanov, Doctor of Economics, Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, described "Digital economy as a virtual environment that complements our reality." Tomsk State University professor R. Meshcheryakov believes that there are two approaches to the term "digital economy".

Digital economy based on digital technologies and describing the exclusive domain of electronic goods and services: the first approach is called "classical", classic examples are telemedicine, distance education, sales of medicines (films, television, books, etc.). The second approach: "digital economy" is economic production using advanced digital technologies. Research methodology and empirical analysis Economic statistical indicators of the development of the digital economy in our country were analyzed. The activities of the digital economy were closely studied and a database was compiled. Based on the collected data, methods such as observation and comparison of economic analysis, systematic approach and logical approach were effectively used. The digital economy makes it possible to increase the work efficiency of large industrial facilities, increase production, ensure transparency of activity, and reduce the cost of products.

According to the results of analyzes carried out by reputable international organizations, the digital economy will increase the gross domestic product by at least 30%, therefore, it will put an end to the secret economy. The state's provision of electronic services and electronic products for its citizens is considered the main part of the digital economy. Broad development of this sector in our country will end the scourge of corruption. According to information provided by the information service of the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of works are being carried out in the direction of development of telecommunication infrastructure.

The total bandwidth of the Internet connection is 1,200 Gbit/s, access to the Internet at a speed of 750 Gbit/s has been created through the switching center, and the network load level is 76.6 percent. The number of Internet service users increased from 22 million, of which the number of mobile Internet users was 19 million. In 237 objects across the republic, trunk telecommunication networks were expanded, telecommunication equipment was modernized, and the transmission capacity of trunk telecommunication networks was increased to 200 Gbit/s at the inter-provincial level, and 40 Gbit/s at the inter-district level. There are positive results, but this is not enough.

Blockchain technology is a technology that allows parties to conduct transactions safely and securely without any intermediaries. Although many people know it as a cryptocurrency technology, in fact, blockchain can be used as a digital identity, protection of ownership and property rights, and a payment system. Open source platforms working on the basis of the blockchain, such as Ethereum, allow to conclude transactions on any assets and provide banking services without traditional legal processes.

Currently, the blockchain system is used in various countries of the world in the fields of financial technology, land resource management, transportation, health care, and education. The blockchain system increases the level of transparency of any industry and serves to reduce corruption. The possibilities of the digital economy and blockchain technologies are extremely promising in Uzbekistan. Interest in the digital economy has grown significantly due to significant changes taking place in society and the economy.

Modern technologies and platforms have helped businesses and individuals to reduce costs by minimizing personal communication with customers, partners, and government organizations, as well as making communication faster and easier. The result is a digital or electronic economy based on network resources.

The President of our Republic Sh.M. As Mirziyoev noted, "Innovation is the future. If we start building our great future today, we should start it on the basis of innovative ideas and an innovative approach." Digital technologies not only improve the quality of products and services, but also reduce excess costs. Moreover, it is an effective anti-corruption tool. We all need to understand this deeply. Widely introducing digital technologies in the public administration and social sphere means increasing productivity and, in a word, improving people's lives.

The formation of the digital economy should have a certain basis, which should be as follows:

- development of digital infrastructure and communication standards;
- ensuring information security;
- expansion of online services;
- creation of free access to intranet and online communications for citizens;
- Improving information flows and knowledge management in digital ecosystems.

An important aspect of the formation and implementation of the digital economy is, first of all, the implementation of the state regional policy aimed at solving the following problems. It is necessary to increase the investment attractiveness of the regions and increase innovative activity in them, develop production and social infrastructure, minimize regional disparity in the field of socio-economic development of regions, strengthen interregional relations, and rationally use human potential.

We propose to define four strategic tasks in the field of regional development:

Firstly, to increase the competitiveness of regions as a socio-economic system of regions and strengthen their resource potential;

Second, human resources development;

Thirdly, to develop interregional cooperation and create institutional conditions for the development of regions.

Fourth, direct communication and communication to provide software for monitoring financial and economic security at the level of an economic entity online for effective management of processes and timely decision-making system should be created.

These tasks are regularly updated, supported, monitored and regularly updated at the regional and state level in order to respond in a timely manner to the targeted direction of financing of entrepreneurship and small business by the state. Business entities use the Internet for effective continuous work at the level of business entities. At the same time, the model of effective cooperation between the subjects of the "business power" system is indispensable and important

Summary.

Today, old and new companies that use IT tools to create new services and business models around the

world are creating strong competition for companies that are leaders in most industries. According to forecasts, in the coming years, the macro-economy is expected to be heavily dependent on manufacturers relying on lean production, additive, nano and biotechnology criteria. In this regard, the volume of information considered necessary for rational management will also increase, and the structure of production and civil communication, business and government authorities will undergo serious changes.

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