

MODERN DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES THE MAIN WAY OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT

Bobobekov Ergash Abdumalikovich

Graduate Student of Tashkent State University of Economics

ABSTRACT

The main goal of the study is the production of the digital economy, the most important program of global development today, and its wide application in the life of society. In this regard, the study of foreign experiences, the advantages of digitalization of the economy in the socio-economic development of developed countries are highlighted. In social processes, the development features of the digital economy, the effect of the development of educational and intellectual potential are put forward to determine the main provard goals.

In particular, the integration of state systems, private sectors, establishment of a society based on the digital economy serves as the most effective process for the development of New Uzbekistan, and prospective thoughts were held regarding the further popularization of this system, strengthening and improvement of its material and technical base.

Keywords: integration, digital technologies, material and technical base, new economy, digitization, online markets.

INTRODUCTION

The long-term diffusion of digital technologies will determine the trajectories of economic development and lead to fundamentally positive, transparent changes in society. Formation of the digital economy is considered one of the priorities for most countries - economic leaders such as the USA, Great Britain, Germany, and Japan have a large place in the life of the countries. These countries are characterized by a long period of implementation of the "digital development agenda" and a continuity of priorities - from the establishment of basic information and communication infrastructure to the formation of coordinated infrastructure. This includes policies in the field and programs to support the widespread adoption of digital technologies.

In particular, in recent years, another wave of changing business and social activity models has appeared in the world, due to the emergence of a new generation of digital technologies, digitization has received the name "cross-activity" - artificial intelligence, robotics, the Internet, wireless technologies, etc.

It is estimated that their implementation can increase labor productivity in companies by 40%. In the near future, it is the effective use of new digital technologies that will determine the international competitiveness of both individual companies and entire countries.

In this regard, the laws, decisions and projects that form the infrastructure and legal environment for digitalization are being carried out at a rapid pace in the development of New Uzbekistan, making the distance closer and the burden lighter for the population. Most importantly, it is creating corruption-free industries.

It should be noted that since the beginning of the 2000s, Uzbekistan began to give priority to the development and digitization of information and communication technologies (ICT). In

particular, "Comprehensive Program for the Development of the National Information and Communication System of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2013-2020", "Strategy of Actions on Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" and "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" and "New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" "Development Strategy" envisages a number of measures aimed at implementing digital transformation in the national economy, industry and society as a whole.

Based on the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated October 5, 2020, the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy was approved, as well as the "road map" for its implementation in 2020-2022. The strategy includes two programs: digitization of regions and digitization of networks, and includes priorities such as digital infrastructure, e-government, national market of digital technologies, development of education and training in the field of information technologies.

In particular, the main system of the electronic government of our country - the Single Interactive State Services Portal (my.gov.uz) was launched. Significant progress has been made in the implementation of new technologies and digitization in public administration in this area. As a result, as of January 2022, 56 percent of state services were provided through my.gov.uz, the number of state services on this electronic government platform reached 307, and more than 1.3 million citizens used electronic state services. At the same time, the total number of Internet users in Uzbekistan reached 27.2 million at the beginning of this year.

During the past period, a large amount of investments were attracted to the field in order to improve ICT systems and digital infrastructure of the republic. As a result, according to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the gross added value in the field of information and communication in 2017-2021 increased more than 2 times and reached 11.8 trillion soms (more than 1 billion US dollars) in 2021.

Also, since the establishment of IT parks in Uzbekistan, the volume of exports in the field has increased 50 times and reached 46 million US dollars. The number of permanent residents of the park increased from 147 to 500, more than 300 new companies were opened and 8,500 high-paying jobs were created. Currently, more than 11,000 young people are working in IT parks.

The total length of optical fiber communication lines in our country has grown significantly since 2017. For example, according to the information of the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2017-2022, this indicator increased almost 6 times, and in January 2022, the total length of optical fiber communication lines reached 118 thousand kilometers. Also, since 2017, the bandwidth of the international data transmission network has increased 28 times, from 64.2 Gbit/s to 1800 Gbit/s.

It should be noted that the global pandemic showed the need for digitization and digital transformation, and in order to eliminate the current issues in the IT field and ensure sustainable development, the digitalization strategy of Uzbekistan was revised and improved.

The most important conditions for the successful implementation of the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy are the financial support of the industry and increasing the digital literacy of the population. Thus, according to the document, the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, together with other relevant state bodies, will take measures to complete the digitization of preschool education, health care and general education schools by the end of 2022.

Also, "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" is of great importance in achieving the tasks stipulated in other national strategic documents and programs, in particular, the national tasks under the UN Sustainable Development Goals until 2030 and the goals set in the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE TOPIC

The digital economy can contribute to economic development, environmental sustainability and social cohesion. The digital economy is important for both developed and developing countries, but it poses a number of challenges. Digital technologies can stimulate development in a number of areas: reducing production costs and increasing profits; increasing the efficiency of existing markets, increasing the size of markets and creating new markets, creating economic opportunities in other areas, and improving quality beyond the general index of production factors.

However, the pace of technological change is accelerating, and technological change often outpaces existing legislation. In such conditions, the main task is to develop digitization models of socio-economic systems [1]. Failure to actively use the digital revolution will have harmful consequences for a number of socio-economic aspects, including countries' prospects for economic growth, regional competitiveness, integration into high-value global production chains, and the attraction of highly skilled labor. A big challenge for developing countries is the rest of the digital economy, creating the basic level of built digital infrastructure.

Theoretical foundations of the digital economy from foreign scientists and experts M.A. Shneps-Shneppe, D.E. Namiot, P. Vinya, M. Kane, N. Popper, E. Filippov, A. Fork, L.W. Lapidus, D.Bell, M.Castels, V.Desouza, D.Mackonaz, M.Lynch, S.Dirikan, S.Halford, M.Savage, etc., have been thoroughly covered in the researches of foreign economists. In particular, economists M.A. Shneps-Shneppe and Namiot D.E. In his research, he has researched a number of theories about the Digital economy, telecommunications being the main link of development and its characteristics [2]. L.V. In his research, Lapidus developed theoretical rules and practical recommendations for managing e-business and e-commerce in terms of changing business models under the influence of the evolution of digital technologies [3]. S.S. Gulomov, R.H. Ayupov, G.R. Boltaboeva, T. Shodiev, T.Z. scientists from Uzbekistan. Teshabaev, Z.M. The theoretical foundations of the digital economy are described in the works of Otakuzieva, Sh. In particular, Sh. Mustafagulov in his scientific research covered the new trends and characteristics of development [4]. In the book "Innovative Marketing" of our local scientists Sh.D.Ergashkhodzhaeva, "Marketing lessons" by H.Aybeshov, A.Ergashev, E.Yolchiev, A.Icmoilov, in the textbooks "Marketing" by F.T.Bazarova and in the works of other scientists. have consistently analyzed the popularization of digitization in terms of the needs of personal improvement due to the increase in the standard of living of the population and its social activity, as well as the increase in the level of education and culture.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The digital economy is changing the way we do business and creating new opportunities for participants. Firms in developing countries can benefit from new business models based on shared economies with consumers and government entities.

Legislative and regulatory documents related to the development of digitization processes in our country, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 19, 2018 "On further improvement of the technology and communication sector of " PF-5349-con Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 2, 2017 - Decree PF-5953-con on the state program on the implementation of the action strategy on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the "Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy Development" in 2021, as well as modern statistical methods and observations in the collection and processing of statistical data , based on expert evaluation and comparison, graphic, analytical, systematic analysis and other methods are widely used.

Exchange of goods and services is one of the first forms of human interaction. In most cases, such interactions were limited within the family or immediate environment. The rapid development of digital technology now allows access to a much wider network of agents, which expands the possibilities for mutually beneficial transactions. As a result, the digital economy has transformed the way people travel, shop and access resources. Although the potential of the digital economy is diverse in countries around the world, the problems and negative consequences it creates are also complex and diverse. A stock economy can benefit developing countries in many ways. First, economic models enable the use of goods that are expensive for shared users. Flexible working conditions allow workers in the informal sector to gain experience and formalize it. A stock economy encourages the efficient use of free resources, which puts less pressure on the environment and helps developing countries follow a sustainable development path. However, the economy creates challenges in regulation, competition and taxation that need to be addressed together. The rules developed for traditional business models do not hinder the development of the economy, and the need for reforms to solve consumer safety problems is shown. Another problem is related to the tendency of digital platforms to increase the scope of their activities, which leads to the violation of the principles of competition. Therefore, special authorities should regulate the market for digital platforms.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

It is known that the "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" adopted on January 28 of this year is to build a people-friendly state by increasing human dignity and further developing a free civil society; making the principles of justice and the rule of law the most basic and necessary condition for development in our country; rapid development of the national economy and ensuring high growth rates; conducting a fair social policy, developing human capital; ensuring spiritual development and bringing the industry to a new level; approach universal problems based on national interests; includes one hundred strategic goals to be achieved in the next five years within the framework of 7 priorities, such as strengthening the security and defense potential of our country, conducting an open, pragmatic and active foreign policy.

In the development strategy, special attention is paid to the digitization of important sectors, and the introduction of new technologies to public services, the judiciary, law enforcement agencies, the traffic management system, the healthcare system, social services, banking and agricultural sectors and other key sectors of the national economy is defined.

In particular, the development of the "Electronic Government" system, the increase of the share of electronic public services to 100%, the digitization of public services and the transfer of 20% of them to the private sector, the introduction of the Mobile ID system for personal identification in the provision of public services, as well as the "Citizens' Digital Passport" and "Digital A number of tasks, such as the implementation of "office" projects, are envisaged.

In addition, by ensuring stable high growth rates in economic sectors, in the next five years, the gross domestic product per capita will increase by 1.6 times, and by 2030, the per capita income will increase from 4,000 US dollars and enter the ranks of "countries with an income above the average". is planning to lay the groundwork for()

In this regard, turning the digital economy into the main "driver" sector and increasing its size by at least 2.5 times by the end of 2026, increasing the size of the software industry by 5 times, and increasing their export by 10 times to 500 million US dollars, as well as the real economy of the economy sector and the level of digitalization of production and operational processes in the financial and banking sectors up to 70%. In addition, digitalization of cities, improvement of the quality of construction and design works, and development within the concept of "Smart City" are given priority.

Overall, digital technologies play a central role in post-pandemic recovery as well as in building a sustainable economy. Therefore, digitization and digital transformation should be the main priority for developing countries like Uzbekistan.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, as a result of the research, the following theoretical results were achieved in order to develop the principles of digital economy formation. First, the priority task of socio-economic development for many developing countries is the transition to a digital economy, the introduction of digital technologies and the creation of effective business models that respond to the challenges of our time. The development characteristics of the digital economy include the availability of intellectual tools, the increasing importance of information, the organization of business networks, the wide spread of the Internet, and the global nature of information exchange.

The development of the components of the "Digital Uzbekistan 2030" project with the participation of the public creates ample opportunities for its implementation. Not only entrepreneurs, but also people from any strata of the population can take an active part in this, but if the process of "digitization" is implemented only by the public sector, and if public representatives and IT specialists in the private sector do not participate in it, the reforms implemented in this direction may not be effective.

In order to further develop digitization processes in Uzbekistan, attention should be paid to the following:

- Further development of qualifications and skills of personnel in this regard;
- Improvement of personnel training and improvement mechanisms, formation of competitive environment in training centers;
- Increasing internet speed, reducing its price and ensuring information security in all enterprises and organizations;
- Establishment of an electronic accounting system in all enterprises and organizations;

- Creation of software platforms for the development of priority sectors and sectors of the economy and continuous improvement of the electronic system of providing public services.

LITERATURE

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