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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS IMPACT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

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

Keywords: artificial intelligence, e-commerce, online payment, infrastructure, cyber security, automated registers, blockchain technologies.

INTRODUCTION

Currently, 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 field of information and the acceleration of the globalization processes of the economy. The effectiveness of their use has been transformed into increasing knowledge, socio-economic ties are becoming more and more extensive. The main factor in digital changes in the activities of market entities is the development of Digital Culture. At the present stage of socio-economic reform of society, the environment brings the features inherent in the institutional structure of society and the need to form new concepts and approaches on this basis.

In the context of the globalization of the world economy and the development of technologies, the economic development of Uzbekistan cannot be achieved without the development of a digital economy. The introduction of the digital economy in developed countries has already been introduced. The process of digitization, which is currently undergoing an accelerated process, has created a "new economy", this market segment, deep-dripping day by day, provides manufacturers with optimal ways to organize effective marketing companies in business. minimum cost, maximum profit, successful sale of goods and services, creation of quality service, convenience for the consumer, buyer and

LITERATURE REVIEW

The process of" digitization " of Economics and society (in English – digitization means digitization, and sometimes digitization means digitization.) speaking, first of all, this term is necessary to clarify. In a broad sense, the process of "digitization" usually refers to socio-economic changes initiated by the initiative for the widespread use and appropriation of digital technologies. technologies for the creation, processing, exchange and transmission of information.

Digital economy is an economic activity based on digital technology related to the production and provision of e-business, e-commerce, digital goods and services, in which calculations for Economic Service and goods are carried out through electronic money. The concept of digital economy is based on the transition from Atom to bit, that is, from chemical smallest particle to electronic unit.

The term "digital economy" was introduced into scientific practice by Manuel Castells, a Spanish and American sociologist, a leading researcher in an informed society. In this regard, he published his three-volume monograph "Information Age: economics, society and culture". Currently, the theory of digital economics has not yet been fully formed and is widely studied by most economists. In the scientific literature, the modern "new digital economy" is called by various terms. For example," postindustrial economics " (D. Bell), "informed economics" (O. Toffler), "Megaeconomics" (V. Kuvaldin)," an economy based on information and communication " (I. Niiniluto)," Technoeconomics or digital economy " (B. Gates)," knowledge-based economics " (D. Tapscott).

A number of definitions have been given to the concept of digital economics. In particular, doctor of Economic Sciences, corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences V. Ivanov has described" digital economy as a virtual environment that fills our reality".

Professor R of Tomsk State University. Meshcheryakov believes that there are two approaches to the term "digital economy". Digital economics, which describes the exclusive field of digital technology-based economics and electronic goods and services: the first approach is called "Classic", and classic examples are telemedicine, distance education, drug trafficking (movies, televisions, books, etc.). The second approach:" digital economy " is economic production using advanced digital technologies.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

In our country, economic statistical indicators in the development of the digital economy were analyzed. The activities of the digital economy were closely studied and a database was assembled. Methods such as comparison of observation and economic analysis based on collected data, systematic approach and logical approach were effectively used.

Digital economy large industrial facilities make it possible to increase the efficiency of work, increase production, ensure transparency of activities, reduce the cost of products. According to the results of analyzes conducted by reputable international organizations, the digital economy increases the gross domestic product by at least 30 percent, therefore secretly terminating the economy. The fact that the state provides electronic services to its citizens and offers electronic products is an important part of the digital economy. The widespread development of this area in our country will end the vices of corruption.

According to the Information Service of the Ministry of Information Technology and communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of works are also being carried out on the development of telecommunication infrastructure. The total bandwidth of the internet connection was 1,200 Gbit/s, enabling Internet connection through the switching center at 750 Gbit/s, and the network load rate was 76.6 percent.

The number of Internet service users is 22 million. increased from, which number of mobile Internet users 19 mln.ni organized. At 237 facilities in the Republic, the main telecommunication networks were expanded, telecommunication equipment was modernized, the bandwidth of the main 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 does not mean enough.

Blockchain technologies are a technology that allows you to safely and reliably carry out operations without intermediaries of the parties. Although it is known by many as cryptocurrency technology, in fact the blockchain can be used as a digital identity, ownership and property rights scheme, payment system. Open source platforms operating on a blockchain base, such as Ethereum, allow you to conclude transactions on any assets, provide banking services without traditional legal processes.

Currently, the blockchain system is used in various countries of the world in the areas of financial technology, land resource management, transport, health, education. The Blockchain system increases the level of transparency of any industry, serves to reduce cases of corruption. The possibilities of the digital economy and blockchain technologies in Uzbekistan are extremely promising.

Interest in the digital economy has increased significantly due to significant changes taking place in society and the economy. Modern technologies and platforms have helped businesses and individuals reduce costs at the expense of minimizing personal contact with customers, partners and government organizations, as well as making it possible to facilitate interaction faster and easier. The result was a network resource-based, digital or electronic economy.

Our president Sh.M. Mirziyoev said that " innovation means the future. When we start building our great future today, we need to start it precisely on the basis of innovative ideas, an innovative approach."Digital technologies not only increase the quality of products and services, but also reduce additional costs. In addition, it is an effective anti-corruption tool. Darcor, we all realize it teran. In public administration and in the social sphere, it is also necessary to widely introduce digital technologies and increase efficiency, in a word, improve the lives of people.

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

- development of digital infrastructure and communication standards;
- ensuring information security;
- Expansion of online services;
- create free access to intra-network and on-line 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 state regional policies aimed at solving the following problems. It is necessary to increase investment attractiveness in regions and increase innovative activities in them, develop production and social infrastructure, minimize territorial imbalance in the field of socio-economic development of Regions, strengthen interregional relations and use human potential wisely.

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

First of all, to increase the competitiveness of territories as a socio-economic system of territories and strengthen their resource potential;

Second, Human Resource Development;

Third, the development of interregional cooperation, as well as the creation of institutional conditions for the development of territories.

Fourth, in order to effectively manage processes and make the right decisions on time, it is necessary to create a communication system for direct communication and communication for

the online provision of software for monitoring financial and economic security at the level of the business entity.

These tasks offer regular updates, support, monitoring and regular updates at regional and state levels to respond in time to targeted government funding for entrepreneurship and small businesses. For effective continuous work at the level of the subjects of entrepreneurial activity, business entities use the internet. At the same time, the model of establishing effective cooperation between the subjects of the" business chemistry " system is indispensable and important.

CONCLUSION

Currently, 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 leading in most areas. According to forecasts, in the coming years, Macroeconomics is expected to be strongly dependent on manufacturers who rely on the criteria of "lean production", addictive, nano and biotechnology. In this regard, the scale of information considered necessary for rational management also increases, while the composition of production and the communication of citizens, the management of business and government bodies undergo significant changes.

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