

DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITALIZATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article defines the opportunities, advantages and disadvantages of the development of the digital economy, studies the stages of historical development of this sphere on the scale of developed countries of the world. It analyzes the level of development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan and, based on the experience of developed countries, outlines ways for further development of this area, elimination of existing shortcomings.

Keywords: digital economy, e-commerce, digital technology, GDP, intensive development, communication environment, computer literacy.

INTRODUCTION

The first discussions about the concept of the digital economy began to emerge at the end of the 20th century with the advent of e-commerce. In 1995, the American computer scientist from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Nicholas Negroponte, in his book "Being Digital", formulated the concept of the electronic economy, which consisted in the transition from the processing of atoms, which make up the matter of physical substances, to the processing of bits, which make up the matter of program codes.

According to Negroponte, compared to the traditional market, the advantages of digitalization include:

- absence of physical weight of products, which can be replaced by information volume;
- Significantly lower costs for the production of electronic goods and less space occupied by electronic media;
- The virtual nature of economic linkages, leading to a reduction in the need for raw materials;
- the emergence of digital currencies, which is clearly confirmed today by the growing cryptocurrency market;
- Instantaneous global movement of goods and services via the Internet [1].

Based on the analysis, we will consider some approaches to the definition of the term "digital economy" that exist in Uzbekistan and abroad, most authors and experts consider the digital economy in two aspects. From the point of view of an extended interpretation, the term should be understood as a part of socio-economic relations that are associated with the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of information technologies. First of all, these are modern trends caused by the so-called fourth industrial revolution, a significant difference between the fourth revolution and the third will be the synergetic effect arising from the merger of computer and information technologies, nanotechnologies, etc.

Changes in political, economic, cultural or other processes that are the basis of digitalization lead to digital transformation. It can be defined as the process of an organization's transition from old approaches to new ways of working and thinking, through the use of digital, social, mobile, and new technologies.

The digitalization process requires a completely different mindset, high availability of resources for investment and digital technologies, transformation goals, as well as different competencies and

knowledge that the existing workforce possesses. Such reasons give rise to various workforce training initiatives and consumers intending to develop digital competencies that are crucial not only in the context of work and employment, but also in the context of the use of services and the organization of professional and private life. [2]

In our country, special emphasis is placed on science and education, and due to this, the issue of the development of the digital economy should be put on the agenda. For the greatest wealth is intelligence and knowledge, the greatest inheritance is good education, and the greatest poverty is ignorance.

In recent years, the President has signed a number of regulatory documents in order to implement large-scale measures on the part of the on the intensive development of the digital sector of the economy. [4]

Due to the fact that the widespread introduction of the digital economy and its support occupy an important place in the plan for the further development of our country, a wide range of measures has been established for the intensive development of the digital sector of the economy. In accordance with the implementation of these tasks, new electronic document management systems are being introduced in our country, electronic payments and e-commerce are developing, the regulatory framework in the field is being improved, and electronic infrastructure and commerce are developing. Having been formed, the transition to digital transformation is gradually being implemented in all sectors of the economy.

There is also another approach, which says that digitalization is the new one the social situation of the "digital divide", "digital citizenship", "digital socialization". The situation of the "digital divide" is a collective concept that refers to social, economic or cultural inequality caused by the process of digitalization of society. The situation of the "digital divide" manifested itself most clearly during the lockdown of 2020. The availability of certain technologies to some segments of the poor has proved problematic. The short-term transition to distance learning has led to multiple personal data leaks. [4] The pandemic has contributed to the widening of not only the digital divide, but also the social one. The gap between the different layers that have different capabilities for owning gadgets is deepening; the gap between generations that differ in digital skills; gap between regions with different opportunities to provide Internet resources.

Digital citizenship is a set of practices for manifestation status of a citizen of a country real or virtual with the help of digital Technologies. Quite often, digital citizenship refers to directly the algorithm for obtaining the status of a citizen³. One of the reasons the existence of digital citizenship is a synthesis of real and Virtual. There are entire virtual states with their own laws, resources, and elites. The phenomenon of digital citizenship forces us to take a fresh look at political power and its characteristics. First, the virtual space has become a zone of heightened political activity. The growing resentment of ordinary people has caused such a phenomenon as "network protest" Actions of "network protest" complicate sociological research of political decisions. Secondly, digital citizenship can be understood as a subcultural community whose unifying characteristics cannot be predicted with certainty.

It should be noted that there are no clear criteria for obtaining digital citizenship, which is due to the situation of the digital divide. It is impossible to equate political and social activity, real and virtual, because the psycho-emotional state of the same of the individual is essentially dependent on the communication environment.

Digital socialization is the process of social adaptation of an individual in a virtual space. Digital socialization is characterized by increased mobility of the subject, globalization trends, and

modification of mental processes. Education is a key aspect of socialization in today's world, and digital socialization serves as a trigger for transformational processes in educational technologies. Therefore, it is fair to assume that digital socialization is an integral attribute of the socialization of any subject in the modern world. [3]

Of course, the higher the level of access to the Internet, the more effective the digital economy, including the e-government system, will be. In 2018, the number of Internet users in our country was 46 percent of the total population, and in 2021, this figure exceeded 60 percent. In particular, a 10% increase in internet speed leads to an increase in the country's GDP. In developed countries, the figure is 1.21 percent, and in developing countries, it is 1.38 percent. For example, if the speed of the Internet doubles, GDP could increase by 13-14 percent [6].

The introduction of the digital economy into the economic life of developed countries has already begun. In the context of globalization of the world economy and the development of digital technologies, the economic development of Uzbekistan cannot be achieved without the development of the digital economy.

The digital economy is a digital economic activity related to e-business, e-commerce, production and provision of digital goods and services. The digital economy makes it possible to increase the efficiency of large industrial facilities, increase production, ensure transparency of activities, and reduce the cost of production. According to the results of an analysis conducted by authoritative international organizations, the digital economy will increase the gross domestic product by at least 30% and thereby put an end to the secret economy [5].

Conclusions and Suggestions

The digital economy is now becoming one of the key drivers of economic growth and has important implications for measuring GDP, productivity and household welfare across all sectors of the economy. For the successful development of the digital economy and reducing the gap with the leading countries in our country, it is necessary to increase human, intellectual and technological advantages, form a flexible regulatory framework for the introduction of digital technologies in all spheres of life.

For the further development of the digitalization process in Uzbekistan, attention should be paid to the following necessary aspects:

- further development of the skills and abilities of employees in this area;
- improvement of training and retraining mechanisms, formation of a competitive environment in training centers;
- increasing the speed of the Internet, reducing its cost and ensuring the information security of all enterprises and organizations;
- Creation of an electronic accounting system at all enterprises and organizations;
- creation of software platforms for the development of priority sectors and sectors of the economy, as well as continuous improvement of the electronic system of public services. [7].

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