

Efficiency of the use of Technologies in the Development of the Digital Economy

Saatova Lolakson Ergashevna

Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Informatics and Information Technologies of the Higher Military Aviation School of the Republic of Uzbekistan, serviceman of the Armed Forces

Abiddinov Bahoviddinhon Bakhodir ogly

Karshi Engineering and Economic Institute(KarMII) student of the 1st category

Abstract: This article discusses the introduction of the digital economy for the further development of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the concept of the digital economy, its features, convenience, the role of the digital economy in further improving the standard of living of mankind.

Keywords: digital Economy, internet economy, new economy, web economy, cryptocurrency, bitcoin, blockchain, electronic payments, electronic payments, electronic transactions.

Introduction: Currently, the concept of the digital economy is used for the further development of the economy of our country. In particular, in his Address to the Senate and the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis dated January 24, 2020, President Mirziyoyev declared 2020 the Year of Science, Education and the Development of the Digital Economy. After that, citizens began to have many questions about the term "digital economy".

The digital economy is a system of economic, social and cultural communication based on the use of digital technologies. This is not some other economy that needs to be created from scratch. This means transitioning existing economies to a new system by creating new technologies, platforms and business models and implementing them into everyday life. Sometimes it is also represented by the terms internet economy, new economy, or web economy.

In 1995, the American programmer Nicholas Negroponte coined the term "digital economy". Today, the term is used by politicians, economists, journalists and entrepreneurs around the world. In 2016, the World Bank published the first report on the state of the digital economy in the world ("Digital Dividends").

The distinctive features of the digital economy are:

- high level of automation;
- electronic document management;
- electronic integration of accounting and management systems;
- electronic databases;
- Availability of CRM (system of interaction with clients) and corporate networks.

The advantages of the digital economy are as follows:

ISSN 2792-4025 (online), Published under Volume: 2 Issue: 2 in February-2022

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1. The costs of payments are reduced (for example, access to a bank and other resources is saved).
2. More and more information about goods and services will be received.
3. The opportunities for goods and services of the digital world to enter the global market are great.
4. Goods and services will improve rapidly due to the rapid receipt of feedback (consumer opinions).
5. Faster, better, more convenient.

In light of the above, one of the clearest examples of the development of digital platforms is the Chinese company Alibaba, which has an e-commerce system. The experience of its use shows that in the process of data collection very competitive advantages are created for expansion into different sectors of the economy. Alibaba is not just a digital platform, but an ecosystem of platforms. It should be noted that the digital economy is different from the conventional economy. For example, a client needs simple trousers for a suit. If it enters the market, selects it directly, and buys it with cash, that's the traditional economy. Choose the product you like through any trading bot in Telegram. Paying money to the owner of the product through the electronic payment system and receiving the product through the delivery service is called the digital economy.

In fact, we are all already in the digital economy, using its conveniences. For example, our salary goes to plastic cards, we pay for utilities, telephone, Internet and other goods and services electronically, we file tax returns electronically, we transfer money from card to card, we order food at home, and so on.

The choice of the state in favor of the development of the digital economy opens up new directions in the field of information technology and electronic document management in general. The turn to "digital technologies" was due to the development of the World Wide Web and high-quality communications.

The National Agency for Project Management under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the authorized body in the field of implementation and development of the digital economy. In addition, the ministries of economy, finance, information technology, justice and a number of other state bodies have specific responsibilities and tasks for the development of the digital economy. This was noted in the Message of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Senate and the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis dated January 24, 2020: "gave the right to full ownership of wire and wildlife and other natural resources. All property, enterprises were transferred to Uzbekistan for an independent economic policy,

Therefore, one of the key factors in the implementation of economic reforms is the creation of a legal framework for a market economy. Therefore, special attention was paid to the creation of a legal framework for reforms. More than 100 laws relating to the economic sphere have been adopted. These laws can be divided into a number of areas according to content.

1. Property relations and laws that form a diversified economy. Within the framework of this direction, laws have been adopted on property, on the denationalization and privatization of property, on rent, on the privatization of public housing and other laws.
2. Laws have been adopted to regulate the management of the economy, i.e. laws on privatization, property, entrepreneurship, enterprises, farming, dekhkan farms, shirkats. Laws on banks and banking, the monetary system, entrepreneurship, insurance, exchanges and stock exchanges, securities and stock exchanges, and other laws have been adopted to create and regulate market infrastructure.
3. Legal norms have been created that determine the foreign economic activity of Uzbekistan. The adopted laws on foreign economic activity, foreign investment, international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan have opened a new page in the history of the development of foreign economic relations of our country.

The most important task of the first days was to determine the path of our socio-economic development using the rich potential and geopolitical conditions of Uzbekistan. “Today, if we tell the truth about that period, if we compare our life with the history and practice of the world of that time, it must be said that at that time Uzbekistan was completely dependent on the center of a one-sided economy. ... it has become a semi-colonial country with an abandoned economy”[3].

The path to a market economy After gaining independence, Uzbekistan embarked on the great path of universal, world civilization. Uzbekistan has chosen its own path of market relations based on national traditions. Uzbekistan has developed a unique way of transition to market relations. The main provisions of this path are based on the work, speeches and speeches of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov “Uzbekistan is a unique way of transition to market relations” (five principles) [4].

This path was based primarily on international experience. Secondly, the economic opportunities, conditions and problems inherited from the old system were taken into account. In order to form a socially oriented market economy, Uzbekistan has embarked on radical economic reforms. First of all, the following strategic goals of economic reforms are defined:

- building an economic system that provides the necessary conditions for the life and activities of people;
- creation of a diversified economy;
- ensuring the protection of private property by the state;
- granting wide economic freedoms to enterprises and citizens;
- profound structural changes in the economy and the production of competitive products;
- integration into the world economic system;
- the formation of a new economic thinking in people.

According to the program of market reforms, the priorities will be solved step by step. At the first stage, during the transition from a totalitarian system to modern market relations, two interrelated tasks had to be solved simultaneously: the elimination of the grave consequences of the command-and-control system, the stabilization of the economy, and the formation of the foundations of market relations. At this stage, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan identified the most important areas of economic reform:

- formation of a legal framework for the transition process, strengthening and development of the legal framework for reforms;
- creation of new forms of ownership in agriculture;
- Elimination of falling production.

According to the forecast, in the coming years, a strong dependence of the macroeconomics on manufacturers is expected according to the criteria of "lean manufacturing", additive, nano- and biotechnologies. In this regard, the volume of information necessary for effective management will increase, and the structure of production and dialogue between citizens, business and government will undergo significant changes [5].

The main conditions and factors for a gradual transition to the path of socio-economic development are as follows:

- implementation of the concepts of e-government and digital city through the integration of

informatization and public administration and municipal services;

- mass production of new technological generation products (for example, unmanned vehicles, etc.);
- implementation of ideas for the construction of "smart" and environmentally friendly houses with the help of unique decorative and building materials;
- wide promotion of alternative forms of employment through outsourcing, self-employment, etc.;
- creation of professional networks serving to find freelancers for specific tasks.

All of the above allows enterprises to reduce costs by using modern platforms that integrate goods and electronic services into production and management. First of all, this issue concerns the integration of service orders, sharing of resources, the choice of contractors, e-commerce, payments and others.

The economic significance of the digital sector lies in the fact that digital technologies will radically change more than 50% of dependent sectors of the economy. This view is based on the fact that information technology and digital platforms are fundamentally changing business models, removing their middlemen of efficiency and streamlining processes. According to World Bank statistics, a 10 percent increase in the number of high-speed Internet users could increase annual GDP from 0.4 percent to 1.4 percent. An indicator of its importance is the growth in the share of the digital economy in the country's GDP by about 20% annually (about 7% in developed countries).

If this trend continues, then in 10-15 years the share of such an economy in world GDP may approach 30-40 percent.

The most active driver of the digital economy is the state. It is a major customer and consumer of the digital economy. A state that wants to maximize the benefits of digitalization must create and maintain a market for the necessary high-tech products. At the same time, it is also important to support the tools that drive the main platforms of the e-economy, while developing private applications for government, key industries and enterprises in parallel.

In particular, Japan, although it has acquired technology, has lost its leading position in the digital economy due to the inability to create its own production networks in this area and maintain a consistently high level of technical development.

South Korea, on the other hand, invests about 1 percent of its national budget in e-government and e-brokering services (e-commerce and open tenders), earning \$10-15 billion annually and earning 30-40 times the cost. In particular, this result was achieved through the creation of call centers in the public and private sectors, the creation of mobile applications and the reengineering of government Internet platforms.

An important area in this area is the training of personnel working with information systems in public administration. For example, in the 1970s in Belgium, special mobile teams (including teachers and students of specialized educational institutions) were created to train civil servants and set up systems for them directly at the workplace.

The most important part of this process is the platforms of the digital economy, which are moving from the one-to-one and one-to-many communication formula to the many-to-many formula. Progress in this area will automatically change the situation in the real sector of the economy (and will stimulate structural reforms in these areas) through the development of consulting and technical organizations suitable for small and medium-sized businesses with government support and help create conditions for an innovative economy.

In recent years, the importance of advanced technologies and innovations in the development of the

economy has increased. The latest technologies improve the efficiency of production and business processes. As the latest technologies enter new areas and directions of human activity, traditional approaches and methods of work will change. The emergence and spread of information and communication technologies (ICTs) have had such an impact on the global economy that a new phenomenon has emerged - the digital economy. Under the influence of smart technologies, the way of life of people began to change, the relationship between users changed - communication between people in different geographical areas, fields of activity, etc. Possible installation option. It is the rapid growth of information communications that is the basis of the digital economy. The impact of digital technologies is being felt both globally and locally. This can seriously impede the digitalization of the economy of the Republic and, as a result, weaken the digital economy.

Creation of additional conditions for the development of the digital economy, as well as Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to develop the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2018-2021" No. 3832 dated July 3, PP [6].

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4022 dated November 21, 2018 "On measures to further modernize the digital infrastructure for the development of the digital economy" [7].

Mastering blockchain technologies with practical skills in using modern information and communication technologies "On measures to develop the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan" No. PP-3832 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 3, 2003. In accordance with the objectives of the Action Strategy for the training of qualified personnel in the field of exit and usage accepted:

Transforming the traditional economy into a digital one has proved problematic without training the skilled workforce to succeed. Therefore, at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on the basis of the Decree of Sh.M. Mirziyoyev dated July 3, 2018 No. PQ-3832, the Faculty of Digital Economy was opened at the Tashkent State Economic University to train bachelors and opened a master's degree in education. The digital economy is a new direction in the global economy. While developed countries have made significant progress in this area, other countries are making progress in this area. For this reason, almost all countries that have begun to transform their economies into a digital economy are faced with the same problem - a lack of educational and scientific literature, necessary for the training of qualified personnel in national languages in the digital economy 818. Based on foreign sources of information on the digital economy and theoretical educational and research materials, the authors of this textbook tried to somewhat fill this gap. In conclusion, the digital economy cannot be imagined without modern information and communication technologies (ICT) and the global Internet. The concepts of "digital economy", ICT and the Internet are inextricably linked. In conclusion, the digital economy cannot be imagined without modern information and communication technologies (ICT) and the global Internet. The concepts of "digital economy", ICT and the Internet are inextricably linked. In conclusion, the digital economy cannot be imagined without modern information and communication technologies (ICT) and the Global Internet. The concepts of "digital economy", ICT and the Internet are inextricably linked.

In short, we cannot but commend the resilience of our people, who have been able to withstand the hardships of economic development since independence to the present day. We must instill and educate the rising generation that we must work tirelessly and diligently to make our dreams come true. and hopes for the future have not remained the same. From such measures in the development of the digital economy, we can conclude that the development of economic growth using the technologies of the 21st century, the implementation of reforms in developed countries to overcome their shortcomings, we understand that in our country it is necessary to nurture and support the same young and advanced personnel as us, in all areas. Based on the ideas of our first President Islam Karimov, such as "Let's have a free and prosperous Motherland", "The need for a new era of thinking and work",

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