

## THE IMPACT AND IMPORTANCE OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN

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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.

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.

We need to develop the "National Concept of the Digital Economy", which envisages the renewal of all sectors of the economy based on digital technologies. On this basis, we need to implement the "Digital Uzbekistan-2030" program. The digital economy allows to increase the gross domestic product by at least 30%, and to drastically reduce corruption. This is also confirmed by the analyzes conducted by reputable international organizations. Therefore, the government is tasked with developing a "roadmap" for the transition to the digital economy within two months. In this regard, it is necessary to pay special attention to the provision of information security," said the head of state. Instead of goods and services, the digital economy has given rise to "new" activities related to the collection and use of various types of information. Data can be collected, aggregated, stored, and analyzed in various forms, including open and closed data, personal and abstract, confidential and non-confidential, commercial or public, voluntary or surveillant. , a "data value chain" was formed by modeling companies. Value creation occurs in the process of transforming data into "digital intelligence", a useful asset, and its commercial use and profit.

When talking about the process of "digitization" of the economy and society (in English, it means "digitization", i.e. digitalization, and sometimes "digitalization", i.e. 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. In 1995, Nicholas Negroponte, a scientist in the field of informatics of the University of Massachusetts, introduced the term "Digital economy" and expressed it in the form of a metaphor of the transition from the movement of atoms to the movement of bits, to the form of information and communication tools.

The concept of digital economy has been given a number of definitions. For example, V. Ivanov, Doctor of Economics, correspondent member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, described: "The digital economy is a virtual environment that fills our reality and its basis is information and communication technologies." According to the definition given by M.Nikrem

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and others, information and communication technologies in the digital economy are the share of production carried out at the expense of "digital" resources in the total economic output. These digital resources include digital skills, digital equipment (accessories and components, software and communication equipment), intermediate digital products and services used in the production process.

Another foreign researcher, M. Rose, said: "The use of information and communication technologies in the digital economy is an international network of economic activity that is carried out at the expense of information and communication technologies. In a simpler way, this concept can also be described as an economy based on digital technologies." Many experts do not define the concept of "information and communication technologies in the digital economy" clearly, but express it as a "complex structure" and define it in different ways as an economy based on digital technologies. R.V. Mesheryakov states that there are two approaches to the term "information and communication technologies in the digital economy": classical and extended. According to the classical approach, the digital economy describes the economy based on digital technologies, and here only the field of electronic goods and services. For example, distance education, telemedicine. According to the extended approach, the digital economy is a process of economic production implemented using digital technologies.

**Conclusions.** Taking into account the above, it is necessary to pay special attention to increasing the level of necessary education on the application and use of digital technologies, their availability and quality, stages of preparation and different levels of development, technical skills acquisition in compulsory preschool education, and higher education in enterprises and organizations. We need to provide graduate and doctoral education programs. Formation of a rational economic system at the regional level, identifying the points of sustainable economic growth, not only the digital formation of the development areas and directions of the region in modern conditions, but also, first of all, by determining the priority directions for the development of human resources, economic and innovative development investment is formed on the basis of public-private sector cooperation.

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