



TRENDS IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 8 th October 2022 Accepted: 10 th November 2022 Published: 20 th December 2022	The article analyzes the possibilities, advantages and disadvantages of the development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan, the level of development and describes the ways of further development of this sphere and elimination of existing shortcomings on the basis of the experience of developed countries.
Keywords: Digital Economy, Development Trend, information and communication technologies, internet speed, gross domestic product, racobatedness, intensive development, high efficiency, computer literacy, "digital" States.	

INTRODUCTION

In Dushanbe, issues of economic development of Tajikistan were discussed. During the meeting, the parties expressed their satisfaction with the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China. The development of the economy is currently the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is focused on the development of the economy and is calculated in accordance with the system of development, its training and regulatory decisions of the Bashkir University. In this regard, information and communication technologies, like many others, contribute to the development of human existence. Kanga, the scheme of the economy of the possibility of information and communication technologies can be created in part and in part. In addition to Tashkent, this and technological education can also be reduced. Issues and prospects of cooperation between Tajikistan and China were discussed at the meeting.

During the meeting, the parties expressed their satisfaction with the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China, as well as cooperation in the field of economy and economy. In short, the development of the digital economy can change our lives for the better.

RELEVANCE OF THE RESEARCH TOPIC.

As world practice shows, the share of the digital economy in the gross domestic product is one of the indicators of development in this state. Naturally, this indicator is high in developed countries. The share of the digital economy in the gross domestic product in the United States - 10.9 percent, in China - 10 percent, in India - 5.5 percent, does not exceed 2 percent in Uzbekistan [1]. The development of this area is becoming a requirement of the present time.

In Uzbekistan, there are enough opportunities and conditions for the development of the digital economy, but the stage of development is progressing very slowly.

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Table 1.
Definitions given to the digital economy[5]

Nº	Description	Definition source
1	Electronic economy (digital, web, Internet economy) is an economic activity based on electronic business and e-commerce, digital technologies, electronic goods and services produced and sold by them.	Wikipedia: https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-economy
2	Network economy (virtual, digital, electronic) is an economic activity carried out using electronic networks (digital telecommunications). Considering the technological nuktai, tarmac economics is an environment that is conunious.	Glossary.ru: http://www.glossary.ru/cgi-



		bin/gl_sch2.cgi?RRlylig9!_qutusogq
3	Digital economics is such an economic activity in which information is in a rational form. They can improve the efficiency of various types of production.	http://kremlin.ru/acts/bank/41919
4	The digital economy is computer technology that is linked to digital development. This includes: online services, electronic amulets, online trading, crossfunding and others.	http://www.fingramot.a.org/teoriyafinansov/item/2198-chto-takoetsifrovaya-ekonomika
5	The digital economy is economic, social and cultural relations based on the use of digital information and communication technologies.	http://www.tadviser.ru/index.php/Arride3AdigitalEconomyofRussia
6	The digital economy is a network of global economic activities that is used for commercial purposes. because it includes information activities within companies and state-owned enterprises	http://www.tpinauka.ru/2018/02/Skripko.pdf

In economics and scientific literature, the current "new digital economy" is named by various terms. For example, "post-industrial economy" (D.Bell) "an informed economy" (o.Toffler), "Megaeconomics" (V.Kuvaldin), "an economy based on information and communication" (I.Niiriluto), "Technoeconomics or digital economics" (B.Gates), "knowledge-based economics" (D.Tapskatt). The change in the trends of the digital economy in the conditions of globalization is explained by the Russian scientist N.S.Revenko also studied, and with the issues of formation, development and improvement of the digital economy, V.M.Bondarenko was engaged.

The study of the formation of the digital economy and trends in its development in Uzbekistan is an urgent issue and further enhances the need to conduct research.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

It consists in covering the essence of the digital economy, identifying its advantages and disadvantages, and developing scientific proposals and practical recommendations for the further development of this industry in Uzbekistan.

Research techniques. In the process of preparing the article, methods of dialectical, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, scientific abstraction, monographic observation, systematic and comparative analysis were used.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.

The content of literature focused on the issues of the digital economy, its impact on the development of

countries, industries and industries is quite extensive. It would be advisable to divide them into five groups, relying on theory and practical results:

the first group is a theory that covers the issues of the impact of the development of the digital economy on the development of the country;

the second group – the influence of the digital economy on the development of industries and Industries-has been studied;

the third group is the development of certain elements or factors in the context of the digital economy, as well as issues related to the development of an entire system;

the fourth group - issues of the impact of digital technologies, a large-scale database, internet item sales, blockchain, brain implants, cloud and quantum computing technologies of data storage on the country's economy;

the fifth group is the assessment of the results of the digitization of the national economy, methodological and methodological approaches to the development of a system of indicators of the digital economy.

It should be noted that by now the theory of digital economy has not yet been fully formed and is widely studied by most economists.

World experience shows that the "rakamli" countries - that is, the highly developed countries of rakamli economy-are today Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. USA, Great Britain, Denmark, Finland, Singapore, South Korea and Hong Kong are among the 10 countries with developed digital economy [2]. Studying the experience of these states and moving on the basis of these will help to achieve the intended goal faster.



When we first heard the term Rakamli iktisadiyot, what is "rakamli iktisadiyot" itself? Where did it come from? it is natural that questions arise. Studying the history of the origin of the concept of "digital economy", at a time when digital economy was not very long, the year 1995 was determined by the American scientist Nicholas Negreonte, who operates at the University of Massachusetts.

Uzbek scientist, academician S. Gulomov studied information and communication technologies and the impact of the digital economy on the development of industries and industries. In an article published in the international research journal Theoretical and Applied Science in the USA on the topic "digitization of the educational system in Uzbekistan", The Economist scientist widely covered the issues of the influence of digitalization on the development of a particular sphere, including the development of the educational sphere. [6]

The main directions of the development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan within the framework of the "Digital Uzbekistan – 2030" strategy, it was determined the feasibility of doing the following work to ensure the stability of the socio – economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to digitalize the national economy at an accelerated pace based on world experience:

formation of the regulatory and legal framework for the development of the digital economy;

introduction of the latest digital technologies as possible in the modernization of all sectors and sectors of the national economy;

communication tools based on the latest digital technologies, acquisition, installation of machinery and equipment and improving the skills of working in them by local personnel;

Development and maintenance of personnel policies aimed at the development of the digital economy, starting from the system of preschool education, to the system of further education from higher education.

The basis for ensuring the implementation of the tasks set in these areas was determined in the program of digitization of territories in 2020-2022 within the framework of Resolution No. 6079 "on the approval of the strategy of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan" digital Uzbekistan – 2030" on October 5, 2020 and measures for its effective implementation", including: [4]

- increasing the internet connection level of settlements from 78 to 95 percent;

- Transfer of 20 thousand kilometers of fiber optic lines and development of cellular networks;

- Implementation of more than 400 information systems, electronic services and software in various areas of socio-economic development of Regions;

- Organization of training of 587 thousand people on the basics of computer programming;

- Attracting 500 million young people as part of the "one million programmers" project;

- Introduction of more than 280 information systems and software products for automation of logistics, management processes at enterprises of the Real sector of production and economy;

- digital literacy and professional development of employees of state bodies and organizations;

It should be noted that higher educational institutions in the regions were appointed responsible for training 12 thousand employees of authorities and government agencies in Information Technology in administrative-territorial units.

In our opinion, technologies and services for digital systems include the development structure of the information and communication system, interactive communities participating in objectively oriented groups, Information Resources, a database, a platform for integrating business, government and society, and a digital environment.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Particular attention should be paid to increasing the level of necessary education in terms of the use and use of digital technologies, their availability and quality, stages of preparation and various levels of development, obtaining technical skills in compulsory preschool education, taking into account analyzes, theoretical foundations.

In the formation of the economic system, it is necessary to determine the points of sustainable economic growth, to form an investment in economic and innovative development on the basis of public-private cooperation by establishing not only the digital formation of areas and directions of development of the region in modern conditions, but also priorities for the development of human resources. The dissemination of ideas for the development of a competitive economy, its trade between consumers, producers, intermediaries in the field of the development of socio-economic and legal relations, characterized as an information market, forms a market for information products.

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