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VALUABLE ASPECTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN TO THE ECONOMY.

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Abstract:

In this article we can observe the valuable aspects of implementation of digital transformation as well as in economy, effectiveness in all spheres of life occur and also the transition to the digital economy will certainly not affect the increase in production efficiency, the increase in the competitiveness of companies, the reduction of production costs, the creation of new jobs, and the emergence of new modern professions. In short, the development of the digital economy can change our lives in a positive way. The purpose of the study is to shed light on the nature of the digital economy, identify its advantages and disadvantages, and develop scientific proposals and practical recommendations for further development of this field in Uzbekistan

Keywords: digital, transformation, economy, advantages, technology, development, communication, opportunity, transition, network economy, electronic, information, achievements.

ENTER.

There are several advantages and positive aspects of the digital economy. For example, the development of information and communication technologies can help to save time, which is the most valuable for a person, and to use it effectively. Buying a printed version of a book is more expensive than buying an electronic format of the same book. It seems that we can partially save our money due to the development of information and communication technologies. We don't need to wait in line for hours at banks to make utility payments, we can do any work from anywhere. It is also very convenient for women who stay at home or have young children. They can have the opportunity to earn money by doing online trading without leaving their home while doing housework. In addition, these technologies can be effectively used in the field of education. It is possible to monitor the attendance of pupils and students, to be aware of the results and achievements of learning lessons.

The transition to the digital economy will certainly not affect the increase in production efficiency, the increase in the competitiveness of companies, the reduction of production costs, the creation of new jobs, and the emergence of new modern professions. In short, the development of the digital economy can change our lives in a positive way.

World practice shows that the share of the digital economy in the GDP is one of the indicators of development in this country. Naturally, this indicator is high in developed countries.

While the share of the digital economy in the GDP is 10.9% in the USA, 10% in China, 5.5% in India, it does not exceed 2% in Uzbekistan.

1. The development of this field is becoming a requirement of the present time.

The development of the digital economy is an important, strategic task for Uzbekistan, which determines its competitiveness on a global scale.

Opportunities and conditions for the development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan are sufficient, but the development stage is very slow. There are several factors that cause this, the main of which are the low speed and quality of the Internet, the existence of monopolies in many areas, the outdated legislation in the field of information technology, the low level of computer literacy, the lack of information technology specialists, and the insufficient level of information technology security.

The level of study of the topic.

The term "digital economy" was introduced into scientific practice by Manuel Castells, a Spanish and American sociologist, a leading researcher of the information society. In this regard, he published his three-volume monograph "Information Age: Economy, Society and Culture". To date, the theory of the digital economy has not yet been fully formed and is being widely studied by many economists. In the scientific literature, the modern "New digital economy" is called by different terms. For example, "Post-industrial economy" (D. Bell), "Information economy" (O. Toffler), "Megaeconomy" (V. Kuvaldin), "Economy based on information and communication" (I. Niiniluto),

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"Technological economy or digital economy" (B. Gates), "Economy based on knowledge" (D. Tapscott).

Mark Porat is considered one of the American scientists who introduced the difference between primary and secondary economic sectors. The primary sector can be accurately, economically evaluated because it creates direct market value. Although the secondary sector is considered important for the economy, its economic evaluation is considered a very difficult task.

1. Electronic economy (digital, web, internet economy) - related to electronic business and electronic commerce, economic activity based on 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) - economic activity carried out using electronic networks (digital telecommunications). From a technological point of view, the network economy is a legitimate environment. Glossary.ru: http://www.glossary. ru/cgi-bin/gl_sch2.cgi?RRlylig9!_ box

3. Digital economy is an economic activity in which information is in digital form. They can increase the productivity of various types of production. http://kremlin.ru/acts/bank/41919

4. The digital economy is computer technology associated with digital development. These include: online services, electronic payments, online sales, crossfunding and others. http://www.fingramota.org/ teoriyafinansov/item/2198-chto- takoetsifrovaya-ekonomika

5. 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 used for commercial purposes. http://www.tpinauka.ru/2018/02/ Skripko.pdf
because it includes information activities within companies and state enterprises.

Russian scientist N.S. Revenko also studied the changes in the trends of the digital economy in the context of globalization, and V.M. Bondarenko dealt with the issues of formation, development and improvement of the digital economy.

The purpose of the study is to shed light on the nature of the digital economy, identify its advantages and disadvantages, and develop scientific proposals and practical recommendations for further development of this field in Uzbekistan.

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

Main results. When we first hear the term digital economy, what does the "digital economy" mean? Where did he come from? it is natural to ask questions. If we examine the history of the concept of "digital economy", the digital economy was defined not so long ago, in 1995, by the American scientist Nicholas Negreponte, who works at the University of Massachusetts. He mentioned what changes can be observed in the transition from the old economy to the new economy due to the intensive development of information and communication technologies. As mentioned above, until now, the theory of digital economy has not been fully formed and is not widely studied by most economists.

"Digital" countries - i.e., countries with a highly developed digital economy today include Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The USA, Great Britain, Denmark, Finland, Singapore, South Korea and Hong Kong are among the top 10 countries with developed digital economy. Studying the experience of these countries and acting based on them will help to quickly achieve the desired goal.

The level of development of the digital economy is determined using several indicators. One of these indicators is electronic government.

The level of development of electronic government in Uzbekistan is not low, but not high either. It is no exaggeration to say that the founder of the digital economy was, in a sense, our ancestors. The great mathematician Muhammed Khorezmi, 1,200 years ago, created a modern computer system and explained the unique side of the digital economy with an algorithmic, i.e., systematic approach to solving problems. This made it possible to quickly perform calculations not only in science and education, but also in everyday life, especially in the economy. At the moment, opportunities and conditions for the development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan are sufficient, but the stage of development is very slow. In order to eliminate this, a number of reforms are being implemented in our country.

As the President of our country, Sh.M. Mirziyoev, stated in his Address to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020: "In order to achieve development, it is necessary and necessary for us to acquire digital knowledge and modern information technologies. This is the shortest way for us to rise our economy gives the opportunity to go. After all, information technologies are deeply penetrating all areas of the world today."

Today, the development of the digital economy has been identified as one of the priority tasks in our country, and of course,

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On February 13, 2020, the President of our Republic, Sh.M. Mirziyoev, held a meeting on the development of the information technology (IT) sector and gave a number of instructions on how to strengthen the IT sector as much as possible in keeping with the times. It set many tasks, such as opening an IT academy, an IT laboratory, and a So-WQrking center.

Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. // "Halk Suzi" newspaper. January 25, 2020.

among them is the establishment of a mobile application development center and a remote information technology center

On December 17, 2019, an agreement was signed between the National Agency for Project Management and the Ministry of Public Administration and Security of the Republic of Korea in Sejong, the Republic of Korea, in the presence of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on the opening of the Center for Cooperation on Electronic Government and Digital Economy.

It is decided to implement all measures related to the development of the concept of "Digital Uzbekistan" until 2030. In order to further improve the state management system, create conditions for the introduction and development of the digital economy, improve the investment environment, as well as to implement the action strategy on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, on July 3, 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Uzbekistan Respu- Decision No. PK-3832 on measures to develop the digital economy was adopted. According to the decision, one of the most important tasks for the development of the digital economy is to diversify various forms of investment and business activities in the field of crypto-assets circulation, including mining (creating new blocks that provide the opportunity to receive rewards in the form of new units and commissions in various cryptocurrencies) and support the distribution platform. strengthening activities), smart contracts (an electronic contract with rights and obligations for the automatic execution of digital transactions), consulting, emission, exchange, storage, distribution, management, insurance, crowd-funding (collective financing), as well as "blockchain" introduction and development of technologies; training of qualified personnel; launching cooperation with cryptocurrencies and foreign organizations; in this regard, it is envisaged to create a legal base.

Digital technologies change the appearance and structure of the economy, change traditional business models, increase competition and competitiveness among individual economic entities and the country as a whole, and lead to the expansion of markets and opportunities. This can be illustrated by the fact that the share of traditional flows of goods, services and goods in the global gross domestic product decreased from 53% in 2007 to 39% in 2014, after 20 years of growth, based on the data presented in the McKinsey Global Institute report. Between 2005 and 2014, the volume of cross-border data exchange increased 45 times. Since 2014, about 12 percent of global goods trade has been carried out through international electronic commerce.

Some may wonder why the digital economy is needed and what it provides. Digital economy does not mean only Blockchain technology and its use in international financial markets or cryptocurrencies. Of course, Blockchain technology, cryptocurrencies are also part of the digital economy. But the term "Digital Economy" refers to the economy conducted with the help of digital communications and IT. This can also be seen as a means of ending the underground economy. Because, firstly, all transactions will be registered electronically, and secondly, they will be transparent. in addition, the cost of products and services will decrease due to the use of new IT technologies in production.

The conclusions of the research "Digital Dividends" of the Jaxon Bank show how relevant and important the digital economy is in the development of the economy of countries. In particular, a 10 percent increase in internet speed leads to an increase in the country's GDP 2.

An increase in the share of information business in the gross domestic product of the country means that the development of society is moving towards an information society. In order to determine the level of development of the digital economy, scientists have suggested introducing the "Gross digital product" indicator. It reflects the market value of information, goods and services created in economic sectors with the help of information technologies or information and intellectual components, useful for the consumer.

The country with the largest share of the digital economy in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and has not lost its leadership for 6 years is Great Britain. South Korea, China, the countries of the European Union, India, Japan, the USA, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Canada, Argentina, Russia, the Republic of South Africa (JAR) and Brazil occupy the next places. These indicators show that the e-commerce system in the above countries is better developed than in other countries.

The choice of the state to develop the digital economy opens up new directions in the field of information technology and in general in the field of circulation of electronic documents. The turn to "digital technologies" was caused by the development of the global Internet network and quality communication. As

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a result, it is possible to exchange and collect large amounts of data, which in turn makes it possible to process the accumulated information, to see the future, to make informed decisions and to profit in various ways. For all this, it will be necessary to create a compatible infrastructure, in other words, an ecosystem of global information platforms. However, there are risks (dangers) such as loss of data, business, job loss, security and the need for modernization. These issues need to be resolved quickly, as delay in this regard carries serious risks.

It is not whether the digital economy is a myth or a reality, but how these changes serve society that plays an important role in the changes taking place. Today, we are witnessing how technology is fundamentally changing the public service industry. Earlier, similar changes took place in the financial sector and telecommunications. A number of fundamental changes are also being observed in the industry, because the emergence of digital enterprise and human's digital counterpart - robots, can seriously change the entire functional model of humanity. This shows that information technology is gradually replacing people. This is the digital economy.

As one of the bright examples in the field of development of digital platforms, it is possible to cite the Chinese company "Alibaba", which has an e-commerce system. The experience of its use shows that the process of data collection creates extremely competitive advantages for expansion into various sectors of the economy. Alibaba is not just a digital platform, but an ecosystem of platforms. Understandably, the power of such an ecosystem will be greater than the power of individual platforms. Even the US is currently losing this race because it has to integrate different platforms, while in China, the development in this area has been slow to move from one platform to another for the purpose of increasing efficiency.

Much depends on the position of the state in global activities such as the transition to the digital economy. It is necessary that everything does not go to a single state platform that unites everything and transfers it to the "number". That is, "The task of the state is not to do something instead of business, but simply - not to interfere with business." Even in China, the "Alibaba" system did not appear because the state created a platform for it. He just created the conditions for such a platform to appear. Although the government has helped Alibaba, it has done so as a commercial enterprise, not as a state-owned corporation, and its services are used only because they are competitive.

The task of the state is to create general rules, and business begins to change and develop based on these general rules, because under the influence of laws, the business environment changes and competition grows.

The digital economy can unite government, business and science. In order to be able to coexist with other international systems and practical mechanisms in the digital economy, data models and documents in the "common window" mechanism should be organized on the basis of international standards and recommendations. it is necessary to describe and define them in accordance with the requirements of international standards when creating a list of information that covers the initial information of messages and documents that need to be harmonized, as well as when forming a national data model.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

In order to further develop the digital economy, special attention should be paid to the following directions:

1. It is necessary to create sufficient conditions for a complete transition to the digital economy. Including
- creation of new information and communication technologies;
- increase computer literacy in the country;
- increasing the number of qualified personnel working in this field;
- to encourage the use of digital economy in all branches and sectors of the republic;
- increase internet speed and improve its quality;
- to ensure that Internet services reach even remote areas of the country.

2. It is also important to explain to the public why the digital economy is becoming the demand of the time and about its prospects, possibilities, and not only blockchain technologies and cryptocurrencies.

3. It is necessary to develop and implement an incentive system to support and further develop competition between electronic commerce (online trade) participants.

4. Attracting young personnel to this field, studying in the universities of "Digital" countries and helping them improve their skills can make it possible to achieve good results.

Today, in the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is extremely important to study the laws, trends and possibilities of the development of the digital economy on a scientific basis, in particular, the levels of penetration of information technologies into various sectors of the economy. The development and prospects of our country, the success of the reforms implemented in our country are directly related to the introduction of new innovations into our national economy. Therefore, it is important to develop the digital economy, to study its economic, political, social

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and legal foundations from a scientific and practical point of view.

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