

**DIGITAL ECONOMY AS ONE OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE NEW
UZBEKISTAN**

Ravshanova Maktuba Ubaydullo kizi

Student of Tashkent Institute of Finance

Annotation: *This article highlights the features and prerequisites for the development of the digital economy. The factors of its importance for economic growth are determined, the risks of return on investment in the formation of the digital economy and measures to reduce them are considered.*

Keywords: *digital economy, information technologies, digital dividends, new economic technologies, risks of the digital economy.*

E-government and the digital economy are identified as priorities of the informatization strategy for 2016-2022. During this period, the program for the development of the digital economy and information society will be implemented. First of all, we are talking about the use of electronic document management systems and methods of teaching e-government technologies to heads of public administration bodies.

In the Address of the President to the Oliy Majlis, 2020 is declared the Year of Development of Science, Education and the Digital Economy, and for the next five years, an active transition to the digital economy is defined as one of the priorities in the country's reform.

In 2019, a number of presidential decrees and resolutions aimed at the development of the digital economy and e-government were also issued. On the website regulation.gov.uz The concepts of the development of the "Electronic Government" system in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2025, as well as the National Strategy "Digital Uzbekistan-2030" were placed for discussion. In this

regard, the task is set to make a radical turn in the development of the digital economy in 2020, to fully digitalize the spheres of construction, energy, agriculture and water management, transport, geology, cadastre, healthcare, education, archival affairs, to critically review the E-government system and the programs and projects implemented within it, to complete the development of the Digital Uzbekistan-2030 program.[1]

The process of creating high-tech parks in the country will be further developed. The first IT park with modern infrastructure is already functioning in Tashkent. Similar ones will also be created in Nukus, Bukhara, Namangan, Samarkand, Gulistan and Urgench. By bringing science closer to production, IT parks will contribute to the socio-economic and innovative development of regions and the country as a whole, as well as become centers for generating innovations and creating promising startup projects.

In order to train highly qualified specialists in the field of information technologies, the project "One million programmers" was launched. These projects should become the basis for the emergence of new high-tech enterprises and the entire digitalization of the



economy. The transition to a digital economy is a requirement of the time. The world's largest enterprises specializing in operations with goods and resources use digital technologies related to e-business and commerce in their activities. This makes them participants in the market of digital goods and services, where they act as consumers and customers, and sometimes even create and offer new technologies.

As it turned out, only 30 percent of the more than 700 information systems in state bodies are connected to the "Electronic Government". Of the 80 departments providing public services, only 27 are integrated with the Public Services Agency. Therefore, the task was set to introduce a new procedure that provides for increasing the amount of bonus payments to heads of ministries and departments or reducing it based on the level of integration of information technologies into their activities.

At the same time, in order to effectively return investments in the national digital economy and receive dividends from it, it is necessary to develop not only the ICT infrastructure in the context of global networks, but also "analog additions": a favorable business climate, significant human capital, proper management. The latter are the foundation of economic growth, therefore, their concretization in terms of determining priorities and a set of measures, assessing the required investments and the risks of their maximum return is a complex and urgent problem for specialists and government officials responsible for the formation of the digital segment of the economy of Uzbekistan. [2]

The main factors for the phase transition to a positive trajectory of social and economic development are the following "the implementation of the concept of e-government;" the embodiment of the idea of a "digital city", which is due to the integrated informatization of transport, housing and communal services, etc.; "the mass appearance of new technological generation goods on the market (for example, the production of unmanned cars, etc.);" the increased use of 3D printers; "the embodiment of the idea of building a "smart" and extremely eco-friendly house, which will require a large volume of new finishing and construction materials; „ the growth of demand for innovative pharmaceuticals related to rejuvenation of the body, treatment; " the spread of various alternative and free forms of employment, including outsourcing (accounting services, programming, creative activities, etc.); the creation of numerous professional networks where a potential employer places orders.

In terms of services, digital technologies can make the solution of typical tasks with a large volume of operations much cheaper, faster, convenient and without intermediaries, an example of which is such technologies as ordering an Uber taxi (the word "uberization" of business has entered the lexicon), ecommerce, Internet banking, etc. That is, to increase profitability in many areas of the economy, intermediaries can be replaced with automatic network services (a fairly well-functioning website or mobile application). Such business organization allows not only to significantly reduce the cost of services, but also leads to a new structure of the economy, in which various forms of individual production and part-time employment can play a predominant role. Crowdfunding and crowdsourcing technologies can also be considered as new economic technologies.



The digitalization of the economy served as a significant growth of various economic spheres in the period 2016 to 2020. Significant progress has been made in many of these indicators in Uzbekistan since 2016. Thus, the gross value added created in the field of services in the field of "information and communication" has increased 2 times since 2016 from 4.4 to 8.8 trillion soums, and the volume of services rendered by the type of economic activity "information and communication" has increased 2 times from 6.3 to 12.9 trillion soums.[3]

The experience of foreign countries shows that the digital economy is developing simultaneously in a wide range of areas and cannot be built by a limited number of companies, even if they are given special powers and resources. Therefore, the main role in the digital economy should be played by private business with a strong entrepreneurial and innovative approach, and the state should create infrastructure and conditions for private initiative.

According to various estimates, the digital economy brings huge changes for more than 50% of different industries. This is due to the fact that information technologies and platforms are radically changing business models, increasing their efficiency by eliminating intermediaries and optimizing. According to the experts of the World Bank, an increase in the number of high-speed Internet users by 10% can increase the annual GDP growth from 0.4 to 1.4% . The recognition of the importance of the role of the e-economy is the annual increase in its share in the GDP of states by almost 20%, in developed countries this figure is on average 7%.

The most important direction in this area is the training of personnel for the operation of information systems in public administration. Here we can take into account the experience of Belgium, where in the 70s of the last century special mobile groups of specialists were created (including teachers and students of specialized universities), who trained employees of state agencies and set up systems directly at the workplace, being there for as long as it was required.[4] The risks of digitalization also consist in the need for strict engineering of the development and operation of complex digital systems, since programming (as a type of activity) is not sufficiently technological in principle. The programmer assumes a lot by default, and fundamental decisions are not noted in the comments of the source text as a matter of course. In addition, often the documentation for programs is compiled carelessly.[5] Therefore, during operation, control over the software product is lost. These risks are exacerbated by the fact that information technology projects, as a rule, do not provide for maintenance costs, which can be significant.

All these massive and relevant projects and tasks are undoubtedly important for the socio-economic development of Uzbekistan in the coming years, because the future of our country is inextricably linked with the widespread introduction and use of digital technologies.



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