



THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IS THE SHORTEST WAY TO ACHIEVE THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

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ANNOTATION

The scientific article examines the actual issues of the organization and development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan. The problems of the formation of the digital economy in enterprises and companies have been studied. Their solutions were theoretically understood. The concept of the digital economy, its signs, its essence is illuminated. Different approaches to the concept of digital economy, the definitions given by specialist scientists, have been studied and summarized.

KEYWORDS: *digital economy, virtual economy, real economy, e-Government, e-commerce, electronic communications, digital technology, Internet technology, community development, social networks, network users, blockchain.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, consistent measures are being taken to develop the digital economy in our country, and e-commerce systems for electronic document exchange in government agencies and other organizations, as well as providing services to individuals and legal entities are being introduced gradually. The concept of the development of the national economy in the Republic was adopted until 2030. According to the concept, the gross domestic product of our country by 2030 will increase by 2 times, and the production of gross domestic product per is projected to increase by 3 times.

The decree of the president of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On measures for further improvement of the sphere of information technologies and communications" on February 19, 2018 was adopted and important tasks for the rapid development of the sphere were set. The appeal of the president of our country is accepted not only as an appeal to the parliament, but also to citizens belonging to all segments of our society, timely, qualitative and effective performance of the tasks assigned to all spheres in it is necessary to act as a whole from members of our society. It is not

surprising that 2020 year will be called the "Year of development of science and digital economy".

THE MAIN PART.

Today, the digital economy is being introduced in a number of developed countries, especially in the practice of Uzbekistan. The digital economy was characterized by the rapid development of digital technologies, a revolution in the field of information and the acceleration of the global processes of the economy. Their use leads to an increase in the efficiency of all spheres, an increase in socio-economic relations and development.

In recent years, a lot of scientific literature has appeared, which explains and studies such concepts as the transition to an information society, the digital economy, the economy of knowledge. First of all, it is worth noting the translation work devoted to the creation and effective use of knowledge. In 1995, American programmer Nicholas Negroponte introduced the term "digital economy" into practice. Now this occupation is practiced by politicians, economists, journalists, entrepreneurs from all over the world – almost all. In 2016, World bank for the first time published a report on the state



of the digital economy in the World ("Digital dividends").

Some problems of improving the management system of the sectors of the digital economy on the basis of ICT and the implementation of intellectual thought management and innovation processes have been studied in the scientific work of a number of leading foreign economists-scientists, including in this area G.A.Titrenka, T.M.Koulopoulos, L.A.Trofimova, S.V.Valdaytsev, T.A.Gavrilova, D.I.Muromsev¹ and others conducted scientific research.

The development of a modern, global economy, the formation of a digital economy is a complex process, depends on many factors, and their econometric analysis makes it possible to wisely manage and regulate the digital economy. Among the scientists of our country to develop the theory and practice of modern economic development I.Iskandarov, M.Sharifkhujayev, S.Gulomov, M.Tursunkhujayev, A.Kadirov, Sh.Zaynutdinov, K.Abdurahmonov, Y.Abdullaev and others contributed greatly to the development of the theory of management of the economy. Scientists of the Economic Research Center tried to scientifically assess the state and level of restoration of the knowledge economy in Uzbekistan within the framework of the UN (2004). S.Gulomov, B.Begalov, T.Shodiev, A.Abdugaffarov, R.Alimov, B.Ataniyazov, B.Khodiev, N.Mahmudov, Sh.Xolmuminav, X.Nabiev, A.N.Y.Aripov, O.K.Iminov, X.A.Mukhiddinov and others methodological aspects of ICT technologies and econometric modeling of economic processes were

¹ Коулопулос Т.М. Управления знаниями.- Эксмо. 2008.-275 с.; Трофимова Л.А. Управления знаниями. Учебное пособие. – СПб.: Изд-во СПбГУЭФ, 2012. – 77 с.; Валдайцев С. В. Роль интеллектуальной собственности, создаваемой в результате научно-исследовательских и опытно-конструкторских работ, в управлении стоимостью предприятий /С. В. Валдайцев, Спиридонова Е. А. // Инновации: новые технологии, маркетинг, инвестиции, внедрение. - 2008. - N 1 2 . - С . 92-99.; Гаврилова Т.А., Муромцев Д.И. Интеллектуальные технологии в менеджменте: инструменты и системы. Учебное пособие./ Т.А.Гаврилова, Д.И.Муромцев; Высшая школа менеджмента СПбГУ. - СПб: Изд-во "Высшая школа менеджмента"; Издат.дом С.-Петербур.гос. ун-та, 2008. – 488 с.

investigated. Also, the scientist of the economist of our country S.S.Gulomov, B.Y.Khodiev, B.A.Begalov, R.H.Alimov, Q.H.Abdurahmonov and others², in the scientific work of issues such as modernization of management function and effective use of all resources on the basis of the use of ICT have been covered.

The digital economy is the main pillar of corruption and the "black economy". Because, the numbers seal everything, store it in memory, provide information quickly when you need it. Under these circumstances, it is impossible to hide any information, make secret transactions, do not give full information about this or that activity, the computer will show it all. The abundance and systematization of data does not allow lies and gypsy work, because it is impossible to deceive the system. As a result, it is not possible to wash "dirty money", steal funds, spend inefficient and aimlessly, increase or hide. This will increase the flow of legal funds into the economy, taxes will be paid on time and correctly, the distribution of the budget will be open, funds directed to the social sphere will not be stolen, the money allocated to schools, hospitals, roads will be fully reached, etc.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

The main factor of digital transformation in the activities of market entities is the development of digital relationships. At the present stage of social and economic reform of society, the environment is drawing on the characteristics inherent in the institutional structure of society and on this basis it is necessary to formulate new concepts and approaches.

In the course of the study, methods such as induction and deduction of cognition theory, logical reasoning, time and space, comparative analysis were used. The research carried out in the world and in our country has created a generalized conclusion and proposals on the status of the use of digital technologies, achievements in this field and issues that need to be resolved. In the study of the activities of the countries, methods of analysis and synthesis, economic - statistical analysis, graphical comparison were used.

² Информатика ва ахборот технологиялари: Олий ўқув юртлари талабалари учун дарслик // Муаллифлар жамоаси: С.С.Ғуломов, Б.Ю.Ходиев, Б.А.Бегалов ва бошқ. /; С.С.Ғуломовнинг умумий тахрири остида. – Т.: "-----", 2010. – 765 б.; Абдуллаев Ё, Қоралиев Т., Тошмуродов Ш., Абдуллаева С. Банк иши. Ўқув қўлланма.-Т.: IQTISOD-MOLIYA. 2009.-548 б.



Results of the study.

It is known that the main factor of digital transformation in the activities of market entities is the development of digital relationships. At the current stage of social and economic reformation of society, the euro-environment is drawing on the characteristics inherent in the institutional structure of society and on this basis creates a need for the formation of new concepts and approaches.

So what is the digital economy itself? In the digital economy or partner, a hybrid economy arises from the addition of real and virtual existence. Quite a lot of people may think that what is a digital economy and what it gives to the economy of the country. When talking about the digital economy, it is not necessary to understand only the technology of blokcheyn (blockchain) and the issues of their use in international financial markets, or kriptovalyutas.

A number of definitions are given to the concept of digital economy. In particular, doctor of economic sciences, corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences V.Ivanov describes it as "digital economy—a virtual environment that fills our real life." Professor of Tomsk State University, R.Meshcheryakov believes that there are two different approaches to the term "digital economy". Digital economy, which characterizes the exchange of electronic goods and services on the basis of digital technologies: the first approach is called "classical", and classical examples are telemedicine, distance learning, drug sales (movies, TVs, books, etc.). The second approach: "digital economy" is production using advanced digital technologies. M.L.Kalujsky digital economy is a system that provides all the amenities for human life, the production of products and services, where a certain virtual system appears.

The digital economy allows to overcome the limitations inherent in the classical economy due to the presence of certain features of a unique function:

1. Several people can not use material products, because digital products do not have such barriers: they can be copied and distributed to an unlimited circle of people.

2. Mastering them during the use of materials is prohibited. Digital products do not lose their original features, but also these features can be improved in the process of interoperability or exchange.

3. Information and communication technologies are available in the usual commercial premises and serve customers, that is, in the conclusion of contracts, in the implementation of payments, in the delivery of tokens.

Digital economy-this is some kind of different economy that must be created from scratch. This means that by creating new technologies, platforms and business models and introducing them

into everyday life, we are moving the existing economy into a new system.

Symptoms:

- High degree of automation;
- Electronic document exchange;
- Electronic integration of accounting and management systems;
- Electronic databases;
- CRM (Customer Relationship system) availability;
- Corporate networks.

Convenience:

1. Costs for payments are reduced.
2. More and more quickly information is obtained about goods and services.
3. There are huge opportunities to enter the jaw-dropping market of goods and services in the digital world.
4. On the account of rapid receipt of fdbek(consumer opinion), goods and services will be intensively improved.
5. Faster, more qualitative, more convenient.

It is worth noting that the digital economy is a system of implementation of economic, social and cultural relations on the basis of the use of digital technologies. sometimes it is also expressed in terms such as the Internet economy, the new economy or the web economy.

Studies have shown that ICT should be widely used in the creation and use of knowledge because they serve both the producers and the consumers of knowledge. The first group can include information and communication technologies, science and research and experimental design work (SREDW), education, high-tech production, nano and biotechnology (specialists, engineers, scientific personnel, programmers, designers, professors, etc.).

Digital economy is an economic activity based on digital technologies developed and sold using the Internet economy, e-business and e-commerce. Here the goods and services are sold in electronic form. In the digital economy, payments for services and goods are often made through digital banks in electronic money. Virtual (digital) electronic currency – is introduced into circulation as money, which is a set of cash coins and database codes that do not have a material equivalent. Currently, popular kriptovalyuta currencies are considered Bitcoin, Etherium, Ripple, IOTA, Bitcoin Cash, Stellar, Monero and Litecoin, which received the name blokchain (chain of blocks).

In the world of innovative ideas, what is causing great turmoil in the fields of economics is the penetration of these cryptocurrencies into our lives. That is, the penetration of these virtual currencies into our lives creates huge contradictions, controversies. A group of people say that it squeezes traditional money, becomes the main means of payment when doing business. The very prevalence



of these virtual coins is digital Bitcoin coins. He has been constantly searching for new solutions on the basis of blockchain, and at the moment has received the name "digital gold". The next virtual money is the Ethereum, which appeared in 2015 year with the help of Smart contracts technologies on the ground of online transactions is referred to as "digital oil", and its capitalization is 28 billion. Equivalent to US dollars. Next cryptocurrency Ripple (2012 y.) and launched to provide fast, safe and free transaction costs in financial transactions between companies in real life.

In the era of innovation development, the contribution of the digital economy is growing. Especially in China, the digital economy is developing rapidly. The companies Alibaba+Aliexpress, Tencent and Xiaomi remain the leaders in the world digital economy environment. They are ahead in the export of digital goods and services to the world market. "Digital economy" is a multifaceted activity, in which digital information and knowledge are used as the main factor of production, and ICT is used as the basis for increasing efficiency.

Taking into account these cases, in order to introduce and develop the digital economy into the country's economy, the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the development of digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated July 3, 2018 № PD-3832 and in accordance with it, the National Agency of Project Administration under the President.

In order to create conditions for the rapid development of the digital economy, further improvement of the system of Public Administration, expansion of opportunities for its use, application of modern infrastructure, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 21, 2018 PD-4022 "On measures for the further modernization of digital infrastructure for the purpose of the development of the digital economy".

In addition, "digital Uzbekistan – decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures for the introduction of digital economy, electronic government and information systems into the public administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated December 13, 2018 in accordance with the strategy of action on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 was adopted in order.

The number of laws on the regulation of the shares in the Republic is currently close to 30. The main ones are the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On informatization", "On electronic digital signature", "On electronic commerce", "On electronic document circulation" and others.

Training of the subject "Information Technologies and systems" is of great importance in the formation of the national system of

informatization, in the mass introduction and use of modern information technologies, computer equipment and telecommunication tools in all spheres of the life of economy and society, in meeting the ever-increasing demands and needs of citizens for information, entering the world information community.

Electronic information, monitoring and management systems cover all modern production and large service sectors, including the areas of supply of electricity, water and gas to the population. Electronic management is provided by all types of transport communications, including public and state highways. Electronic management is introduced in the irrigation farming system.

In connection with the slowdown in the competitive environment in the countries, the number of operators and providers of Internet services is steadily increasing.

The number of facilities for collective use of the Internet in the country is growing (FCU). This is facilitated by the simplification of the process of licensing the activities of these establishments. There is also the use of Wi-Fi technology to connect over the Internet. As a result of the experience, frequency band was allocated to each operator for the purpose of development of broadband wireless usage networks according to WiMAX technology in the Republic by the State Institute of Statistics. This allows for the creation of wireless networks, along with coverage of large areas. WiMax 2 technology works with the standard 802.16 m and up to 1 Gbit/s in the WMAN network, up to 100 Mbit/s in the Mobile WMAN network. And the radius coverage is expected to be up to 120-150 km (in the process of development). At the same time, frequencies are allocated for the development of wireless access networks according to Wi-Fi technology. They are designed to create wireless local (in-office) networks and establish high-speed wireless connections to the Internet with a data transfer rate of 54 Mbit/s.

With the use of Wi-Fi technology, the territory of connection to the Internet is being established. As a result, the number of Wi-Fi access points increases..

In our opinion, technologies and services for digital systems should include the following:

- developed structure of information and communication system;
- interaktiv communities participating in object oriented groups;
- information resources;
- database;
- new forms of electronic interaction;
- platform for business, government and community integration;
- digital environment.

Formation of a "rational" economic system at the regional level on the basis of public-private



partnership, investment in economic and innovative development will be formed on the basis of the identification of sustainable economic growth points, the digital formation of the development areas and directions of the region not only in modern conditions, but, first of all, the priority directions of Human Resources Development.

CONCLUSION.

As can be seen from the information above, in which state the Internet network with elements of the digital economy and its services are well established, and if the population is using it more efficiently, there are also many giant companies of those giants, and this, in turn, will lead to an increase in the material standard of living of the population.

In place of the conclusion, I would like to say that in the field of dissemination of ideas for the development of a competitive economy, the development of socio - economic and legal relations characterized as an information market, trade between consumers, producers, intermediaries form the market of information products. This approach is based on an increasingly new knowledge-based and innovative idea of the Information Industry advantage kuchaytiradi in a number of countries, the industry of production and services. At the same time, the digital economy is considered an integral sphere of developed countries and its developmenttirishga given attention returns its result several times more. To become a developed state, of course, attention to the sphere of digital economy is important today, as the shortest way to rise is the digital economy.

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