



INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS OF DIGITAL ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTRY

Rustamov Dostonbek Jamshid o'g'li

The students of Tashkent state university of economics, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Yusupjonova Shahzoda Elmurod qizi

The students of Tashkent state university of economics, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Ametov Jonibek Yo'ldosh O'g'li

The students of Tashkent state university of economics. Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ANNOTATION

In the article, digital economics in several developed countries analysis of infrastructure development and the results obtained a number of problems in the development of digital economy in our country and their possible solutions are considered in detail. The globalization of digital technology in various sectors of the economy of the republic mechanisms for creating important platforms have also been proposed.

KEY WORDS: *Digital economy, digital money, digital platforms, ecosystem, 4.0 Industry, 3D-printers, cloud technologies.*

В данной статье проанализированы состояние и перспективы развития цифровой экономики в различных развитых странах мира и на основе анализа недостатков и преимуществ принятых стратегий предлагаются варианты использования современных средств цифровой экономики в различных отраслях и сферах национальной экономики Республики Узбекистан. Также предложены механизмы создания цифровых платформ глобального значения в отраслях народного хозяйства.

Ключевые слова: Цифровая экономика, цифровые деньги, цифровые платформы, экосистема, индустрия 4.0, 3D-принтеры, облачные технологии.

INTRODUCTION

In the modern world, the digital economy and its many associated with it effective technologies are rapidly entering our lives. That's it to further accelerate the development of the state and society. The leadership of our republic made several important decisions. "Modernization of all sectors of the economy based on digital technologies to develop a national concept of digital economy it is necessary. On this basis, we will implement the program "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" is required. The digital economy will increase GDP by at least 30%, and reduce corruption. Reputable international organizations. The analysis carried out also confirms this. Two months to the Government and developing a roadmap for the transition to a digital economy in a timely manner will be delivered. Particular attention should be paid to information security necessary "[1,2].

Therefore, the issues of how to develop it are society and people standing in front of him.

LITERATURE REVIEW

First and foremost, the digital economy is inextricably linked It is an integral part of the production and management processes interconnect element (interpersonal, machine, cloud, data) inter-center) information using digital technology is an exchange [3]. Digital economics is all about digital data is a key element in the socio-economic production and The gradual transition to such an economic system is global improving the competitiveness of the population and improving the quality of life of citizens, creates jobs, promotes rapid economic growth and national It also provides independence [3]. Developing this digital economy



The program should serve to achieve the following goals [4]:

- Creation of the digital economy ecosystem in the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Create Institutions and infrastructure of the digital economy of the country;
- Information Information society covering all sectors of the Republic to undertake all the necessary measures to organize it;
- Republic of Uzbekistan on global and global markets increase of competitiveness.

Now open data in global information systems and the case of several developed countries using literature and the main indicators of the digital economy infrastructure Here are some of its features: [5]

- Capitalization of digital e-business companies it depends on the number of users and their increasing number [6]. This results in a large sales revenue for companies. For example, YouTube receives 100 million requests a day and Facebook has more than 2 billion participants. Covering this very large group of users will not only increase capitalization, but will also generate a lot of money in advertising. Facebook earned more than \$ 26.9 billion from advertising. At the end of 2018, Facebook's annual revenue was \$ 27.6 billion, with a net profit of \$ 10.2 billion [3]. Thus, the digital economy is a new economic environment that opens up new and great opportunities for business.
- Under the conditions of the digital economy, the structure and character of the competitive struggle will completely change [4]. It can be argued that business models are also changing through the new technologies of digital economy and e-commerce. For example, the companies that operate on the passenger market (GettTaxi, Yandex.Taxi) have made a lot of changes to the transport companies' operations and made them closer to consumers. Food delivery companies have also brought vendors closer to consumers and have had great success in the competitive market. As a result of this Traditional off-line companies have to transform their businesses or go online. This encourages entrepreneurs to set up their own businesses on the Internet.
- The digital economy has made it possible to search for new ideas for business and to interact with customers based on rapid business analytics. This has allowed us to react more effectively to the innovative expectations of potential customers. As a

result of this work, free services such as Google Analytics and Yandex were created [5].

- The digital economy is also characterized by a significant reduction in the lifecycle of innovation [6]. According to some scientists and experts, new transport systems are also expected to emerge in transportation. For example, magnetic-levitation means, vacuum transport Examples of such tools are Hyperloop systems, etc.
- Generation of innovative ideas using collective knowledge (mass collaboration, crowds, production of products and services, and financing of new innovative projects [5]. Opportunities to share material resources (Sharing)
- Economy) has changed the attitude towards the possession of material wealth in many societies. For example, many young people in developed countries have little interest in acquiring or owning their own property [3]. Because of them, more important is the freedom of life, the freedom of spiritual activity and the sensation of travel, travel to countries around the world, and environmental tourism.
- Increasing the importance of social networks in making consumers think about products or services [5]. It is no secret that social networking and communication have now become an integral part of all young people's lives.

Yangi The emergence of new types of intellectual property licenses (Public Licenses) [6]. Most people own the product or service they have created. For example, Creative Common (CC) licenses that allow people to take ownership of intellectual property, and the General Public License (GPL, GNU), which includes a collective license for open source software;

Transform Transformation of business models [3]. The digital economy is embodied in new business models and creates a chain reaction that is unique to other market participants. The most popular are aspirations for customized products and services, the desire for personalized services, the involvement of e-commerce tools in the company's development strategy, as well as Freemium-model, Tree-to-play, Print-on-demand, The use of digital business architectures such as Full-Crowdsourcing, Donation [3]. Organizing direct sales through the internet, manufacturing companies, using electronic storefronts, creating virtual and inter-industry virtual exchanges, free warehousing (drop shipping) and on-demand resources. satisfaction (on-demand).

Currently, several developed countries in the world (USA, China, Japan, European Union,



Russia, etc.) are taking an active step towards digitizing most sectors of the economy, taking into account changes in the global economy. However, given this information, we must note that any. There is no complete philosophical understanding of what the digital economy itself is, including the leading countries, and what the consequences may be in the future. Clearly, digital economics means that many countries understand not just new forms of economic relations and governance, but also the new electronic digital forms of communication and payments with consumers. It seems that most countries do not consciously create the digital economy, but only deal with the process of digitization of existing economic relations. Some leading countries in the digitalization process have chosen controversial approaches [5]. For example,

The US has a market orientation and China has a planned economy. Other countries follow certain intermediate options. It is worth noting that in the digitalization of the economy, both in China and in the context of the US program, we see a new phase of globalization. Globalization is profitable for the US and China as the two most powerful economies in the world, as the economically strong third is always in its rightful place. feature. If we look at the US in this area, we can see that the process of creating a digital economy can be divided into four main blocks:

1. Creating the necessary conditions for the development of a digital economy (ie creating an appropriate legal and regulatory framework);
2. The economy that is most prepared for the digital transformation the emergence and launch of digital platforms of digital economy in the sub-sectors;
3. Fighting competition between the digital economy platforms and their slow integration;
4. Introduction of the most promising solutions in the digital economy to the whole economy.

It would be expedient to choose the same strategy for the development of digital economy in our country which has been tested in the USA and China.

SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The development of the digital economy is of strategic importance to the Republic of Uzbekistan as well as to its global competitiveness is one of the issues of ownership. This is a digital economy to our state creation of conditions for its development, orientation to the most urgent areas and it is necessary to stimulate this process to the maximum extent possible. Another important aspect of our economy is that GDP is basic a large proportion of state-owned corporations (or state-owned companies) are involved companies). In these circumstances, the professional ministries or the creation of an industrial digital

platform under the auspices of state-owned corporations is the smartest step. Such platforms are fast in the digital economy and the widespread use of related technologies creates an infrastructure database. In our opinion, the creation of digital economy platforms The main focus should be on the following areas: telecommunications, energy, transport, health care, tax and taxation, medicines logistics, data processing, tourism, foreign trade, mobile property sales and production.

These areas need development to create infrastructure and appropriate technological base Uzbekistan is multifaceted with a shift towards other sectors of the economy it is possible to form the economy as quickly as possible. Such The approach is the most expedient for our country today It seems, but it is not without flaws, of course. But compatible a digital economy that should be based on strategy selection The assumed path to formulate a concept is digital economic risks should also be considered. Developed countries are digital many economics programs (USA, Austria, Australia, UK, Korea and others) the main focus is digital "digital medicine" and "smart city" social focusing on the directions. The development of such projects is serious economic has no effect, but this choice is based on a number of arguments is possible:

Firstly, any large-scale development program is of a Western type and to be publicly supported and supported in an open society. That's it This is because the development of the digital economy has come under the umbrella of social projects slave;

Secondly, the introduction of digital technology in large industries will sooner or later be due to economic feasibility. Social projects require government and community support;

Third, most developed countries have a digital economy significant technology that allows you to do so in a certain way It is based on the well-being of the general public. And we have digital Creating an economy is done in a way that is understandable for the broader population Increased purpose;

Fourth, the introduction of digital technologies in industry (for example, wide range of products in the production of internet, 3D printers scale implementation, such as scaling up) is caught. Realization of social projects "Digital medicine" and "smart city" and it requires more complexity and diversity, and such projects are broad It is supported by the masses. For all modern technology, especially digital management systems From the point of view of the public, this kind of "social stress test" is needed. Thanks to the aforementioned thoughts and ideas, these social trends the importance of social environment is understandable. But their digital It is not clear what role the economy should play in the



national program remains. The first stage of development of digital economy in the Republic health, physical, spiritual, software, technical and social resources;

There is a very high probability that we have two ways: one of them The second is to engage in social adaptation of technologies and the second is local development of technological bases through digital economy In our opinion, the digital economy and the 4.0 Industry in Uzbekistan are corporate.

The following areas will be included as recommendations for large-scale implementation we can show:

- Professional Services - on-demand professional services – accountant services, design services, consultants, translators and more.
- Online banking (Banking).
- Blockchain Tax and Taxation Services.
- Community financing - collaborative finance - crowdfunding, peer-to-peer lending.
- Financial market operations and e-commerce.
- Real Estate Sales and Tenders
- Domestic and international tourism.
- Corporate and personal transport services.
- Home-based services - on-demand household services.
- Housing sharing - peer-to-peer accommodation).
- Transportation sharing - peer-to-peer transportation).
- Introduction of 3D printers in all areas.

Public Open Online Education (MOOC) - massive open online courses). Other services of the digital economy, including big data, are artificial Intellect, machine learning, frauds, hacking, blockchain and cloud technologies are also a solution in the future economy and corporate governance Trends in life are clearly evidenced by this is standing.

REFERENCES

1. *Постановление Кабинета Министров «О дополнительных мерах по дальнейшему развитию и внедрению цифровой экономики в Республике Узбекистан от 31 августа 2018 года.*
1. 2.A.Juraev, T.Sobirov. *Content based instruction in teaching tourism and economics courses- Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference. 2017/5/26. Volume 1., tom 208, page 215*
2. Гулямов С.С. *va boshqalar.Raqamli iqtisodiyotda blokcheyn texnologiyalari. T.: "Iqtisod Molia" nashriyoti, 2019. 396 bet.*
3. Аюпов Р.Х., Балтабаева Г.Р. *Ракамли валюталар бозори: инновациялар ва*

ривожланиш истикболлари. –Т: "Фан ва технология" nashriyoti, 2018, 172 бет.

4. Липидус.Л.В. *Цифровая экономика: управление электронным бизнесом и электронной коммерцией. –М.: ИНФРА-М, 2017. -281 с.*
5. <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/-> *Vikipediadagi sahifa*