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PROSPECTS OF DIGITAL ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the role of information and communication technologies in increasing the competitiveness and economic growth of countries, as well as its importance in public services. The article provides an analysis of the world's best practices in the development of ICT and the development of the domestic market for modern information, communication and digital technologies in Uzbekistan, notes the important role of government documents on the development of digital technologies in the country.

KEYWORDS: Digital Economy, Information And Communication Technologies, Digital Technologies, Competitiveness Of The Economy, Information Society, High-Tech Services, ICT Development.

INTRODUCTION

The prosperity and development prospects of Uzbekistan, the success of large-scale reforms carried out in our country directly depend on the introduction of new innovations into the national economy. Today, the study on a scientific basis of the laws, trends and opportunities for the development of the digital economy, in particular the degree of penetration of modern information technologies into various sectors of the economy, is of particular relevance. Therefore, the improvement of the digital economy and the scientific study of its social, economic, political and legal foundations play an important role.

Currently, the issue of developing the digital sector of the national economy in the country is being raised to the state level, and large-scale measures are being implemented in this direction.

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In particular, electronic document management systems are being introduced, electronic payments are being developed, and the legal framework created in the field of electronic commerce is being improved. At the same time, the digital economy powered by information technology platforms is developing rapidly. This requires the creation of new models of such platforms.

As world experience demonstrates, in addition to unlimited benefits, the development of the digital economy, being an objective process, portends many problems. The digital economy usually refers to any economic activity associated with the production, sale and consumption of goods and services using digital technologies, as well as with the use of e-commerce, web and internet economy. After the amazing success of some reforms in the digital economy, overcoming the crisis of organizations whose business is entirely based on the work of the Internet and exceeded the capitalization of the largest enterprises in the traditional sectors of the economy, the importance of the digital economy began to increase. The formation and development of the digital economy is causing a number of problems. First of all, the accessibility of information and the creation of more efficient technologies for its processing and application should mainly reduce transaction costs (costs associated with information retrieval and processing of information found) and increase the flexibility and efficiency of the economy. But this may not happen if at the same time the old technologies for working with information do not die away and the share of transaction costs increases due to the increase in the cost of protecting information, assessing its reliability, etc. Also, the transfer of business activities to online dramatically reduces, sometimes even eliminates the need for intermediaries and agents. It should be added that the economy of mass production is giving way to piece-goods, which are ordered by customers online.

Another problem is that, like any mass technological innovation, digital technologies require specialists in new professions and new competencies, and, moreover, render useless numerous groups of people employed in traditional activities, which causes resistance and protests. The lack of such specialists as programmers, marketers, analysts, etc., does not compensate for the elimination of many other jobs and causes an increase in income differentiation and new poverty. The security of data coming from external sources is of particular concern. Since data is traditionally considered reliable and reliable if it is confirmed from three independent sources, today the creation of many independent sources of information is rather a technical problem. In general, the problems of transformation of information from a product into a product and the socio-economic results of this process require separate analysis and discussion.

The development of the digital economy implies total globalization, an ultra-high competitive environment, the availability of qualified personnel and high-quality education, a new quality of life, business and public services, the deployment of modern Internet infrastructure in modern cities, an increase in the level of digital literacy of the population and systematic training of IT specialists in all areas of the economy. An important criterion for the digital economy is improving the quality of state and municipal services, and reducing the costs of the state when providing them. At the same time, the state must guarantee the stability and security of infrastructure, ensure a high level of education of the population, including digital literacy, link the digital economy with all industrial spheres, and most importantly, integrate the international digital industry into the national infrastructure.

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To this end, work should be carried out in the republic on the creation of technology parks, research and production clusters and other innovative projects, widespread and accessible education of citizens of digital literacy, the introduction of digital technologies, ensuring the coverage of the country's territory with the Internet from 5G and higher, the introduction of electronic document management into activities enterprises.

All these measures will require huge financial investments from the state, trained specialists to train employees of enterprises and the population in the basis of the digital economy, but this is the imperative of the time and the requirements of progressive information technologies that will be put at the service of the people. Thus, the Digital Uzbekistan 2030 program is not just another major state project of the country, it is an important aspect of the innovative activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the main goal of which is not only to achieve a high level of development, but also to integrate and interact with the developed states of the world.

Having mastered digital knowledge and information technology, you can get the opportunity to follow the shortest path to achieving all-round progress.

In this regard, the task was set in 2020 to make a radical turn in the development of the digital economy, completely digitalize the spheres of construction, energy, agriculture and water management, transport, geology, cadastre, health care, education, archives, critically review the "Electronic government" system and programs and projects implemented within its framework, to complete the development of the program "Digital Uzbekistan-2030".

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 start-up projects.

In order to train highly qualified specialists in the field of information technology, the project "One million programmers" was launched. Lists of priority projects were also approved for the further development of e-government, the widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies in the real sector of the economy, the development of information technologies and telecommunications in 2020-2022. Interdepartmental electronic interaction of all information systems and resources used by state bodies and organizations in the process of providing public services will be carried out exclusively through the interdepartmental integration platform of the "Electronic Government" system.

Thus, the country creates the necessary legal framework and conditions for the development of the digital economy. And Uzbekistan needs to keep up with the global technological development processes, including those related to the development of e-commerce and the introduction of digital technologies in all spheres of the economy and government. The speedy implementation of the latest developments and achievements in the digital economy into business processes will provide an opportunity for increasing labor productivity, reducing costs, as well as creating competitive products in many areas of the economy.

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