

The Role and Advantages of the Digital Economy in the Establishment of "New Uzbekistan"

Umarova Hulkar Umidulloyevna

Master's student of Faculty of Economics and Tourism, BukhSU

-----***-----

Annotation: In this article, the new reforms carried out in our republic, the directions of the "Strategy of Development" in the establishment of the New Uzbekistan, the transformation of the digital economy into the main driving sector in the rapid development of the national economy, the use of digital technologies, the analysis of their possibilities, in all sectors of the economy works based on the introduction of digital technologies have been identified. Also, by studying, systematizing and summarizing the existing practice in drawing up scientifically based conclusions on the introduction of the digital economy, suggestions are made not only on how it will take an important place in the economy and in what form it will be introduced.

Keywords: New Uzbekistan, development strategy, digital economy, driver sector, digital technologies, information and communication technologies, digital knowledge, Internet system.

One of the consistent changes in the economic and social spheres of our country in recent years is the establishment of "New Uzbekistan" and its implementation through the introduction of digital economy.

In this regard, as the President of our country, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, stated: "In order to achieve development, it is necessary and necessary to acquire digital knowledge and modern information technologies. This gives us the opportunity to take the shortest path to ascension. After all, information technologies are deeply penetrating all areas of the world today. Of course, we know very well that the formation of the digital economy requires the necessary infrastructure, a lot of money and labor resources. However, no matter how difficult it is, if we don't start today, when will we?! Tomorrow will be too late." In terms of reforming the national economy, effective measures to liberalize foreign trade, tax and financial policy, support entrepreneurship and guarantee the inviolability of private property, organize deep processing of agricultural products and ensure rapid development of regions is being viewed. "In a word, New Uzbekistan means an open and fair society that cares for every citizen," says the President of our country, Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

In writing this article, the goal is to determine the priority directions of economic development based on the application of digital economy and digital technologies in the economic and social system of our republic, the analysis of their possibilities, in which the digital economy will not only occupy an important place in our national economy and how analyzes were carried out on its introduction in the form. As research methods, the study, systematization and generalization of normative documents, existing practices were used to draw up conclusions related to the formation of a scientifically based approach to the introduction of digital technologies in our economy.

As a result of the reforms of the last five years, the necessary political-legal, socio-economic and scientific-educational foundations for the establishment of New Uzbekistan were created in our country.

Based on the in-depth analysis of complex global processes and the results of our country's progress, in the following years, based on the principle of "for human dignity", we will further increase the well-being of our people, transform economic sectors and rapidly develop entrepreneurship, unconditionally ensure human rights and interests, and in order to determine the priority directions of reforms aimed at forming an active civil society:

As a result of a broad public discussion, the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, consisting of seven priority directions, developed based on the principle of "From the strategy of actions to the strategy of development" and its implementation in the "Year of human dignity and active neighborhood" The state program on development has been approved. This program consists of 7 directions and 100 goals. From this:

Direction III - RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY and PROVIDING HIGH GROWTH RATE includes goals from 21 to 36. From this:

Goal 25: Turn the digital economy into the main "driver" sector and carry out work aimed at increasing its volume by at least 2.5 times.

- Covering all settlements and social facilities and highways with broadband networks through further development of digital infrastructure.
- Increasing the level of digitization of production and operational processes in the real sector of the economy and in the financial and banking sectors up to 70% by the end of 2026.
- Increase the volume of the software industry by 5 times, and their export by 10 times to 500 million US dollars.

Digital economy is a system of implementation of economic, social and cultural relations based on the use of digital technologies. It is sometimes referred to as the internet economy, the new economy, or the web economy.

In 1995, the American programmer Nicholas Negroponte coined the term "digital economy". Currently, this reform is used by politicians, economists, journalists, businessmen - almost everyone around the world. In 2016, the World Bank published a report on the state of the digital economy in the world for the first time ("Digital Dividends").

Digital economy is an economic activity based on digital technologies, connected with e-business, e-commerce, producing and providing digital goods and services. In this case, payments for economic services and goods are made through electronic money. The concept of digital economy is based on the transition from atom to bit, that is, from the smallest chemical particle to an electronic unit.

The digital economy is not some kind of economy that needs to be created from scratch. This means moving the existing economy to a new system by creating new technologies, platforms and business models and introducing them into everyday life.

Features:

- high degree of automation;
- electronic document exchange;
- electronic integration of accounting and management systems;
- electronic databases;
- Availability of CRM (customer relationship system);
- corporate networks.

Facilities:

1. Expenses for payments are reduced (for example, the fare to go to the bank and other resources are saved).
2. Get more and faster information about goods and services.

3. There are great opportunities for goods and services to enter the global market in the digital world.
4. Goods and services are rapidly improved due to quick feedback (consumer opinion).
5. Faster, better quality, more convenient.

The digital economy makes it possible to increase the work efficiency of large industrial facilities, increase production, ensure transparency of activity, and reduce product costs.

If we turn to international practice, today the digital economy is not limited to the field of e-commerce and services, but to every aspect of life, in particular, health, science and education, construction, energy, agriculture and water management, is rapidly entering transport, geology, cadastre, archive, internet banking and other fields and is showing its high results in each of them. The state's provision of electronic services and electronic products for its citizens is a key part of the digital economy. Extensive development of this sector in our country will end the scourge of corruption.

The development and implementation of the "Digital Uzbekistan-2030" program in Uzbekistan, first of all, the formation of thorough and perfect organizational and legal mechanisms, as well as the introduction of innovative ideas, technologies and developments by state bodies and entrepreneurship ensuring the organic cooperation of its subjects, covering production and service provision in all sectors and industries with digital technologies, cultivating personnel with deep knowledge of modern knowledge and intellectual potential, thereby serving to create an environment of "informed society" in the country .

In conclusion, it can be said that the digital economy implies the digitization of technological and business processes, production, logistics and trade of finished products. In order to further develop forms of non-contact communication of citizens and business entities with state bodies, the new version of the Unified Interactive State Services Portal, Prime Minister's Entrepreneurs The launch of the "business.gov.uz" portal, a virtual lobby for reviewing applications, is an important step in the development of the digital economy.

The presence of Click, Payme, M-bank, Upay, Oson Uzum-bank and other payment systems that allow online payments is also evidence of the extensive development of the digital economy.

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

All systems are being digitized in Uzbekistan. Especially now, the demand for online goods and services is increasing, and the range of digital functions is expanding in all areas. Today, it is possible to make payments without leaving home, get distance education without any problems, use the world's largest libraries and even work. Digital services have a number of advantages compared to the traditional type, such as the absence of paperwork, formalities, and time savings. For example, if you receive government services digitally, you will receive a discount of 10% of the fixed fee.

In terms of suggestions and considerations, the digital economy should be considered as an issue on the main agenda in our country. Uzbekistan is leading the way in digitization with bold steps. Digital economy significantly increases people's standard of living, which should be considered as its main benefit. In the context of the globalization of the world economy and the development of technologies, the economic development of the New Uzbekistan cannot be achieved without the development of a digital economy. It is necessary to improve the implementation of digital technologies in all areas, strengthen the use of the internet in remote areas and make it a priority for people to improve the knowledge and skills of being able to apply digital technologies.

References:

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, No. PF-60 of 28.01.2022
2. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 05.10.2020 No. PF-6079
3. "Pravda Vostoka" newspaper Digital economy: "Short path to development - Digitization" September 17, 2020 20199
4. ANIQ.UZ telegram channel.
5. Scientific electronic magazine "Economy and innovative technologies". No. 3, May-June, 2020
6. Niyozova, I. (2021). The Transition To The Green Economy And The Importance Of Strategy. Центр Научных Публикаций (Buxdu. Uz), 8(8).
7. Niyozova, I. (2021). Mechanism Of Implementation Of Mandatory Health Insurance In Uzbekistan Under Conditions Of Increasing Integration Processes. Центр Научных Публикаций (Buxdu. Uz), 7(7).
8. Усманова, А. Б. (2019). Квалификация Кадров В Туристической Сфере. Мировая Наука, (4), 471-473.
9. Bakhodirovna, U. A., & Ikhomovna, Z. M. (2021). Tourist Potential Of The Bukhara Region. Researchjet Journal Of Analysis And Inventions, 2(04), 243-246.
10. Olimovich, D. I., Bakhtiyorovich, T. M., & Salimovna, N. G. (2020). Improving Of Personnel Training In Hotel Bussines. Academy, (2 (53)).
11. Усманова, А. (2020). Prospects For Development Of Rural Tourism In Uzbekistan. Центр Научных Публикаций (Buxdu. Uz), 4(4).
12. Abdullayevna, Q. Z., Anvarovich, Q. A., & Muxtorovna, N. D. Theoretical Foundations Of Enhancing The Competitiveness Of The National Economy. Gwalior Management Academy, 87, 54.
13. Усманова, А. (2021). Tourist Potential Of The Bukhara Region. Центр Научных Публикаций (Buxdu. Uz), 6(6).
14. Rakhimova, I. I., Berdikulova, G. N., Axmedova, Z. J., & Sayitova, U. H. (2022). Positive Aspects Of The Communicative Psychological Effect Of Social Networks On The Individual. Asian Journal Of Research In Social Sciences And Humanities, 12(1), 349-353.
15. Niyozova, I. (2021). Innovative Ways Of The Management System Of A Family Enterprise. Центр Научных Публикаций (Buxdu. Uz), 8(8).
16. Mukhammedrizaevna, T. M., & Bakhriddinovna, A. N. (2020). Requirements For Quality, Logistics And Safety When Growing Agricultural Products. Достижения Науки И Образования, (10 (64)).
17. Rakhmatullaeva, F. M., & Nishonova, Z. A. (2017). Agrotourism And Its Influence On The Economy Of Agro-Industrial Complex. In Современное Экологическое Состояние Природной Среды И Научно-Практические Аспекты Рационального Природопользования (Pp. 1918-1919).
18. Sharopova, N. (2019). The Role Of Marketing Research In Determining The Effectiveness Of Preschool Education In Child Development. *Journal Of Critical Reviews*, 7(2), 2020.
19. Radjabovna, S. N. (2023). Possibilities Of Using Methods And Digital Technologies Of Data Analysis In Entrepreneurial Marketing Research In The Conditions Of Uzbekistan: A Conceptual Framework. *International Journal Of Social Science Research And Review*, 6(5), 262-270.

20. Subanova, B. (2022). Competence And Key Factors Of Competence Innovative Approach. *European International Journal Of Multidisciplinary Research And Management Studies*, 2(06), 41-45.
21. Tairova, M. M., & Kayimova, Z. A. (2016). Foreign Experience In Managing Higher Education. In *The Collection: Scientific And Practical Support For The Integration Of A Modern Learning Environment: Problems And Prospects. Materials Of International Scientific And Practical*, 72-77.
22. Абдуллоев, А. Ж., Таирова, М. М., & Аминова, Н. Б. (2020). Environmentally Friendly And Sustainable Supply Chain Management In The Platform Economy. *Economics*, (3), 23-25.
23. Kayimova, Z. A., & Tairova, M. M. (2016). Investment Activity Of Commercial Banks Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan.
24. Abdullaevna, K. Z., & Alievna, M. O. (2020). Innovation Policy Of The Country And Its Mechanism. *Достижения Науки И Образования*, (2 (56)).
25. Sharopova, N. (2019). Analysis Of Parents' Satisfaction With Pre-School Education In Uzbekistan. *International Journal Of Scientific & Engineering Research*, 10(9), 829-840.
26. Sharopova, N. (2021). Marketing Strategies For The Development Of The Market Of Preschool Education Services In Uzbekistan. *Berlin Studies Transnational Journal Of Science And Humanities*, 1(1.1 Economical Sciences).

