



USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

Saodat Abdumajitovna Saydullaeva

Senior teacher, Tashkent State University of Economics, Uzbekistan

**Abstract:** This article presents ideas and considerations about the use of digital technologies in New Uzbekistan.

**Key words:** development, digital economy, flexibility, digital computer technologies.

In our country, great news and changes are taking place almost every day. This, in turn, shows how the pace of our development is accelerating and their effectiveness is increasing. Most importantly, it is no coincidence that such large-scale reforms and updates are aimed at a clear goal - to bring the development of "New Uzbekistan" to a new level and increase the well-being of our people.

Modern technologies do not stand still. As it regularly improves, naturally, the legal foundations of the field will also be strengthened, including the implementation of measures for the development of the concept of "Digital Uzbekistan" by 2030. Also, in the State program for the implementation of the strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "The main factor of the production of the digital economy is the use of digital data, large volumes of processing and analysis results, in comparison with traditional forms of management, various production, technologies, equipment, storage, sales, can significantly increase the efficiency of delivery of goods and services.

Digital economy is not a separate type of activity. It actually means business, industrial facilities, services. The term "digital" refers to the active use of information technologies in all these areas. If in the ordinary economy material goods are considered the main resource, in the digital economy it will be information and data that can be processed and transmitted. After their analysis, a proper management solution is developed. It is sometimes referred to as the internet economy, the new economy, or the web economy. In fact, we are all already in the digital economy, using its convenience.

The term "digital economy" has been used in our national legislation for a long time. However, the world trend shows that all developed countries have already begun to form it. Uzbekistan should not be left out of this process. After all, when we talk about globalization, integration with the world community, the development of a changed (transformed, renewed) economy is considered important in this regard. The created special department is engaged in the introduction of automated systems to enterprises of the real sector of the economy. These large industrial facilities allow to increase the efficiency of work, to increase production, to ensure transparency of activity, and to reduce the cost of products. If you look at it from a global point of view, today humanity is going through an interesting period related to the changes in the sectors of the world economy, people's lives, and the basics of life. All this technology is explained by the fact that computers are connected to each other through the Internet. At the moment, artificial intelligence and cognitive intelligent systems are

206	ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW., under Volume: 11 Issue: 12 in December-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR</a>
	Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</a>



developing rapidly. As a result, in the near future, some professions will lose their relevance and eventually even disappear. Therefore, developing a strategy, ensuring mass formation of digital skills is considered one of the urgent issues of today. Over the past 15 years, we have seen tremendous growth in digital platforms and their impact on our lives. Instagram, Facebook, Twitter and other popular sites (youtube, etc.) are now influencing consumers.

In the modern economy, companies in the digital sector come to the fore and become growth points that provide the economy with digital resources. Simply put, the digital economy is related to the development of computer technologies, which includes online services, electronic payments, crowdfunding, etc.

A monitoring center for monitoring and improving digital economic legislation was established. The digital economy can be considered as an additional layer to the traditional economy. Although there is interaction between the layers, each layer requires its own regulation and rules. Investments in digitalization by private companies in Uzbekistan make up 0.12% of GDP. By comparison, the US has the highest rate in the world at 5%, followed by Western Europe at 3.9% and Brazil at 3.6%. Thus, now Uzbekistan is 8-10 years behind the leading countries in terms of overall digitization. It is estimated that by 2030, more than 50% of GDP growth in Uzbekistan will be related to the development of the digital economy. In addition, the main role here is played not only by the development of the information industry, but also by the effect obtained from this development - the general increase in the efficiency and competitiveness of other sectors of the country's economy. According to preliminary forecasts, if the above factors are present, the contribution of digitalization to the economic growth of Uzbekistan by 2030 will be more than 30%, based on the total accumulated since 2017. Research at various levels confirms that the digital economy can make a big difference for more than 50% of different industries.

The digital economy is the transfer of the existing economy to a new system by creating new technologies, platforms and business models and introducing them into everyday life, which has the following advantages:

- costs for payments are reduced (for example, travel to the bank and other resources are saved).
- get more and faster information about goods and services.
- goods and services in the digital world have great opportunities to enter the world market.
- goods and services are rapidly improved due to the rapid acquisition of consumer opinion.
- faster, better quality, more convenient.

The digital economy significantly improves people's living standards, which is its main benefit. The digital economy is the main link of corruption and "black economy". Because numbers seal everything, store it in memory, provide information quickly when needed. In such conditions, it is impossible to hide any information, make secret deals, not to provide full information about this or

that activity, the computer will reveal everything. The abundance and systematicity of information does not allow for lies and fraudulent activities, because it is impossible to cheat the system. As a result, it will not be possible to launder "dirty money", steal funds, use them ineffectively and aimlessly, increase them or hide them. This will increase the flow of legal funds into the economy, taxes will be paid on time and correctly, the budget allocation will be open, funds directed to the social sphere will not be stolen.

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 electronic document circulation. The turn to "digital technologies" was caused by the worldwide Internet network and the development of quality communication.

Summarizing the above, if we give our own, author's definition of the digital economy, the digital economy is an economy that trades in goods and services through electronic commerce on the Internet. The digital economy is built on three pillars:

- infrastructure support (desktops, software, telecommunications, networks, etc.);
- electronic business (processes carried out by organizations through computer networks);
- electronic commerce (online transfer of goods);
- the gradual change of all sectors of the economy should lead to different approaches to defining this process.

The digital economy and information technology are still developing areas, and we can only guess how they will affect the state's economy. Today, we know many positive results of the impact of the digital economy on various areas of our lives. Thus, the digital economy is the basis of the economic growth of New Uzbekistan in the next 10 years.

**References:**

1. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Saodat, S., Umida, J., Shakhnoza, N., & Feruza, S. Theoretical and Practical Bases of Investments and Processes of Their Distribution in the Conditions of Modernization of Economy. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(9), 132-137.
2. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Saodat, S., Umida, J., Shakhnoza, N., & Feruza, S. (2020). Mechanisms of State Incentives for Logistics Centers to Ensure the Competitiveness of the Economy. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 5(5), 7.
3. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2022). TAXES AND THEIR TRANSFER. LOSS OF" DEAD" CARGO WHEN TAXED. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(05), 22-31.*
4. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2022). IN PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP EMPLOYEE INCENTIVES ISSUES. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(04), 21-27.*

5. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). Challenges of Digital Educational Environment. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 4, 54-60.
6. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). Development Of Innovative Activities Of Enterprises On The Basis Of Vertical Integration Processes. *Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education (TURCOMAT)*, 12(10), 5020-5031.
7. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPING A DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 2, 1-9.
8. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021, February). IMPROVING THE MECHANISMS OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATION PROCESSES IN ENTERPRISES. In *Archive of Conferences* (Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 130-136).
9. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPING A DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 2, 1-9.
10. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021, February). IMPROVING THE MECHANISMS OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATION PROCESSES IN ENTERPRISES. In *Archive of Conferences* (Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 130-136).
11. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2020). Management of innovation processes-An important factor for increasing the competitiveness of enterprises. *European Journal of Molecular and Clinical Medicine*, 7(7), 712-719.
12. Mullabayev, B. B. (2020). Theoretical and Methodological Bases of Assessment of Innovative Potential of Industrial Enterprises. *International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies (IJPSAT)*, 22, 11-18.
13. Mullabaev, B. B. (2018). Econometric Analysis Of Vertical Integration Of The Light Industry Enterprises Of The Namangan Region (On The Example Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan). *Scientific Review: Theory and Practice*, (8), 22, 36.
14. Mullabayev, B. B. (2018). Economic analysis of vertical integration integration of the Namangan region (on the prerogative of the Republic of Uzbekistan). *Science of theory: theory and practice* -8.
15. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). FORMATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO OF A COMMERCIAL BANK. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 6, 5-5.
16. Муллабаев, Б. Б. DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY BRANCHES IN UZBEKISTAN BASED ON VERTICAL INTEGRATION РАЗВИТИЕ ФИЛИАЛОВ ЛЕГКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ НА ОСНОВЕ ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ. *Научное обозрение: теория и практика*, (8), 22-36.
17. Муллабаев, Б. Б. (2018). ЭКОНОМЕТРИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ ЛЕГКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ НАМАНГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН). *Научное обозрение: теория и практика*, (8), 22-36.
18. Mullaboev, B. B. (2015). Corporate governance as a way to attract investment. *Young scientist*, (10), 749-751.