



## DIGITAL EDUCATION AS A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

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**Abstract:** This article presents ideas and considerations about digital education as a factor in the development of the digital economy.

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

Today, the concepts of "digital technology" and "digital economy" are used many times. If we analyze them, the digital economy is an activity connected with the development of digital computer technologies in the provision of online services, electronic payments, internet trade and other types of industries. In fact, the digital economy has a significant impact on the development factors of many developed countries, and the digital economy occupies an important place in the life of society.

Digitization of the economy provides the opportunity to use services of the voluntary sector of the economy through digital technologies, in particular, making payments using electronic banking services and mobile applications, obtaining loans, repaying them, opening deposits, etc. At the current stage of technology development, the digital economy should be considered not as a goal, but as a means of increasing the efficiency of economic activity.

Digital technologies are entering the education system as well as all aspects of our lives. The digital economy and digital education are being implemented in the educational system of our republic. This makes it possible for students to receive and pay payment contracts remotely, without various obstacles and from any place. E-commerce and digital banking services provided to the population prevent possible problems in making payments. The rapid development of digital technologies has led to the question of forming digital competence in people.

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 provide full information about this or that activity, the computer will reveal everything. The abundance and systematicity of information does not allow for false 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, spend ineffectively and aimlessly, increase or hide them. This will increase the flow of legal funds into the economy, taxes will be paid on time and correctly, budget allocation will be transparent, funds directed to the social sphere will not be stolen, money allocated for schools, hospitals, roads will reach in full, etc. The choice of the state to develop the digital economy opens 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 development of the worldwide Internet network and quality communication.



Taking this into account, Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami has given special importance to training students of the field of education to become active users of the digital economy. Since the components of visual-logical thinking play a very important role in human life, their use in learning materials using ICT in the educational process increases the effectiveness of learning.

In conclusion, the use of ICT in the educational system has both economic and social benefits. Therefore, the improvement of theoretical, methodological and other aspects in this regard based on the requirements of the time is one of the urgent tasks of today.

As mentioned above, the sale and purchase of necessary knowledge means that it has become a commodity. Because the regular updating of knowledge and its use by the workforce is the key to social and economic development. It is necessary to use innovations on a large scale in higher education and secondary special educational institutions specializing in imparting knowledge. That is, the application of distance education to every level, i.e. kindergarten, school, professional education and higher education, the use of new sciences and technologies, the author's methodology of "SCADEduWeb" are among them. As a result of the popularization of this process, it becomes important for the connection of universities with production and the market.

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.

Among the countries of the world, issues of digital economy development are gaining importance in New Uzbekistan. Because in order to reduce the share of the hidden economy and increase the well-being of the population, it is necessary to widely apply modern digital technologies to the economy and thereby establish a mechanism for effective management of economic sectors.

In order to successfully compete, enterprises and organizations are increasingly introducing information technologies into their management systems. The share of development processes of sales of goods and services through electronic distribution channels of goods and services is also expanding. Almost all entrepreneurs recognize that the use of information technologies, when used correctly, has a positive effect on business.

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The digital economy is a production complex, a production system that creates products and services that provide life and comfort for a person, where a certain cyber-physical (cyber-physical) system appears. In our opinion, the digital economy is a virtual environment in which the production complex creates products and services that provide convenience for people, and it is an economic production system using digital technologies. Also, the digital economy can cover everything that can be formalized, that is, manifested in logical schemes. Life itself provides an opportunity to turn these "things" into a system of production, distribution, exchange and consumption. In fact, before the virtual part of the world located in the spiritual reality of a person, there was no production power, and it was not an environment where new ideas and products were created.[2]

Currently, old and new companies that use IT technology to create new services and business models around the world are creating strong competition for companies that are leaders in most fields. Digital technologies will dramatically change more than 50 percent of economic sectors. This vision is based on information technologies and digital platforms dramatically changing business models, eliminating intermediaries and optimizing processes. According to the calculations of the World Bank, a 10% increase in the number of high-speed Internet users can increase the annual GDP from 0.4% to 1.4%.

The most active driver of the digital economy is the state. He is the main customer and consumer of the digital economy. For example, China spent about 9 billion dollars for these purposes. The market capitalization exceeded 210 billion dollars. Alibaba's Internet resource proved that these investments were well-directed. A country that wants to get the maximum benefit from digitization should create and support the market for the necessary high-tech products. At the same time, while developing private applications for public administration, important sectors and enterprises, it is also important to keep the instruments controlling the main platforms of the electronic economy in their tracks.

Management of enterprises in the new digital economic order should actively influence changes in the external environment, structure all business processes taking into account the transparency and systematicity, use of an effective system of knowledge management and employee motivation, as well as the ability to manage enterprises in the conditions of digitization. ``specific features are taken into account.

The term "digitization" is used to describe a transformation that goes beyond simply replacing an analog or physical resource with a digital or informational resource. For example, books become not only e-books, but also interactive and independent multimedia files. Accordingly, the processes in the socio-economic system can become an online communication even between parties that were not in direct contact before.

The most important and at the same time the most difficult stage in the development of the digital economy is the simplification of the business environment and the maximum reduction of the costs of people and business communication with the state.

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The further development of modern society cannot be imagined without information and communication technologies, which allows us to form a new stage of social development called information development.

The implementation of electronic government elements and support of the digital economy have a strong place in Uzbekistan's near-term development plan. First of all, this concerns the tasks of further increasing the share of electronic document exchange and gradually transferring a certain part of state services to electronic form through State Service Centers. Telecommunications infrastructure plays an important role in this process. In the near future, it will be necessary to use digital technologies in the management of the economy in Uzbekistan and ensure their penetration into all systems.

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