

22-23.04.2024

<https://phoenixpublication.uz/>

**DEVELOPMENT TRENDS, FEATURES AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF
THE DIGITAL ECONOMY**

Avezova Shakhnoza Makhmudzhanovna

*Associate Professor of the Department of Management, Bukhara Engineering and
Technology Institute,*

Phone: (99893)651-11-82,

Email: avezova.78@inbox.ru

Salimov Temurbek Bakhodirovich

Stage master's student, Bukhara Engineering and Technology Institute,

Phone: (99890)717-11-33

Email: qpurmazon3@gmail.com

The introduction of elements of e-government and support for the digital economy occupy an important place in the immediate development plan of Uzbekistan. First of all, this concerns the tasks of further increasing the share of electronic document management and the gradual transfer of a certain part of public services to electronic form through Public Service Centers. Telecommunications infrastructure plays an important role in this process.

Benefits of the digital economy. Interest in the digital economy has grown significantly due to significant changes in society and the economy. Modern technologies and platforms have helped businesses and individuals reduce costs by minimizing personal communication with clients, partners and government organizations, and also made it possible to communicate faster and easier. The result is a digital or electronic economy based on networked resources.

The word “digitalization” is actually a new term that denotes the involvement of IT solutions in the process of innovative management and administration and, as a result, the use of information technologies in all systems, from the Internet of Things to e-government. The main source of the digital segment of the economy is the growth of the transaction sector. In developed countries, this figure is more than 70 percent of GDP and combines public administration, consulting and information services, finance, wholesale and retail trade, as well as services (utilities, household and social services).

The higher the diversification and dynamics of the economy, the greater the turnover of unique information within and outside the country, the greater the information traffic within national economies. Therefore, the digital economy is developing rapidly in markets where the number of participants is large and IT services are widespread.

In particular, this creates unlimited convenience for transport, trade, logistics and similar industries that actively work with the Internet. According to some researchers, the share of the electronic segment in them is close to 10% of GDP and provides employment to 4% of the population. The most important thing is that these indicators will grow steadily. Undoubtedly, the effectiveness of the digital economy is influenced not only by information

22-23.04.2024

<https://phoenixpublication.uz/>

technology coverage and the availability of infrastructure, but also by standard economic criteria such as the business environment, human capital and successful management tools. Therefore, economic development relies on them, which means that these criteria are still important in the development of the digital economy.

The digital economy is being created before our eyes. Today, companies old and new using IT tools to create new services and business models around the world are creating strong competition for companies that are leaders in most industries. According to forecasts, in the coming years a strong dependence of the macroeconomy on manufacturers based on the criteria of “lean production”, additive, nano- and biotechnologies is expected. In this regard, the amount of information considered necessary for rational management will increase, and the structure of production and civil communications, business and government will undergo serious changes. The main conditions and factors for a gradual entry into the path of socio-economic development are identified: implementation of the concepts of e-government and digital city through informatization and integration of government bodies and municipal services; mass production of new technological generation products (for example, unmanned vehicles, etc.); implementation of ideas related to the construction of “smart” and environmentally friendly houses using unique finishing and building materials; widespread promotion of alternative forms of employment through outsourcing, self-employment, etc.; creating professional networks that serve to find freelance workers to perform specific tasks.

All of the above allows businesses to reduce costs with the help of modern platforms that integrate products and electronic services in production and management. First of all, this issue concerns the integration of service orders, resource sharing, selection of counterparties, e-commerce, payments and others. The technological digital environment is an “aquarium” in which legal entities and individuals establish a completely new dialogue for joint activities. Information technology gives businesses the opportunity to move to a completely new, faster pace of work and diversify the forms of services and products. In addition, researchers are talking about introducing products with a short shelf life to the market.

In the service sector, information technologies solve many everyday problems, making large-scale operations faster, cheaper, more convenient and without intermediaries. E-commerce, internet banking and other similar modern trends are developing day by day. As a result, automated online services (such as a quality website or mobile app) are replacing business intermediaries in many industries to increase revenue.

As a result, business can significantly reduce prices set for services, and in the macroeconomic direction, indicators of individual production and false employment will increase. Also, new economic technologies now include areas such as crowdfunding and crowdsourcing. According to economists, at the same time, as a result of such changes, the economy based on the practice of extracting additional value is changing to an economy of cooperation and sharing of interests (“sharing-economy”). This gives hope that competition

22-23.04.2024

<https://phoenixpublication.uz/>

in the market will actively give way to mutually beneficial cooperation and cooperation, and at the same time there will be a transition from vertical communication to equal relationships and complementary services.

According to estimates, this will be reflected in an increase in the number of services and growth in the volume of electronic trade in services. In developing countries, the IT sector employs about 1 percent of the population, and this sector creates more jobs than others. However, the growth of the IT sector stimulates job creation in other sectors that adopt new technologies (for every new job created in the IT sector, 4.9 jobs are created in related sectors). The digital economy is boldly opening up new horizons for entrepreneurs and self-employed people. Often, contribution to the development of the IT sector creates the basis for the development of the economy, the creation of new jobs, the emergence of new types of services for the population and business, and the reduction of costs within the framework of e-business government projects. At the same time, the overall effect from the introduction of information technologies turns out to be less effective than expected and is not distributed in the same order. To get the most out of such investments, a good understanding of how technology interacts with other factors, which the World Bank report calls “analog complements,” is necessary. These include: a regulatory framework that supports a vibrant business environment and enables businesses and people to use digital economy technologies to compete and innovate, reduce costs and improve living conditions; complete skills in the use of information technology in business and government management; institutions (public and private) providing consulting services in the field of use of information technologies.

It is very difficult to list the effects created by the digital economy, so it is difficult to fully assess the connections that access to electronic services and metadata provides with economic objects. Therefore, justifying the importance of investment in information technology, especially at the state level, is a rather difficult task. It is an obvious phenomenon that it is impossible to always count the gigabytes of information created in a particular field.

Digital technologies and risks. The most active driver of the digital economy is the state. It is the main customer and consumer of the digital economy. For example, China spent about \$9 billion for these purposes. Alibaba, with a market capitalization of over \$210 billion, has proven that these investments are well targeted. A country that wants to get the maximum benefit from digitalization must create and maintain a market for the necessary high-tech products. At the same time, while developing proprietary applications for government, critical sectors and enterprises, it is also important to preserve the tools that control the main e-economy platforms. In particular, Japan lost its leading position in the digital economy due to the fact that, although it purchased technology, it was unable to create its own production networks in this direction and was unable to maintain the level of technical development at a consistently high level.

22-23.04.2024

<https://phoenixpublication.uz/>

South Korea, on the other hand, invests 1% of the national budget in e-government and e-brokering (for e-commerce activities and government procurement), generating \$10-15 billion annually and generating revenue covering 30-40 times the costs. In particular, this result was achieved through the organization of call centers in the public and private sectors, the creation of mobile applications and the reengineering of government Internet platforms. Training of personnel working with information systems in public administration remains one of the important areas in this area. For example, in the 70s of the last century in Belgium, special mobile groups of specialists (including teachers and students of specialized educational institutions) were organized to train government employees and set up systems directly at their workplaces.

Another subtle aspect of the digital sphere is that the development of complex digital systems and their practical application require a serious and detailed approach. It may seem strange to you, but often programming (in itself) is actually not a very technological phenomenon. Therefore, the programmer solving your problems will act according to how he largely understands the problem. The most important decisions in this process remain unexplained because each side believes they are self-evident.

The most active driver of the digital economy is the state. It is the main customer and consumer of the digital economy. For example, China spent about \$9 billion for these purposes. Alibaba, with a market capitalization of over \$210 billion, has proven that these investments are well targeted. A country that wants to get the maximum benefit from digitalization must create and maintain a market for the necessary high-tech products. At the same time, while developing proprietary applications for government, critical sectors and enterprises, it is also important to preserve the tools that control the main e-economy platforms. In particular, Japan lost its leading position in the digital economy due to the fact that, although it purchased technology, it was unable to create its own production networks in this direction and was unable to maintain the level of technical development at a consistently high level.

South Korea, on the other hand, invests 1% of the national budget in e-government and e-brokering (for e-commerce activities and government procurement), generating \$10-15 billion annually and generating revenue covering 30-40 times the costs. In particular, this result was achieved through the organization of call centers in the public and private sectors, the creation of mobile applications and the reengineering of government Internet platforms. Training of personnel working with information systems in public administration remains one of the important areas in this area. For example, in the 70s of the last century in Belgium, special mobile groups of specialists (including teachers and students of specialized educational institutions) were organized to train government employees and set up systems directly at their workplaces.

Another subtle aspect of the digital sphere is that the development of complex digital systems and their practical application require a serious and detailed approach. It may seem strange to you, but often programming (in itself) is actually not a very technological

22-23.04.2024

<https://phoenixpublication.uz/>

phenomenon. Therefore, the programmer solving your problems will act according to how he largely understands the problem. The most important decisions in this process remain unexplained because each side believes they are self-evident.

Supporting documents related to programs are sometimes compiled in fragments. As a result, in the process of working with the product, the customer loses control over the development that he ordered and paid for. However, the budget allocated for information projects does not include maintenance costs, despite the fact that they are extremely important. Since the digital economy covers the whole world, any government project related to information and digitalization must be studied comprehensively and based on a unified coding system that defines economic and management information. 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 in the costs of communication between people and businesses with the government. After this, it is necessary to establish an inter-organizational (multi-agent) dialogue within the public and private sectors of the parties. A critical part of this process are digital economy platforms, which are moving from a one-to-one and one-to-many communication formula to a many-to-many formula. Shifts in this area will automatically radically change the situation in the real sector of the economy (and stimulate structural reforms in these areas) through the development of consulting and technical organizations suitable for small and medium-sized businesses with government support, and will help create conditions for an innovative economy.

22-23.04.2024

<https://phoenixpublication.uz/>

REFERENCES:

1. Avezova Sh. M., Salimov T. B. The problem of employment in the digital economy and solutions in the government of Uzbekistan // Journal of Innovation in Education and Social Research. – 2024. – T. 2. – No. 2. – pp. 211-222.
2. Avezova Sh. M. Prospects for the development of the “electronic government” system in the national economy of Uzbekistan // Achievements of science and education. – 2018. – T. 1. – No. 8 (30). – pp. 27-29. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/perspektivy-razvitiya-sistemy-elektronnoe-pravitelstvo-v-natsionalnoy-ekonomike-uzbekistana>
3. Avezova Sh. M., Toshev F. Z. Features of modern innovative development // Innovative economics: prospects for development and improvement. – 2014. – No. 14). – pp. 20-22. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/osobennosti-sovremennogo-innovatsionnogo-razvitiya>
4. Avezova Sh. M. The importance of innovation potential in the development of the national economy // Trends in the development of modern society: managerial, legal, economic and social aspects. – 2014. – pp. 15-18.
5. Avezova Sh. M. The influence of economic mechanisms in the formation of the market for information services // Achievements of science and education. – 2018. – T. 1. – No. 8 (30). – pp. 24-26.
6. Avezova Sh. M., Makhmudova M. Features of the development of information and communication technologies in the context of globalization of the world economy // globalization - the path to unification. – 2017. – P. 7-11.