

# THE ROLE OF USING NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

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## ABSTRACT

*in this article, the role of the digital economy in our republic and the improvement of the digital economy in recent years, the development of a number of areas in this process, including the important role and importance of the use of new technologies are expressed.*

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## INTRODUCTION

The digital economy increases efficiency through the use of new technologies. Technologies such as artificial intelligence, data analytics, automated processes, blockchain and IoT are used in every sector of the economy. These technologies are of great importance in increasing data analytics, automating production, improving service quality and exploring new markets. The digital economy has a role to play in driving innovation, improving financial analysis systems, and improving accuracy and efficiency in the business environment. In the digital economy, new technologies are established with the help of technologies such as data analytics, artificial intelligence, automated processes, blockchain and IoT. They help to improve economic activity in financial areas, commerce, corporate management and other areas. The role of the digital economy is of paramount importance in promoting modernization and innovation, increasing efficiency, and identifying new market opportunities. Also, it is no coincidence that this year has been declared the year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy Development. In developed countries, the implementation of the digital economy has already begun. In the conditions of the globalization of the world economy and the development of technologies, the economic development of Uzbekistan cannot be achieved without the development of the digital economy. Today, the increasing importance of digital technologies and their widespread introduction and the development of the digital economy have become a serious vital issue for every country. According to researchers, 22 percent of the world's jobs will be created with the help of information technologies during the next 3 years through the digitization of the economy. First, the digital economy is considered

a modern stage of development, characterized by the priority of creative work and information benefits. Secondly, the digital economy is a unique theory, the object of its study is information society processes. The theory of the digital economy is in the early stages of its development, because the transition of civilization to the digital information stage began only a few decades ago. The term "digital economy" was introduced into scientific practice by Manuel Castells, a Spanish and American sociologist, a leading researcher of the information society. In this regard, he published a three-volume monograph entitled "Information Age: Economy, Society and Culture". Implementation of the "DIGITAL UZBEKISTAN-2030" concept, which covers all sectors and industries and, first of all, the formation of thorough and perfect organizational and legal mechanisms, as well as the introduction of innovative ideas, technologies and developments ensuring the harmonious cooperation of state bodies and business entities, 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. Currently, the digitalization process that is taking place at an accelerated pace has created a "new economy". This market segment, which is underexplored and growing deeper every day, provides manufacturers with optimal methods of organizing effective marketing campaigns in business, obtaining maximum profit at minimum cost, and successfully selling goods and services. Quality service and convenience is provided to consumers, buyers and clients. These opportunities are wider than ordering lunch on the Internet, calling a taxi through a mobile application, sending money to a distant relative, and include cross-border business cooperation, e-commerce space, remote office, etc. The process of digitalization of agriculture, which is one of the urgent areas for our country, is of great importance for the development of our country. Therefore, it is planned to implement 24 projects that serve to bring the networks to a new level. It should be said that there are many problems with the implementation of digital technologies in the agriculture and water management sectors, which need to be solved quickly. Information technology is very useful in land accounting and monitoring in agriculture. For example, through space sensing of the earth, it is possible to study the cultivated areas, the vegetation process, the state of land reclamation, and the amount of mineralization. It allows to increase productivity up to 25-30% by specifying agrotechnical measures. Olimjon Umarov, the First Deputy Minister of Information Technologies and Communications Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, said that the digital economy is not a separate type of activity, but the active use of information technologies in business, industrial facilities, and services. If in the ordinary economy material goods are considered the main resource, in the digital economy it is information and data that can be processed and transmitted. According to Eldor Tulyakov, executive director of the "Development Strategy" center, according to the results of analyzes conducted by reputable international organizations, the digital economy will increase the gross domestic product by at least 30%, thus ending the secret economy.

### **LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY**

Turning 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, transport, geology, cadastre, archive, Internet banking and other areas are rapidly entering and giving high results in each of them. The government'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. In order to further develop digital technologies for the population and forms of non-contact communication of business entities with state bodies, the Single interactive state services portal was developed

(<https://my.gov.uz>). Today, more than 176 electronic state services are provided through the Single portal. To improve the quality and speed of organizing work with the applications of entrepreneurs, including foreign investors, to ensure open and direct communication with them, to implement their legal requirements in a practical and effective manner, and to solve problems "business.gov.uz" portal, a virtual lobby of the Prime Minister for considering businessmen's applications, was launched in order to solve the issues. 60% of the population of Uzbekistan are young people, and it is an important task to involve them in modern information technologies, to provide them with employment by helping them to create software products and provide outsourcing services. In this regard, in December 2019, the modern building of the school specializing in in-depth training of ICT-related subjects named after Muhammad al-Khorazmi was put into use. At the moment, 680 children who successfully passed exams in mathematics and foreign languages are studying in grades 5-11 of this school. Among the private universities of the Fagana region, Kokan University has made great positive changes in the field of education. 2019/2020 academic year 1 "Electromagnetic adaptation center" state unitary enterprise. Since 1931, the university has been transferred to the credit system of modern education, and now more than 2,200 students are studying in this system. A joint Uzbek-Belarusian faculty was also established in the structure of the university. According to the scientific researches of Qalandar Abdurakhmanov, academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, doctor of economics, the development of the country in the present period no longer depends only on the existing natural resources or the number of the population. corresponds to human capital, that is, mainly to the level of knowledge of a person.

## **DISCUSSION**

In the USA, this indicator is 77% of the national wealth - 95 trillion dollars. That's why the head of our state this year in his Address specifically mentioned the idea that "The greatest wealth is intelligence and knowledge, the greatest inheritance is good education, and the greatest poverty is ignorance!" In particular, it is planned to train more than 47 thousand students of more than 2.1 thousand schools and more than 54 thousand students of 44 higher educational institutions in the 2020/2021 academic year through the [uzbekcoders.uz](http://uzbekcoders.uz) portal. Also, starting from the 2020/2021 academic year, the subjects of programming areas within the framework of the "One Million Programmer" project will be included in the programs of specialized subjects of relevant fields in higher and secondary special educational institutions, as well as computer science programs of general education schools. work is underway. For this purpose, digital technology training centers for residents and young people have been established throughout our country. The Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications Development is planning to open at least 100 training centers for digital technologies in all regions. Short-term training courses in areas such as programming fundamentals, e-commerce and graphic design are offered at these schools. Cyber security is an important condition of the digital economy. All systems are being digitized in Uzbekistan. Especially in the quarantine regime introduced due to the coronavirus, the demand for online goods and services has increased, and the range of digital functions has expanded 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. Compared to the traditional type, digital services have a number of advantages, 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 percent of the fixed fee. All this is a sign of the active transition to the digital economy in our country. Another factor in the development of the digital economy is the provision of cyber security. Under the quarantine conditions, there were 32 cases of spreading viruses that crash software systems on the global network under the label of instructions for avoiding the coronavirus.

Financial fraudsters have used fake online stores, websites, social media accounts and email addresses to trick unsuspecting people by promising online sales and delivery of drugs abroad and asking for advance bank transfers. This once again confirms the need to ensure information security. When it comes to product selection, most respondents preferred to buy clothing, household appliances, and electronics online. Cars and real estate were the least purchased items online. This can be explained by the fact that at the moment the user is not yet ready to give large amounts of money in the "online" mode. In addition, users actively use payment systems such as UzCard, VISA, MasterCard. The least popular systems are Union Pay, WebMoney and cryptocurrencies.

## **RESULT**

When it comes to problems with purchasing products online, almost all respondents mentioned difficulties in payment time, poor product/service quality, long delivery time, and expensive price. Thus, based on the information obtained as a result of the public survey, we can mention a number of problems and shortcomings that are stopping the development of e-commerce in Uzbekistan:

1. The fact that the population does not trust electronic transactions;
2. The high cost of delivery;
3. Low quality of goods/services;
4. Fear of fraud;

5. Low level of computer literacy. Based on the above, it can be concluded that the launch of such large-scale projects will rapidly increase the place and role of digital technologies in our lives and their coverage throughout the country in the year of development of science, enlightenment and digital economy. The system is constantly developing, large-scale and complex projects are being implemented. At the same time, there are still important tasks that need to be completed. One of the priority tasks is the introduction and use of digital technologies, which are considered one of the main strategies of Uzbekistan, in all sectors and industries. For example, we can take measures to prevent cyber security, information security, and viruses that destroy software systems.

## **CONCLUSION**

Thus, new technologies facilitate the management of the economy through the use of data warehouses, automated work processes, data analytics, their large-scale, large-scale mathematical, large-scale mathematical and robotics applications. These technologies help customers to make light manufacturing, delivery, and services better, more efficient, and cheaper. The digital economy also increases the possibility of strengthening political science and economic scientific analysis by supporting new methods of information analysis.

The digital economy is enhanced by learning, integrating and using new technologies. These technologies are used to extract data analysis from automated processes, political science and strategy development. The digital economy itself includes data analytics, production automation, and the transition of service delivery to digital platforms. As a result, we will be able to improve the quality of workers, make production processes more efficient, and lead the economy to innovation.

In the digital economy, the role of new technologies is huge. It plays an important role in improving and creating the economy through technologies such as data analytics, artificial intelligence, automated workflows, blockchain, IoT (internet of things), etc. Their application is important in the optimization of services, production and commerce, policy and strategic development, communication with customers and improvement of service quality. With these technologies, it is possible to innovate the economy, use resources more efficiently, and most

importantly, offer better services to customers.

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