



**JOURNAL OF ADVANCED
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

ISSN: 0976-9595

Editorial Team

Editorial Board Members

Dr. Hazim Jabbar Shah Ali

Country: University of Baghdad , Abu-Ghraib , Iraq.

Specialization: Avian Physiology and Reproduction.

Dr. Khalid Nabih Zaki Rashed

Country: Dokki, Egypt.

Specialization: Pharmaceutical and Drug Industries.

Dr. Manzoor Khan Afridi

Country: Islamabad, Pakistan.

Specialization: Politics and International Relations.

Seyyed Mahdi Javazadeh

Country: Mashhad Iran.

Specialization: Agricultural Sciences.

Dr. Turapova Nargiza Ahmedovna

Country: Uzbekistan, Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

Specialization: Art and Humanities, Education

Dr. Muataz A. Majeed

Country: INDIA

Specialization: Atomic Physics.

Dr Zakaria Fouad Fawzy Hassan

Country: Egypt

Specialization: Agriculture and Biological

Dr. Subha Ganguly

Country: India

Specialization: Microbiology and Veterinary Sciences.

Dr. KANDURI VENKATA LAKSHMI NARASIMHACHARYULU

Country: India.

Specialization: Mathematics.

Dr. Mohammad Ebrahim

Country: Iran

Specialization: Structural Engineering

Dr. Malihe Moeini

Country: IRAN

Specialization: Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology

Dr. I. Anand shaker

Country: India.

Specialization: Clinical Biochemistry

Dr. Magdy Shayboub

Country: Taif University, Egypt

Specialization: Artificial Intelligence

Kozikhodjayev Jumakhodja Hamdamkhodjayevich

Country: Uzbekistan

Senior Lecturer, Namangan State University

Dr. Ramachandran Guruprasad

Country: National Aerospace Laboratories, Bangalore, India.

Specialization: Library and Information Science.

Dr. Alaa Kareem Niamah

Country: Iraq.

Specialization: Biotechnology and Microbiology.

Dr. Abdul Aziz

Country: Pakistan

Specialization: General Pharmacology and Applied Pharmacology.

Dr. Khalmurzaeva Nadira - Ph.D., Associate professor, Head of the Department of Japanese Philology, Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

Dr. Mirzakhmedova Hulkar - Ph.D., Associate professor, Head of the Department of Iranian-Afghan Philology, Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

Dr. Dilip Kumar Behara

Country: India

Specialization: Chemical Engineering, Nanotechnology, Material Science and Solar Energy.

Dr. Neda Nozari

Country: Iran

Specialization: Obesity, Gastrointestinal Diseases.

Bazarov Furkhat Odilovich

Country: Uzbekistan

Tashkent institute of finance

Shavkatjon Joraboyev Tursunqulovich

Country: Uzbekistan

Namangan State University

C/O Advanced Scientific Research,

8/21 Thamotharan Street,

Arisipalayam, Salem

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN

Khasanova Rukhsora Rasuljon kizi

Fergana State University, 3rd year student

Abstract. The article discusses the features of the formation and development of the digital economy of Uzbekistan. The directions and necessary volumes of financing for projects for the development of the digital economy, especially the introduction of e-government, as well as in the field of telecommunications, were considered. The Republic of Uzbekistan has set the task of fully digitalizing the areas of construction, energy, agriculture and water management, transport, geology, cadastre, healthcare, education

Keywords. Digitalization, digital economy, financing, e-government, informatization, e-business, labor activity, technology, society, efficiency, production.

One of the main trends in world economic development in the 21st century is the gradual transition from the industrialization of the economy to the so-called "digital economy". Initially, it is important to note that "the digital economy is an economic activity in which the key factor of production is digital data, the processing of large volumes and the use of the analysis results of which, in comparison with traditional forms of management, can significantly increase the efficiency of various types of production, technologies, equipment, storage, sale, delivery of goods and services", thus, the digital economy contributes to a fundamental change in the structure of the world economic system. Uzbekistan is taking comprehensive measures to actively develop the digital economy, as well as the widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies in all spheres and sectors, especially in public administration, education, healthcare and agriculture.

The digitalization of the world economy has entered an active phase of implementation throughout the country over the past 10-15 years. One of the practical illustrations is the active implementation of the concepts of the "Third Industrial Revolution", "Industry 4.0" and other approaches to combining government programs

and business strategies. Thus, the impact of the dynamics of the introduction of digitalization and its impact on socio-economic results and the well-being of society will become a priority for all regions involved in global sustainable development.

The rapid development of digital technologies leads to radical changes not only in the economy, but also in society itself. Thus, by reducing the cost of information, digital technologies significantly reduce the costs of economic and social operations for the state, companies and individuals, stimulate innovation, while operating costs are almost zero, and also dramatically increase efficiency: existing activities and services become cheaper. Finally, digital technologies promote integration: people can use services that were previously inaccessible to them.

The digitalization of the world economy has entered an active phase of implementation throughout the country over the past 10-15 years. One of the practical illustrations is the active implementation of the concepts of the "Third Industrial Revolution", "Industry 4.0" and other approaches to combining government programs and business strategies. Thus, the impact of the dynamics of the introduction of digitalization and its impact on socio-economic results and the well-being of society will become a priority for all regions involved in global sustainable development.

Digital development is critical to achieving almost all of the Sustainable Development Goals and involves all countries, sectors and stakeholders. Today in the world there is a huge difference between countries in which the Internet connection is underdeveloped, and the level of digitalization is very high.

In this regard, the relevance of the topic lies in the need to understand how this evolution can affect developing countries in terms of creating value and benefits, and what needs to be done to improve the current state of affairs.

By 2022, 268 projects have been implemented in Uzbekistan aimed at developing an e-government system, a telecommunications park, software and information technologies, as well as introducing digital technologies into the economy, agriculture and water management.

The transition to a digital economy is a requirement of the time. The largest companies in the world use digital technologies related to e-business and commerce

in their activities. This makes them market participants in digital goods and services, where they act as consumers and customers, and sometimes even create and offer new technologies.

According to the latest statistics from Canadian internet and retail software company Shopify, China dominates the e-commerce market, accounting for about 40.0% of e-commerce revenue. In second place is the United States with \$561 billion, followed by the United Kingdom with \$93 billion. UK e-commerce statistics for 2019 will lead online commerce in Europe: Germany - \$77 billion, France - \$55 billion. Japan also has a sizeable \$87 billion market, while South Korea has \$69 billion. Russia and Brazil are growing disproportionately small given their populations of 19 and 16 billion, respectively.

According to the German company Statista, which produces market and consumer data, the share of retail in e-commerce is currently 15.0%. This number is growing every year and Statista predicts it will reach 17.5% in 2021 and 22.0% in 2023. While a quarter of the world's population is currently shopping online, these projections seem reasonable. The digital economy (web, internet economy, e-economy) is an economic activity based on digital technologies associated with e-business and e-commerce and the digital goods and services they produce and sell. Payments for services and goods of the digital economy are often made in digital currency (electronic money).

All models that try to describe or predict the impact of digitalization on the economy and labor are in continuous research and analysis, and the opinion of scientists and experts is divided into two opposite views on the impact of digitalization on the well-being of the population.

According to the study of the World Economic Forum "The Future of Jobs", in the coming years, the global labor market will undergo significant structural changes: the creation of 2 million new jobs in the knowledge and high-tech sectors, where data analysis and management of complex technological processes, as well as the reduction of more than 7 million jobs in the field of administrative labor and in the real sector, where the share of ordinary and unskilled labor is high. Along with the

socio-demographic situation, the development of new technologies has a significant impact on the labor market (among the factors that have the greatest impact on the labor market, 34.0% of respondents singled out the mobile Internet and cloud technologies), 26.0% - big information technologies, 14.0% - Internet of things, 9.0% - development of robotics and 6.0% - production automation; new manufacturing technologies and 3D printing, robotics have a great impact on employment in the industry and the development of automatic transport). According to Deloitte research, the biggest opportunities for robotics are in areas such as automotive, metallurgy, oil and gas, electronics, pharmaceuticals, food production, banking and finance. Robotics influences education, health, communication, and other creative and humanitarian fields to some extent.

An integrated system has been created that deals with the digital economy, the development of e-government, the digitalization of the economy and agriculture, the organization and management of IT parks.

The necessary amount of financing for new projects was sent to Uzbekistan, in which it is planned to implement 104 projects worth 1.3 trillion soums, 87 projects for 5.3 trillion soums in the real sector of the economy, 35 projects for 15.1 trillion soums in the field of telecommunications and others. Also, for this purpose, digital partners in the field of information technology from among foreign countries will be attached to each industry and region.

New goals and objectives for the further development of the digital economy and e-government of the Republic of Uzbekistan include:

- accelerated formation of the digital economy and doubling its share in the country's GDP by 2023;

- ensuring the most complete modernization of the country's digital infrastructure and the availability of modern telecommunications services in 2020-2021, which will provide high-speed Internet access for all medical institutions, schools, preschool institutions, villages and microdistricts, improving the quality of network and communication services;

- development of the e-government system in order to increase the share of e-government services up to 60.0% by 2022;

- the development of digital entrepreneurship through the production of software products and the creation of technological platforms, will triple the volume of services in this area by 2023, increase their exports to \$100 million;

- opening by 2022 digital knowledge training centers in all regions of the country as part of five initiatives of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Thus, the necessary legal framework and conditions for the development of the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan are being created. It is necessary to keep pace with the processes of global technological development, including the development of e-commerce and the introduction of digital technologies in all sectors of the economy. The introduction of the latest developments in the digital economy and the rapid application of advances in business processes allow for a non-linear (sharp) jump in labor productivity growth, lower prices, and the creation of competitive products in the economy.

REFERENCES

1. Доклад о цифровой экономике. Создание стоимости и получение выгод для развивающихся стран. Женева, ООН, 2019.
2. Маннопова, М. С. (2018). Turizm yo`nalishida ta`lim berishning o`ziga xos xususiyatlari. *Бухоро вилоятининг туристик ва инвестицион салоҳияти халқаро илмий-амалий конференция материаллари*, 1(6), 307-310.
3. Маннопова, М. С. (2019). Хорижий мамлакатларда аҳоли бандлигини таъминлашнинг моделлари ва уларнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари. *Европа Иттифоқи Erasmus+ дастурининг MAGNET – Университетлар Ўзбекистонда ўрта ёш аҳолини ўқитиш ва касбга тайёрлаш марказларининг асосий ҳамкори*, 1(5), 150-151.
4. Маннопова, М. С. (2019). Инвестиция бу мамлакат драйвери – истиқболли иқтисодийнинг кафолатидир. *Фаол инвестициялар ва ижтимоий ривожлантиришнинг долзарб масалалари. Халқаро илмий-амалий конференция илмий мақолалар ва материаллари тўплами. Андижон*, 1(7), 106-109.
5. Маннопова, М. С. (2019). Кластеры-как драйвер экономики. *II-Международная научно-практическая конференция Аграрная экономика в условиях глобализации и интеграции ВНИОПТУСК. г.Москва*, 1(9), 23-25.

6. Маннопова, М. С. (2020). Фарғона вилоятида мева-сабзавотчилик соҳасида эришилган ютуқлар ва камчиликлар. *Фарғона вилоятини инновацион ривожлантириш: муаммолар ва ечимлар мавзусидаги республика илмий-амалий конференция материаллари Фарғона, 1(6)*, 124-127.
7. Маннопова, М. С. (2019). Озиқ-овқат саноати равнақининг бекиёс аҳамияти. *Ўзбекистон иқтисодий ахборотномаси, 1(1)*, 44-47.
8. Маннопова, М. С. (2022). Ўзбекистонда мева-сабзавотчилик йўналишидаги кластерларни ривожлантириш ва бошқаришнинг асосий вазифалари. *Viznes-эксперт, 1(6)*, 48-52.
9. Халматжанова, Г. Д., & Маннопова, М. С. (2020). РАЗВИТИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ С УЧЁТОМ ТЕНДЕНЦИЙ РАЗВИТИЯ МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ. In *МИНТАҚА ИҚТИСОДИЁТИНИ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАШНИНГ МОЛИЯВИЙ-ҲУҚУҚИЙ ВА ИННОВАЦИОН ЖИҲАТЛАРИ* (pp. 238-244).
10. Khalmatjanova, G. D., & Mannopova, M. S. (2021). Priority areas in agricultural development in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In *The Challenge of Sustainability in Agricultural Systems: Volume 1* (pp. 49-54). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
11. Маннопова, М. С. (2019). Основные проблемы в сфере переработки плодоовощной продукции в Республике Узбекистан. *Образование и наука в России и за рубежом, (16)*, 175-180.
12. Маннопова, М. С., & Абдуллаева, Ш. Э. (2021). Ўзбекистонда қишлоқ хўжалигини диверсификациялаш жараёнида мева-сабзавот кластерларини ривожлантиришнинг ўзига хос хусусиятларини. *Экономика и социум, 10*, 89.
13. Mannopova, M. S. (2020). РАЗВИТИЕ КЛАСТЕРОВ В ПЛОДООВОЩНОМ НАПРАВЛЕНИИ В СЕЛЬСКОМ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕ И ИХ ФУНКЦИИ. In *МИНТАҚА ИҚТИСОДИЁТИНИ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАШНИНГ МОЛИЯВИЙ-ҲУҚУҚИЙ ВА ИННОВАЦИОН ЖИҲАТЛАРИ* (pp. 320-324).
14. Маннопова, М. С., & Хасанов, И. М. (2020). РАЗВИТИЕ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ– ГАРАНТИЯ ПЕРСПЕКТИВНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ. In *МИНТАҚА ИҚТИСОДИЁТИНИ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАШНИНГ МОЛИЯВИЙ-ҲУҚУҚИЙ ВА ИННОВАЦИОН ЖИҲАТЛАРИ* (pp. 301-306).
15. Mannopova, M. S., & Khalildinov, A. A. (2022). THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EFFECTIVE USE OF FRUIT VEGETABLE CLUSTERS IN AGRICULTURE OF UZBEKISTAN. *Gospodarka i Innowacje., 29*, 117-120.
16. Mannopova, M. S. (2022). Main Directions of Development of Fruit and Vegetable Clusters in Agriculture of Uzbekistan. *American Journal of Economics and Business Management, 5(11)*, 106-109.
17. Mannopova, M., & Abdullayeva, S. (2022). THE WORK DONE AND THE DESIGNATED TASKS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CLUSTERS IN UZBEKISTAN. *Gospodarka i Innowacje., 24*, 1126-1129.

18. Абдуллаева, Ш. Э., & Маннопова, М. С. (2022). Основные направления развития и управления плодоовощными кластерами. *Ta'lim fidoyilari*, 6(7), 507-512.
19. Abdurahimovna, C. D., & Sultanbekovna, M. M. (2022). Cost and Accounting Concepts in Accounting and Their Accounting. *Global Scientific Review*, 4, 21-26.
20. Маннопова, М. С. (2022). Ўзбекистон қишлоқ хўжалигида мева-сабзавотчилик кластерларини ривожлантиришнинг асосий йўналишлари. *New innovations in national education*, 1(6), 12-16.
21. Маннопова, М. С. (2022). Жаҳон мамлакатларида қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқаришнинг самарали ёндошувлари. *New innovations in national education*, 1(6), 4-11.
22. Sulonbekovna, M. M., & Shuxratovich, A. S. (2023). О 'ZBEKISTON QISHLOQ XO 'JALIGIDA YER RESURSLARIDAN FOYDALANISH SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISHNING ASOSIY YO 'NALISHLARI. *Journal of new century innovations*, 23(3), 39-45.
23. Sulonbekovna, M. M. (2023). OZBEKISTONDA MEVA-SABZAVOTCHILIK KLASTERLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH VA BOSHQARISHNING OZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI. *Journal of new century innovations*, 23(3), 25-31.
24. Sulonbekovna, M. M., & Esonovna, A. S. (2023). О 'ZBEKISTONDA INVESTITSIYA MUHITINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING О 'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI. *Journal of new century innovations*, 23(3), 58-64.
25. Sulonbekovna, M. M. (2023). MEVA-SABZAVOTCHILIK KLASTERI KORXONALARI FAOLIYATIDA BOSHQARUV MEXANIZMLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH. *Journal of new century innovations*, 23(3), 18-24.
26. Mannopova, M. S. (2022). О 'zbekistonda meva-sabzavotchilik yo 'nalishidagi klasterlarni rivojlantirish va boshqarishning asosiy vazifalari. *Biznes-ekspert*, 1(6), 48-52.
27. Mannopova, M. S. (2022). О 'zbekiston qishloq xo 'jaligida meva-sabzavotchilik klasterlarini rivojlantirishning asosiy yo 'nalishlari. *New innovations in national education*, 1(6), 12-16.
28. Mannopova, M. S. (2020). RAZVITIE KLASTEROV V PLODOOVOIЦNOM NAPRAVLENII V SELSKOM XOZYAYSTVE I IX FUNKSII. *MINTAQA IQTISODIYOTINI INVESTITSIYALASHNING MOLIVAVIY-HUQUQIY VA INNOVATSION JIHATLARI*, 320-324.
29. Mannopova, M. S., & Xasanov, I. M. (2020). RAZVITIE INVESTITSIY-GARANTIYA PERSPEKTIVNOY EKONOMIKI. *MINTAQA IQTISODIYOTINI INVESTITSIYALASHNING MOLIVAVIY-HUQUQIY VA INNOVATSION JIHATLARI*, 301-306.
30. Mannopova, M. S. (2020). Farg 'ona viloyatida meva-sabzavotchilik sohasida erishilgan yutuqlar va kamchiliklar. *Farg 'ona viloyatini innovatsion rivojlantirish: muammolar va echimlar mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari Farg 'ona*, 1(6), 124-127.

31. Mannopova, M. S. (2019). Klasterы-kak drayver ekonomiki. II-Mejdunarodnaya nauchno-prakticheskaya konferensiya Agrarnaya ekonomika v usloviyax globalizatsii i integratsii VNIIOPTUSK. g. Moskva, 1(9), 23-25.
32. Mannopova, M. S. (2019). Investitsiya bu mamlakat drayveri–istiqbolli iqtisodiyotning kafolatidir. *Faol investitsiyalar va ijtimoiy rivojlantirishning dolzarb masalalari. Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya ilmiy maqolalar va materiallari to 'plami. Andijon, 1(7), 106-109.*
33. Mannopova, M. S. (2019). Основные проблемы в сфере переработки плодовоошного производства в Республике Узбекистан. *Образование и наука в России и за рубежом, (16), 175-180.*
34. Mannopova, M. S. (2019). Xorijiy mamlakatlarda aholi bandligini ta'minlashning modellari va ularning o 'ziga xos xususiyatlari. *Evropa Ittifoqi Erasmus+ dasturining MAGNET–Universitetlar O 'zbekistonda o 'rta yosh aholini o 'qitish va kasbga tayyorlash markazlarining asosiy hamkori, 1(5), 150-151.*
35. Abdullaeva, S. H. E., & Mannopova, MS (2022). *Основные направления развития и управления плодовоошными кластерами. Ta 'lim fidoyilari, 6(7), 507-512.*
36. Sultonbekovna, M. M. (2023). MEVA-SABZAVOTCHILIK KLASTERLARINING RIVOJLANTIRISH VA ULARNI BOSHQARISHNING TASHKILIY TUZILMALARI. *Gospodarka i Innowacje., 33, 419-423.*
37. Sultonbekovna, M. M., & Egamgamberdievna, N. S. (2023). MEVA-SABZAVOTCHILIK KLASTERLARI FAOLIYATI VA ULARNI BOSHQARISHNING TASHKILIY-IQTISODIY MEKANIZMLARI. *Journal of new century innovations, 26(4), 179-188.*
38. MM Sultanbekovna (2023). [Activities of Fruit and Vegetable Clusters in Uzbekistan and Organizational and Economic Mechanisms for Managing Them.](#) AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT 6 (No.3), 11-15.
39. Sultonbekovna, M. M., & Akmalxon o'g, M. S. L. (2023). O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA XUSUSIY TADBIRKORLIK VA KICHIK BIZNESNI YANADA RIVOJLANTIRISHNING YONALISHLARI VA OSISH TENDENSIYALARI. *World scientific research journal, 15(1), 64-70.*
40. Халилдинов, А. А. (2021). Иқтисодий рақамлаштиришда инновациялар. *Таълим тизимида ижтимоий-гуманитар фанлар, 1(6), 296-301.*
41. Халилдинов, А. А. (2023). МИЛЛИЙ ИҚТISODIYOTDA KICHIK BIZNES VA XUSUSIY TADBIRKORLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING USTUVOR YO 'NALISHLARI. *Journal of new century innovations, 23(3), 46-51.*
42. Халилдинов, А. А., & Ашуров, Ш. Ш. (2023). УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНЫМ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ПРИРОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ ДЛЯ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА. *Journal of new century innovations, 23(3), 32-38.*
43. Khakimov, D. R., Khalildinov, A. A., & Abdullaeva, S. E. (2022). THE MAIN FACTORS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARKET RELATIONS IN THE FIELD OF HIGHER EDUCATION. *Gospodarka i Innowacje., 29, 94-100.*

44. АА Халилдинов. ВАЖНЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ РАЗВИТИЯ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА И ЧАСТНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. - Scientific Impulse, 2023. 492-498