

MODERN CONTENT AND CONCEPT OF DIGITAL ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the features of the development of the digital economy in a large region in a pandemic. The key technologies of the digital economy of a particular region are given. The systems "Electronic polyclinic" "Electronic diary", "Electronic textbook", "Teachers' assessment" have been studied. The economic efficiency of using these systems in the region's economy has been determined. Important projects aimed at the development of "Electronic government" and telecommunications systems have been proposed. The effectiveness of the use of the digital economy in Uzbekistan is analyzed and a strategy for its development is proposed.

KEYWORDS: *Digital Economy, Cognitive, Cloud Technologies, Internet Of Things, Big Data, Virtual Reality, 3D Printing, Quantum Computing, Distributed Ledgers, Artificial Intelligence And Robotics, Biotechnology.*

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, 2020 has been declared the Year of Science, Education and Development of the Digital Economy. In connection with this event, on April 28, the President signed a decree "On measures for the widespread introduction of the digital economy and e-government." [1]

The document provides for the accelerated formation of the digital economy with an increase in its share in the country's gross domestic product by 2023 by 2 times. All healthcare institutions, schools, preschool education organizations, villages and makhallas should be connected to high-speed Internet in 2020-2021. In this regard, digital literacy is very relevant at this time. The term "digital economy" was coined over 25 years ago. This term was introduced into literary

circulation in 1995 by Nicholas Negroponte, a scientist from the University of Massachusetts. The content of the term concept is still unclear. The World Bank report is also not clear-cut. [2]

In a generalized form, the digital economy can be presented as that part of economic relations that integrates mobile communications, information communication and Internet technologies. Modern digital technology effectively manages communications between companies, banks, government and the public, removing long existing chains of intermediaries and accelerating the implementation of diversified transactions and operations such as sales, loans, leases, taxes, fines, fees, other payments and settlements within the country and internationally. [3]

Research results

The digital economy is an economic activity in which the main 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 goods and services. In other words, a characteristic feature of the "Digital Economy" is the maximum satisfaction of the needs of all its participants through the use of information, including personal information. This becomes possible thanks to the development of information and communication and Internet technologies, as well as the availability of infrastructure, which together provide the possibility of full interaction in the hybrid world of all participants in economic activity: subjects and objects of the process of creation, distribution, exchange and consumption of goods and services. [4]

In a pandemic, the development of online business and sales of products using online broadcasting is taking place at an accelerated pace. Many of our compatriots have found new jobs related to the digital economy.

As the pandemic weakens, this trend will continue. Our digital economy is becoming a powerful "incubator" of new jobs.

The deepening integration of the digital economy with the real sector has influenced the emergence of new segments, new formats and new business models, and wages in the digital economy segment are becoming more competitive. [5]

The digital economy will continue to remain the key driving force behind the economic development of our country, becoming a powerful argument for attracting professionals and expanding employment.

The key technologies that determine the scale of the upcoming changes in the digital economy of Uzbekistan are: cognitive and cloud technologies; internet of things; big data; virtual and augmented reality; 3D printing; quantum computing; distributed ledgers; artificial intelligence robotics and biotechnology.

By the end of this year, 239 digital projects will be implemented in 14 regions of the country in the field of healthcare, cadastre, social protection, agriculture, education.

In addition, at present, we have implemented work on the implementation of the "Electronic Polyclinic" system, which will reduce paperwork in medical institutions by 40%, and the waiting time in a queue by 60%. [6]

Currently, the capital is already introducing electronic medical records, information systems for hospitals and ambulances. Next year, these software will also be launched in Andijan, Namangan, Fergana, Jizzakh, Syrdarya, Surkhandarya and Khorezm regions. In addition, the Electronic Diary, Electronic Textbook, and Teacher Assessment systems have been launched in all regions. [7]

In addition, a national system of training and certification of information technology teachers will be introduced on the basis of the Tashkent University of Information Technologies and IT-parks. It is noted that the presence of this certificate will allow teachers to receive a 50 percent salary bonus. School teachers will also be rewarded if their students successfully complete the One Million Programmers course. The widespread introduction of digital technologies is planned at all stages of the education system. By 2022, digital knowledge training centers will open in all regions of the country as part of the Five Initiatives project. Until 2022, it is planned to implement 268 projects in Uzbekistan aimed at the development of the Electronic Government system, telecommunications, the Technological Park of software products and information technologies, as well as the introduction of digital technologies in the economy, agriculture and water management. [8]

These projects should become the basis for the emergence of new high-tech enterprises and the entire digitalization of the economy.

The transition to the digital economy is a requirement of the times. The world's largest merchandise and resource businesses are using digital technologies associated with e-business and commerce in their operations. This makes them participants in the market for digital goods and services, where they act as consumers and customers, and sometimes even create and offer new technologies.

The importance of further digitalization of the economy of Uzbekistan was noted in the January Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. The head of our state outlined the active transition to the digital economy as one of the main priorities for the next five years. According to available data, the capacity of the servers operating in Uzbekistan is already running out, and the implementation of the planned projects requires 10 times more, so it is necessary to build a new data center worth \$ 30 million. [9]

According to the decree, it is planned to triple the share of the digital economy in the volume of services in this area by 2023, bringing their exports to \$ 100 million.

As it turned out, only 30 percent of more than 700 information systems in government agencies are connected to the "Electronic Government". Out of 80 departments providing public services, only 27 are integrated with the Agency for Public Services. Therefore, the task was set to introduce a new order, providing for an increase in the size of bonus payments to the heads of ministries and departments or its reduction based on the level of integration of information technologies into their activities. Among the tasks set for this year are the expansion of the local fiber-optic network, an increase in the coverage of fiber-optic communications in the preschool education system from 41 to 100%, in the public education system - from 40 to 70%, in health care - from 38 to 100%.

Conclusion. Recent studies show that information technology can improve the efficiency of agriculture, land registration and monitoring. So, space sounding of the soil can be used to study

the cultivated areas, the vegetation process, the soil reclamation state and the degree of mineralization. This allows you to increase the yield by 25-30% due to the precise definition of the necessary agrotechnical measures.

Another important document aimed at developing the digital economy is the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On measures for the widespread introduction of digital technologies in the city of Tashkent" dated March 17, 2020. It defines a comprehensive program "Digital Tashkent", which provides for the introduction of advanced ICT in education, health care, transport, catering, retail and wholesale trade in Tashkent. At the same time, it is inextricably linked with the Safe City project. At the first stage of this project in 2019-2020, a single technological platform is being created in Tashkent. By 2023, the Safe City project will be implemented in all regions of the country. By the end of the year, it is planned to introduce electronic medical records, electronic hospital systems and emergency medical care in the capital, and develop a Unified Register of Social Protection for keeping records of social benefits.

All these large-scale and urgent projects and tasks are undoubtedly important for the socio-economic development of Uzbekistan in the coming years, because the future of our country is inextricably linked with the widespread introduction and use of digital technologies.

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