



THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: *In this article, the rapid development of information communication technologies and the digital system in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is discussed. It also talks about the relevant statistics, laws and measures used by the government to achieve progress in the economic system.*

Key words: *digital technologies, digital economy, economic development, electronic government, telecommunication infrastructure, competitiveness.*

Today, techniques and technologies are developing so much that there are no areas which have not been penetrated, walls which have not been occupied. Of course, it also entered the field of economy, and we discovered a new economy. We call this economy the digital economy.

Digital economy is an economic activity in which the main factor in production and service is information in the form of numbers, with the help of processing a large amount of information and analyzing the result of this processing of various types is to implement more effective solutions than the previous system in production, service, technologies, equipment, storage, product delivery. In other words, the digital economy is an activity connected with the development of digital computer technologies in the provision of online services, electronic payments, internet trade, crowdfunding and other types of industries. The concept of the digital economy was defined relatively recently, in 1995 by Nicholas Negroponte, an American scientist from the University of Massachusetts. A scientist, after the intensive development of information and



communication technologies, what changes will occur in the transition from the old economy to the new economy?

The concept of “digital economy” has been used a lot recently. Indeed, in many developed countries, the digital economy has significantly influenced their development factors. The digital economy plays an important role in the life of society.

Everyone knows that the country’s economic system is one of the main and fundamental systems, it is an indisputable fact that it plays an important role in the development and promotion of the country’s economic reputation. Thus, every government first tries to improve the standard of living of the local population. As in our modern life, ICT (Information Communication Technology) is becoming a crucial part of our life and in each field of our life, the need for ICT is increasing day by day, our government prefers to develop a digital system in the country. in the frame.

Today, Uzbekistan is one of the fastest growing economies in Central Asia.

Active efforts of the country to increase the quality and quantity of information and communication services provided at the state level created the basis for the development of the digital economy in the country.

Before writing about the digital economic system of Uzbekistan, I would like to focus on the digital economy itself. What is the digital economy? And what factors are needed to create a digital system? The digital economy is an umbrella used to describe markets that focus on digital technologies. This usually involves the sale of information goods or services via electronic commerce. It works in layers, with separate segments for data transport and applications. Traditionally, data transmission has been considered a natural monopoly, and applications as a competitive segment. However, this dichotomy is increasingly changing as the transport segment has been liberalized and numerous the application markets have become more concentrated. The committee’s hearings are focused on competition issues related to software platforms and applications.

Finally, although current research has focused mainly on the benefits and opportunities of promoting the digital economy, it has not fully addressed the risks and threats it poses. One of the main risks of the digital economy is the loss of jobs due to the computerization of most workers. The population of technical and engineering



professions may be more affected. Other risks include the high level of uncertainty in the implementation of national strategic actions. This is especially true for developing and young economies that are still vulnerable to any economic challenges.

Current socio-economic trends aimed at developing the digital economy in the country help to explore many new and interesting directions. This gives researchers the opportunity to contribute to the economy and challenge their views and conclusions in practice.

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