

**DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AS A FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENT OF ECONOMIC
GROWTH**

Alijonov Jamshid Alijon ugli

Assistant Renaissance Educational University

Abstract: This article examines digital technologies as a key element of economic growth in the modern world. The impact of digitalization on various sectors of the economy, including industry, services, and agriculture, is analyzed. The article also examines the challenges and risks associated with digital transformation, as well as recommendations for the effective implementation of technologies to achieve sustainable economic growth.

Keywords: digital technologies, economic growth, digitalization, automation, artificial intelligence, big data, electronic platforms, innovations, productivity, business models, cybersecurity, sustainable development, transformation, technology investments, education and training.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются цифровые технологии как ключевой элемент, способствующий экономическому росту в современном мире. Анализируется влияние цифровизации на различные сектора экономики, включая промышленность, услуги и сельское хозяйство. В статье также рассматриваются вызовы и риски, связанные с цифровой трансформацией, а также рекомендации по эффективному внедрению технологий для достижения устойчивого экономического роста.

Ключевые слова: цифровые технологии, экономический рост, цифровизация, автоматизация, искусственный интеллект, большие данные, электронные платформы, инновации, продуктивность, бизнес-модели, кибербезопасность, устойчивое развитие, трансформация, инвестиции в технологии, образование и подготовка кадров.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola raqamli texnologiyalarni zamonaviy dunyoda iqtisodiy o'sishning asosiy elementi sifatida ko'rib chiqadi. Raqamlashtirishning iqtisodiyotning turli tarmoqlariga, jumladan, sanoat, xizmat ko'rsatish va qishloq xo'jaligiga ta'siri tahlil qilingan. Maqolada, shuningdek, raqamli transformatsiya bilan bog'liq qiyinchiliklar va xavflar, shuningdek barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishga erishish uchun texnologiyalarni samarali joriy etish bo'yicha tavsiyalar ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: raqamli texnologiyalar, iqtisodiy o'sish, raqamlashtirish, avtomatlashtirish, sun'iy intellekt, katta ma'lumotlar, elektron platformalar, innovatsiyalar, mahsuldorlik, biznes modellari, kibexavfsizlik, barqaror rivojlanish, transformatsiya, texnologiyaga investitsiyalar, ta'lim va o'qitish.

Nowadays, information technology plays a key role in economic development. Under the leadership of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, digital transformation has become an essential element of government policy. In this regard, the strategy "Digital Uzbekistan-2030" was developed, aimed at using the potential of the IT sector to promote the development of various sectors of the economy.

The transition to the digital economy remains an urgent and pressing issue for all countries and, of course, for business entities. The digital economy as the interaction of digital information technologies and economic agents, as well as the connection of economic entities to the Internet. It is appropriate to consider the digital economy as a development process related to technology

and economic agents or the Internet, but this is not enough, since the digital economy is primarily associated with the development of digital information technologies and ensuring the progress of socio-economic trends in all countries.

The digital economy is not limited to e-commerce, the production of goods and services related to information technology, but also includes such sectors of the national economy as healthcare, science and education, construction, energy, agriculture and water management. It is rapidly penetrating industries such as agriculture, transport, geology, cadastre, archives, Internet banking, as well as the social sphere and law enforcement, and high efficiency is ensured in each of them.

The digital economy needs an appropriate infrastructure. Therefore, Uzbekistan is undergoing a phased modernization of the telecommunications network. Today, the total length of fiber-optic networks has reached 136 thousand kilometers. Due to this, the population's broadband coverage has reached 72 percent. The mobile network is also being upgraded, which covers 99 percent of localities, including 96 percent with mobile Internet connection, as a result, the number of mobile subscribers has reached 30 million. Work is also underway to develop 5G technology.

The initial foundation of the digital economy is information technology. It would be more accurate to call it digital information technology, since information technology is based on appropriate numbers. Their evolution is divided into several stages and has its own characteristics. Undoubtedly, the emergence and development of digital information technologies is an objective process driven by the needs of social development.

Today, the main goal of promoting digital information technologies is to create an information technology system at a level that allows solving any strategic tasks and making decisions on the implementation of optimal management of socio-economic processes. This cannot but affect the development of the digital economy. It should be noted that the advent of personal computers has become an important milestone in the development of digital information technologies.

The creation and use of new information technology systems is an opportunity to meet existing needs. In this case, all users actively participate in the development of digital information technologies. Today, digital information technologies have made mass and rapid information processing possible.

They should help managers make rational decisions, protect themselves from possible surprises in a changing market, create the necessary conditions to ensure competitiveness and ultimately achieve success.

The most popular and widespread technological tool for the development of digital information technologies in the modern era is the Internet. The long-term spread of information technology around the world has determined the ways of developing national economies, caused drastic changes in people's lives and laid the foundation for the emergence of the term "digital economy" in science. This is done in order to optimally develop the national economy of each country and thereby ensure the material well-being of the people.

The rapid implementation of digital information technologies in all sectors of the economy and social spheres has become a priority for countries around the world. The rapid digitalization currently observed has led to the formation of a "new economy" known as the digital economy. This insufficiently researched but deeply rooted economy opens up wide opportunities for manufacturers to organize effective marketing activities both in business and in the social sphere, allowing them to minimize costs, maximize profits and successfully sell goods and services. The

Ministry for the Development of Information Technologies and Communications (ICT) has set itself an ambitious goal - to bring IT exports to one billion dollars by 2028. An important role in this is assigned to the development of Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and Knowledge Process Outsourcing (KPO) services. The world's leading IT companies are widely attracting specialists from developing countries due to lower wages. Given the large number of young people and the consistent development of the ICT industry, Uzbekistan is also becoming an attractive region for foreign companies. A large-scale project is being launched here to create remote service centers (BPO centers). By the end of this year, it is planned to organize 14 such centers, and within five years to increase their number to 100. Thus, the Ministry of ICT fulfills the task set by the President of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, to turn the country into a regional IT hub.

In recent years, a new generation of digital information technologies has emerged in the international arena in business and other areas of socio-economic activity. Given the scale of their implementation, terms such as "artificial intelligence", "robotics" and "Internet of Things" have emerged. The scientific community has also started using the terms "wireless technology" and many others. All these elements form the basis of the digital economy.

According to calculations, the transition to the digital economy can significantly increase the productivity and efficiency of enterprises operating in the country's economy. This will lead to an increase in production volumes, ensuring transparency in activities, an increase in the absolute volume of products and a significant reduction in their cost. This reduction is one of the main advantages of the digital economy.

The digital economy offers consumers and clients high-quality services and creates many additional opportunities. This may include amenities such as ordering lunch during rush hours, calling a taxi, transferring money to friends away, international business cooperation, e-commerce, and the ability to work from a remote office.

A single portal of interactive public services plays a strategic role in the development of the e-government system. Today, this portal provides more than 320 types of electronic government services. There is also a mobile version for the convenience of citizens. my.gov.uz, which provides more than 100 types of public services. By 2026, the number of types of services on the portal is planned to increase to 610, and in the mobile version to 300. It is noteworthy that the share my.gov.uz The total volume of e-government services is actively growing, from 26 percent in 2019 to 54 percent in 2021. A unified system for identifying users of e-government systems has been introduced, where more than 20 percent of the population is registered.

The introduction and rapid development of digital technologies has become a key priority for many countries. These countries are characterized by a long process of digital transformation, a succession of priorities, starting with the creation of basic information and communication technologies and ending with the formation of effective policies in this area, as well as support for programs for the widespread introduction of digital solutions.

In twenty countries that currently occupy leading positions in world rankings, the digital economy generates \$2 trillion annually. Additional capital investments are being created in a significant amount. According to forecasts, the introduction of digital technologies can increase labor productivity at enterprises by 40%, and gross domestic product by at least 30%.

One of the key directions is the introduction of digital technologies to optimize the functioning of government and economic management bodies, as well as the creation of an effective mechanism

for interaction between the government and the population. These goals are achieved through the development of an e-government system. It will save citizens time and money when obtaining the necessary documents, as well as have a positive impact on the efficiency of government agencies. The introduction of such technologies will significantly reduce time and financial costs, as well as increase the openness and transparency of their activities.

List of used literature:

1. Strategy "Digital Uzbekistan — 2030". The strategy "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030". <https://lex.uz/docs/5031048> (Strategy "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030".)
2. The task is to improve the quality and package IT services. 14.04.2022. The official website of the Press Service of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan <https://president.uz/ru/lists/view/5127> (the task was to improve the quality and expand the reach of IT services. 04/14/2022. The official website of the Press Service of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan <https://president.uz/ru/lists/view/5127>)
3. The development strategy of the New Republic for 2022-2026. The goal of achieving on <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5841077> (Development strategies of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026.)
4. Saidov A.E. Digital rights as inalienable human rights // Works on intellectual property. 2023. Volume 44 (1). pp. 32-39.