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Title: **DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY AND ITS ROLE IN THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN**

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY AND ITS ROLE IN THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article discusses the development of digital technologies in the public sector, digital public services often reduce costs, increase service efficiency, provide faster service to the public and businesses.

Keywords: Digital economy, e-government, information, system, resource, strategy, software.

INTRODUCTION

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4699 dated April 28, 2020 on measures for the widespread introduction of the digital economy and e-government. Its status in a number of other developed countries clearly demonstrates the importance of technical documents and draft rules.

The introduction of the digital economy in various areas in our country plays an important role in the development of entrepreneurship and the economy as a whole and is designed to ensure economic efficiency, as well as the creation of additional jobs and attracting foreign investment in the economy. The development of digital technologies is of great importance in the public sector. At the same time, digital public services often play an important role in reducing costs, improving service efficiency, and providing faster services to the public and businesses.

Let's give a simple definition of the digital economy, for example: if in a simple economy

material goods are the main resource, then in the digital economy information is processed and transmitted. After their analysis, a solution for proper management will be developed.

By the way, the term "digital economy" is used for the first time in our national legislation. However, the global trend shows that all developed countries have already begun to form it. Uzbekistan should not remain aloof from this process. Indeed, as we move towards globalization and integration into the world community, it is important to develop a changed (transformable, updated) economy.

The digital economy and e-government are the requirements of today, therefore, e-government is understood as the use of information and communication technologies in the provision of public services to citizens, enterprises and organizations, various levels of government and civil servants.

E-government facilitates the provision of public services to the public and businesses. This creates additional opportunities for self-

government of citizens, increases their awareness of technological innovations, and facilitates their participation in public administration.

The process of e-government and its implementation in the world began in the late 90s - early 2000s. Today, the process of introducing e-government is in full swing in many countries of the world. While this process has reached a relatively mature stage in some of the leading developed countries, in most countries the e-government system is in the process of being improved. Let's take as an example the experience of near and far abroad countries: in 2004, our northern neighbor, Kazakhstan, began to form an electronic government. www.egov.kz As part of the "Electronic Government" program of our Kazakh brothers, more than 126 types of interactive government services are provided in internal structures, such as "Electronic Licensing", "Electronic Notary", "Electronic Notary". state procurements". Through this system, citizens of Kazakhstan can pay taxes, state duties, fines and customs fees online, apply in writing to state bodies, sign up online for receptions of heads of organizations, institutions and institutions or other officials, and also make video calls to them in within the specified period. In Russia, practical work on the e-government system began in 2008. In the US, work began relatively early, in 2002. European Union, e-Europe system and initiative launched in 2000. Heads of institutions and departments or other officials can make an appointment online and make a video call with them within a certain period of time. In Russia, practical work on the e-government system began in 2008. In the US, work began relatively early, in 2002. European Union, e-Europe system and initiative launched in 2000. Heads of institutions and departments or other officials can make an appointment online and make a video call with them within a certain period of time. In Russia, practical work on the e-government system began in 2008. In the US,

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In this regard, the UN conducts a special system of monitoring and rating among 193 countries of the world on the implementation of e-government and its quality.

Today, the concept of "electronic government" is given different definitions and descriptions. In some sources, e-government is described as the automation of the process of providing public services, in others - as the use of information and communication technologies in the provision of public services to citizens, businesses, government agencies and organizations.

In general, e-government is a continuous optimization of the process of providing public services based on digital technologies, the Internet and modern media, citizen participation and governance through changes in internal and external relations. E-government facilitates the provision of public services to the public, entrepreneurs and government agencies, creates additional opportunities for self-government of citizens, increases their awareness of technological innovations and facilitates their participation in public administration.

Electronic government consists of the following main modules (systems):

- G2C (Government for Citizens) - Government for Citizens
- G2B (from government to business)- Government - business

- G2G (government to government)-
Hukumat - hukumatga

The ultimate goal of e-government is to create a perfect e-government apparatus that can further improve the ability to provide interactive services.

With the introduction of e-government, the transparency and openness of state bodies will increase, the use of public services will expand and facilitate, they will become available to individual citizens, citizens will be involved in political processes, access and exchange of information will be accelerated. The provision of services to the population and business representatives will be optimized, citizens will receive the possibility of self-service, and all users will be provided with other benefits and conveniences related to the provision of public services.

In conclusion, it is becoming increasingly clear that mechanical and physical labor will be replaced by robotics in the future. Therefore, the development of strategies that ensure the mass formation of digital skills is one of the most pressing issues today. Young people need to be prepared for new professions, the use of various technologies, computers, the Internet, and the processing of large amounts of digital data. That is, as certain processes are automated, it is necessary to direct people to other, more relevant intellectual professions. If this is not done, a situation known as the “digital disruption” will occur, which will be exacerbated by the rapid development of ICT.

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