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Organizing Work in the Development of the Digital Economy, Forming Modern Information Technologies to The Fund Market

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Abstract

In the current period of world development and in the near future, the qualitative development of economic sectors, social sphere and state management system is directly related to the level of coverage of digital technologies. The 21st century is the age of technology, and in such conditions, information technologies and digitization processes are the main factor in the development of each country, and the level of development of each country is determined by the level of implementation of digital economy and technologies in this country. On this basis, the prospects of our country's development are also related to the development of the digital economy and the level of coverage of digital technologies.

Introduction

The digital economy is primarily about preventing corruption. It is the main component of the "hidden economy". Because numbers seal everything, keep it in memory. Provides information in a short amount of time when needed. In such conditions, it is impossible to withhold any information, to conclude secret deals, not to provide complete information about this or that activity, and as a result, legal funds directed to the economy are spent instead. In particular, the correct calculation and payment of taxes on time, the transparency of budget distribution, the funds allocated to the social sphere, schools, hospitals, and roads should reach their intended destination. the ground is created. Therefore, digital technologies are considered

the shortest way to progress. In particular, it should be noted that during the pandemic, remoteness appeared in some areas with the help of digital technologies. In the process of rapid changes and intensifying competition in the world community, it is a fact that we will not be able to sustainably develop our country's economy and ensure its competitiveness in the near and far future without the widespread introduction of innovations and digital technologies. in turn, it requires strengthening scientific and practical efforts. In this regard, a number of measures have been taken to introduce digital technologies into the socio-economic life and public administration system of our country within the framework of comprehensive reforms for the fundamental modernization of our national economy.

If the above-mentioned problems are solved gradually, systematically, based on world experience, Uzbekistan can easily become one of the countries with a developed digital economy. To promote and expand "digital literacy" among broad segments of the population, to attract them to master information technologies, to hold seminars, courses and other events in educational institutions, to create a regulatory and legal framework in the field of digital economy. strengthening and improving legal documents, as well as the concept and activities of "startup", organizing a labor market that meets the requirements of the digital economy and increasing its mobility, improving the skills of specialists for rapid assimilation of new technologies, strengthening international cooperation in the field of digital economy, leading it is necessary to implement projects of mutual cooperation with international technological companies, including the establishment of modern research and production laboratories for innovative developments.

The digital revolution, which is manifested as a new stage of economic and technological development, has rapidly changed human life, created wide opportunities, and started a period of further tightening of the international competition field.

The digital economy is used to represent two different concepts. First, the digital economy is considered a modern stage of development, characterized by the priority of creative work and information benefits. Secondly, the digital economy is a unique concept, the object of its study is the information society. In the conditions of today's rapidly developing global economy, the digital economy is in the initial period of its development, and the transition to the digital information stage of our time is only a few decades.

In general, the digital economy is a digital economy that allows to significantly increase the efficiency of storage, sale and delivery of various productions, technologies, equipment, goods and services based on the use of the results of process analysis and the processing of large volumes of data. The information in the form is an activity that is considered the main factor of production.

Digital economy is one of the distinctive features of modern science development. Today, the creation of new technologies all over the world has an impact on the economy, as well as on many other sectors. Including different ways of providing services through new communication and collaboration tools, automation of tasks with the help of artificial intelligence, and business models such as platforms are emerging. Of course, this creates some advantages in the economy. Some work is being done in this field in our country. The declaration of 2020 as the year of "Development of science and digital economy" shows how important it is to develop the digital economy.

In the conditions of globalization of the world economy and technological development, it is difficult to imagine the economic development of Uzbekistan without the digital economy. According to research, by 2024, a quarter of global GDP will be in the digital sector. But the very fact that Uzbekistan ranks 103 out of more than 170 countries according to the international index of development of information and communication technologies indicates that there are many issues that need to be solved and things that need to be done. Digital technologies not only increase the quality of products and services, but also reduce excess costs. Besides, one of the worst vices holding the country back is one of the best ways to eradicate corruption.

It should be noted that some elements of the digital economy are already successfully operating **in the life of our country** . In particular, taking into account the mass transfer of documents and communications to digital means **,** authorization of electronic signatures, communication with the state is also being transferred to electronic **platforms** . According **to** UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres , "the digital economy can create new risks, including threats to cyber security **,** facilitation of illegal economic activities, and violations of privacy ." Making new decisions requires collaborative action by governments, civil society, academic groups, the scientific community, and the technology sector."

In fact, it is necessary to strengthen international cooperation as much as possible in the expansion of the scale of the digital economy. At this **point** , it should be noted with pleasure that as a result of the **effective** measures being taken in the field of information security in Uzbekistan, **in 2019 , we** rose 41 **places** and took 52nd **place in the global index of cyber security** . As part of the ongoing efforts to eliminate online dangers faced by young people, the Center for Information Security of Uzbekistan (TsOIB) held a series of educational seminars on computer technologies in colleges and academic lyceums in March. 5G is set to have a major impact on countries' economic performance and GDP. In 2016, mobile technologies and services accounted for 4.4% of global GDP. Similarly, the GSMA reports that mobile technologies and services accounted for 3.3% of GDP in Europe in 2017, with the continent's mobile ecosystem responsible for 2.5 million jobs. Europe is the world's most developed regional mobile market, with 465 million unique mobile subscribers by the end of 2017, representing 85% of the population. The share of GDP is expected to grow to 5.6 percent by 2024 and

In recent years, the rapid development of information technologies, the widespread penetration of the Internet into all spheres of life, in particular, the economy, has stimulated the development of the "digital economy". In order to increase the role of our country in the Global Competitiveness Index and the Global Innovation Index [2], the measures aimed at developing scientific and innovative activity, protecting the results of intellectual activity, increasing the share of information and communication technologies in the country's gross domestic product all require the creation of a digital system with a high level of security. .

Nevertheless, today information systems and databases are gradually introduced in the republic in the fields of health care, social protection, education, public services, and tourism. The use of modern pedagogical and information technologies in the field of education made it possible to form new integrated educational technologies, including distance learning through Internet technologies. It is planned to continue work on the expansion of optical broadband connection networks and the construction of optical fiber communication lines, as well as the installation of EDVO, 3G and 4G LTE base stations throughout the country. In addition, it is envisaged to establish studios, information and information service centers, data storage and processing, as well as frequently used data storage (caching centers) for the provision of multimedia services in the corporate sector. Modern ICT is being actively implemented in the activities of enterprises and organizations of Uzbekistan. For example, at the beginning of 2019, modern information and communication technologies were involved in approximately 213 thousand of the 323.5 thousand operating organizations and enterprises of Uzbekistan in the service sector, that is, 65.8% of the total number of organizations in this field. As for the current organizations and enterprises engaged in information activities and providing communication services, their number is about 7,400[4]. In general, the number of enterprises and workers in the field of communication and information is increasing from year to year.

Despite the growth and development of the information and communication sector, the slow introduction of electronic services, the lack of mechanisms for transferring documents from paper to electronic form, the existence of technical and organizational shortcomings, the difference in generations and social status (not all employees can use electronic services in the same way) and conservative employee

performance remain the main problems of ICT implementation in enterprises. To change the situation, enterprises must have employees with relevant professional knowledge, contract with leading technology providers, and use the most modern and efficient software developments.

The essence of the concept of production organization in the digital economy is the mutual effective combination of highly qualified workers with the necessary skills in space and time and innovative tools in order to achieve production goals based on the digitization of product life cycle management. According to experts, among the most observed reasons that hinder digital transformation are the following[3]:

- outdated technologies in 61% of enterprises;
- 64 percent of enterprises lack teams of specialists with the necessary knowledge and skills;
- 62% of enterprises lack existing and new technologies and data integration.

Currently, in order to form joint organizations in our country with foreign partners for the production of local products based on science and to strengthen the state support for the sale of these products in the foreign market, funds are allocated for the production of science-based and high-tech products in the republic. providing benefits, preferences, state guarantees and loans to spending investors, as well as ensuring the openness and transparency of procedures for the selection of innovative projects, selection by revising the procedure for the formation of an expert council, the mechanism for selecting projects based on their efficiency and feasibility improvement of the system is envisaged.

Research in the field of digital transformation of production shows that enterprises that are active in the use of new digital technologies and new methods of management are on average 26 percent more profitable than their competitors, which have invested heavily in digital technologies, but in management the results of financial activity of companies that do not pay enough attention are 11% lower, conservative organizations that only modernize management get 9%, but as a result of the introduction of digital technologies, they can triple the result. The financial indicators of enterprises that have not developed a development strategy are 24% lower compared to other enterprises[4].

In summary, a single information space provides you with marketing research, product design, purchasing, pre-production, manufacturing, quality control, packaging, warehouse logistics, sales, transportation logistics, operations, maintenance and development. enables support of processes carried out during the entire life cycle of products, including repair processes. Due to the need to increase the speed of digital transformation of production, it is necessary for interested organizations and enterprises to conduct mutual analyzes in cooperation with specialized higher education institutions, as well as to agree on educational standards and work training programs in the field of professional and continuing education. .

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