

**DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR USE***Yusupova Zamira Zaripovna**Senior lecturer of Tashkent University of Information Technology named after  
Muhammad al-Khwarazmi*

In today's time, digital knowledge and modern information technology are one of the important conditions for achieving progress. Digital technologies not only improve the management of the state and society and provide great facilities to people in the social sphere. In addition, digital technologies provide the basis for positive economic growth: increases the quality of products and services, and reduces overhead costs, and another important advantage — the end of corruption. In the address of the head of our state to the Supreme Assembly, the broad implementation of digital technologies in all spheres of economic and social life was also listed as the top priority. In this regard —in order to ensure the implementation of the tasks set in the state program on implementation in the year of development of Science, Education and digital economy|| and to ensure sustainable improvement of quality of life, and to create a favorable environment for the conduct of entrepreneurial activity and the development of —digital economy|| The decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to introduce digital technologies in Tashkent was adopted. With this decision, the list of Information Systems and software products to be introduced in 2020-2021, the plan of measures for the implementation of the Digital Tashkent complex program, the list of projects for the expansion of telecommunication infrastructure in 2020, the list of promising information systems and software products in 2021 —2023 was approved. The main task of the program was the management of urban services, the creation of an integrated information environment of objects of the social sphere, production, Road transport and municipal infrastructure, and the subsequent implementation of successful experience in other regions of the Republic. Interest in the digital economy has grown significantly due to the significant changes that have occurred in society and the economy. Modern technologies and platforms have helped businesses and individuals cut costs at the expense of minimizing personal

communication with customers, partners and government organizations, as well as providing an opportunity to facilitate interaction more quickly and easily. The result was a network resource-based, digital or electronic economy.

The word " digitization " is actually a new term, referring to the involvement of IT solutions in the process of innovative management and proceedings, and, as a result, the use of Information Technology in all systems, from internet items to e-government. The main source belonging to the digital segment of the economy is the growth of the traction sector. In developed countries, this indicator is more than 70% of GDP, combining the sphere of Public Administration, consulting and Information Services, Finance, wholesale and retail, as well as services (communal, personal and social). The higher the diversification and dynamics of the economy, the greater the turnover of unique information inside and outside the country, and the more significant the information traffic within national economies. Therefore, the number of participants and the digital economy in the markets where IT services are common develops at an accelerated pace. Especially this-provides unlimited facilities to those areas that are actively working with transport, trade, logistics and the like with the internet. According to some researchers, the share of the electronic segment in them is approaching 10% of GDP, providing 4% of the population employment. Most importantly, these indicators grow steadily. Obviously, the effectiveness of the digital economy is influenced not only by the coverage of Information Technology and the availability of infrastructure, but also by standard economic criteria such as the business environment, human capital and successful management instruments. Consequently, economic development relies precisely on them, which means that these criteria occupy the same important place in the development of the digital economy as before. Old and new companies that now use IT instruments to build new services and business models around the world are creating strong competition for companies that are leaders in most areas. According to forecasts, in the coming years, macroeconomics is expected to be strongly dependent on manufacturers who rely on the criteria of "lean production", additiv, nano and biotechnology. In this regard, the scale of information considered

necessary for rational management will also increase, while the structure of production and citizens' dialogue, management of business and government bodies will undergo significant changes. The following are listed in this as the main prerequisites and factors for the step-by-step exit to the path of social and economic development: implementation of e-government and digital city concepts at the expense of informatization and integration of public administration and municipal services; gross production of products of the new technological generation (like unmanned cars, etc.); implementation of ideas related to the construction of "smart" and ecological houses with the help of specific decoration and building materials; extensive promotion of alternative forms of employment through outsourcing, self-employment, etc.; creation of professional networks that serve to search for worker-freelancers to perform certain tasks

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