Econometric Analysis of Economic Growth of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Conditions of an Extensive, Intensive, and Digital Economy

Tuygunoy Mamadjanova
tuygunoy_mamadjanova@tues.uz
Termez University of Economics and Service,
Department of "Economics", Termez, Uzbekistan

Baxodirjon Bayxonov
Tashkent International University of Financial Management and Technology,
Department of Economics and Management,
Tashkent, Uzbekistan.
b.bayxonov@tift.uz

*Abstract***. The article describes the opinions of foreign, Commonwealth of Independent States, and Uzbekistan scientists about economic growth, the impact of quality factors on economic growth, ways to increase the efficiency of the "Digital" economy in the conditions of the current scientific and technical development of the world economy. done Summarizing the definitions given by experts, the authors made conclusions on economic growth. Also, in this regard, the comprehensive reforms carried out by the leadership and government of Uzbekistan in recent years regarding the fundamental modernization of the national economy, the introduction of digital technologies into the socio-economic life of our country, and the implementation of the public administration system were covered in detail.**

In addition, the scenarios of econometric models were developed, considering the current state of the national economy and future directions of development, taking into account the impact of economic growth on quality factors. The reliability and adequacy of the identified econometric models were checked using t-statistics, Fisher, retrospective quality criteria, and Darbin-Jotson criteria. Conclusions on the intensive and extensive type of economic growth were made with the help of the model of the influence of the digital economy and based on the scientific and logical analysis of the results, recommendations on the economic growth of the Republic of Uzbekistan were developed.

***Keywords*:** Extensive, comparative analysis, digital economy, econometric analysis, intensive factors

1. INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is measured by an increase in the volume of production in a society or the volume of products and services created per capita. It is, of course, expressed as an increase in real gross national product or real national income. Measuring economic growth by increasing the absolute volume of GDP or by increasing the real GDP per capita will depend on the purpose for which it is done. Typically, measuring a country's economic growth by increasing its absolute GDP is used to assess its economic potential, while measuring by increasing real GDP per capita is used to compare living standards in a country. The ratio between the growth rate of the social product and the change in the number of factors of production determines the extensive or intensive types of economic growth.

Extensive economic growth is achieved due to an increase in the number of factors of production while maintaining the previous technical basis of production. Let's say that in order to double the production of the product, in addition to the existing enterprise, another similar enterprise will be built in terms of capacity, quantity, and quality of installed equipment, number of workers, and qualification structure. In extensive development, if it is done in a pure state, the efficiency of production remains unchanged. The fact is that the extensive method of growth has not only a positive side (simple and cheap growth, to a certain extent) but also a negative side:

- since the quantitative growth of production is not accompanied by technical and economic progress, it is characterized by technical hardening;
- in most cases, the growth of production assumes a costly character.
- improving the living standards of the people, ensuring the sustainable growth of the national economy, and increasing the incomes of members of society are important in building a free and prosperous life. At present, the post-industrial stage is typical for the development of the world's leading countries, at which stage the role and place of

economic growth factors are changing. The traditional three factors: labor, land, and capital have been joined by the factor of scientific and technological progress, and information and knowledge have become the most important resources. The digital economy is formed directly on this basis, in which man and his potential play a decisive role.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Improving the scientific methodology for assessing the impact of qualitative factors of economic growth in the process of transition to a digital economy has led many foreign scientists, including B. Panshin [1], A. Kuntsman [2], R. Bucht [3], M. Polozhikhina [4], I. Strelkova [5], M.Kalujskiy [6], S.Plugotarenko [7], Baller S., Dutta S., Lanvin B. [8], Cámara N., Tuesta D. [9], G.G.Golovenchik [10].

Current issues of improving the methodology of effective assessment of the impact of qualitative factors of economic growth in the economy of Uzbekistan, use, introduction of digital economy S.V.Chepel [11] et al., S.S.Gulyamov et al.[12], K.Kh.Abdurahmonov[13], R.H.Ayupov[14], O.Umarov[15], Tursunov B.O. [17,18] were followed by many other leading economists. Of particular interest in their scientific research is the digital environment, which has a set of functions that enable direct communication, serving the needs of consumers and producers.

In our opinion, today, when the transformation processes are accelerating, there are insufficient studies related to the study of the qualitative impact of the digital economy as a single system on the economic development of the country, the development of regions, and the assessment of the impact on the growth of the gross national product per capita. The relevance of the topic of the article is expressed by the fact that the models proposed by the scientists mentioned above do not consider the positive aspects of economic growth and digitization of the economy.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research used analysis and synthesis, economic-mathematical modeling, comparative analysis, correlation and regression analysis, scientific abstraction, forecasting, and other methods.

4. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

There is no doubt that economic growth will serve to increase the country's overall wealth and expand the state's capacity to address poverty, hunger, and other social problems. Similarly, high levels of economic growth are one of the key indicators of economic policy in most countries around the world.

Material wealth plays a huge role in society and human life. Income growth can be seen as a key tool that expands human capabilities, such as engaging in prestigious work that generates material and moral satisfaction. In addition, income is a source of taxes and other revenues, which are necessary to ensure the social protection of the vulnerable, and the implementation of social programs, i.e. the redistribution of material goods.

Fair distribution of resources expands the opportunities for all members of society to choose benefits, as well as laying the foundation for improving the quality of life. The link between income and human well-being should be shaped by a government strategy that includes fiscal and social policy measures.[18]

However, income, measured by gross domestic product (GDP), cannot be the only measure of human development. There are many examples from world practice that the increase in GDP alone does not lead to an increase in the level of education, strengthening human health, and ensuring human rights and freedoms. Even in countries where average incomes are almost the same, quality of life indicators can vary significantly.[17]

Econometric modeling of the economy is complex not only in organizational and technical terms but also in their methodological and theoretical aspects. It requires the creation of a new concept based on international standards, the effective use of which is used in practice, the development of proposals for its critical study and modernization, and forecasting. Much attention is paid to the method of correlation and regression analysis at the time of construction of statistical models representing the evaluation between events. The method of correlation and regression analysis is based on direct econometric modeling, and its stages are as follows:

- identification of economic variables of the model in the formation of the research goal (analysis of the research object, forecasting, imitation of development, management decision, etc.);
- analysis of the studied economic phenomenon, the formation of information known before the start of modeling;
- the type of economic model is determined, the interrelationships between the variables are expressed mathematically, the initial conditions and constraints of the model are expressed, and, of course, the necessary statistical information is collected during these steps. The model is statistically analyzed, and the quality of its parameters is assessed. The validity of the model is checked to determine how well the structured model fits into the real economic event.

However, in the study, we first conduct an econometric analysis of extensive growth using the statistics of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2000-2020.

For this purpose, the gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan - GDP fixed capital investment - AKI, the value of fixed assets in the economy - AFQ, the number of employees in the economy - IBS, the number of enterprises and organizations operating in the economy of Uzbekistan - KS and income from available natural resources - TRD econometric analysis of changes because of the influence of factors. In this regard, of course, the correlation coefficients between the influencing factors are determined to ensure that they are selected correctly (Table 1*).*

Table 1. Coefficient of correlation between the volume of gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the factors influencing it

	GDP	AKI	AFQ	IBS	KS	TRD
GDP	1					
AKI	0.9742931	1				
AFQ	0.9743633	0.692868	1			
KS	0.81907498	0.697102	0.70072	1		
IBS	0.97493993	0.747873	0.64392	0.755496	1	
TRD	-0.20283965	-0.01753	-0.02283	-0.50675	-0.17204	1

Source: author's calculations

According to the values defined in Table 1, the volume of gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan - investments in fixed assets relative to the GDP factor - AKI $(r_{GDP,AKI} = 0.97429),$ the value of fixed assets in sectors of the economy - AFQ $(r_{GDP,AFQ} = 0.974436),$ in the economy number of items - IBS $(r_{GDP,IBS} = 0.81908),$ number of operating enterprises and organizations - KS $(r_{GDP,KS} = 0.97429)$ with strong density and income from available natural resources - TRD can be seen to be weakly inversely connected.

Since there is a weak inverse relationship between all factors and the number of operating enterprises and organizations, the regression equation between the factors $r_{x_1,x_2} < 0.8$ can be continued using the EViews program. Since the units of measurement of the selected factors are different, the factor indicators are tested on the basis of qualitative criteria, along with the formation of a nonlinear equation by logging the factors (Table 1*).*

Table 2. Coefficient of correlation between the volume of gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the factors influencing it

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
LnAKI	-0.38635	0.267137	-1.44627	0.0049
LnAFQ	0.474321	0.142377	3.331438	0.0046
LnIBS	8.45557	1.249186	6.768864	0.0000
LnKS	1.046709	0.399382	2.620823	0.0193
LnTRD	0.067062	0.057822	1.159788	0.0043
C	-75.44575	12.04991	-6.261104	0.0000
			t=2.13145	

R-squared	0.998570	Mean dependent var	10.99539
Adjusted R-squared	0.998094	S.D. dependent var	1.614075
S.E. of regression	0.070469	Akaike info criterion	-2.232339
Sum squared resid	0.074488	Schwarz criterion	-1.933904
Log likelihood	29.43956	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.167571
F-statistic	2095.525	Durbin-Watson stat	1.962872
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000	F=4.618759	

Source: author's calculations

Using the coefficients given in the table, the linear logarithmic equation is first determined and is expressed as follows:

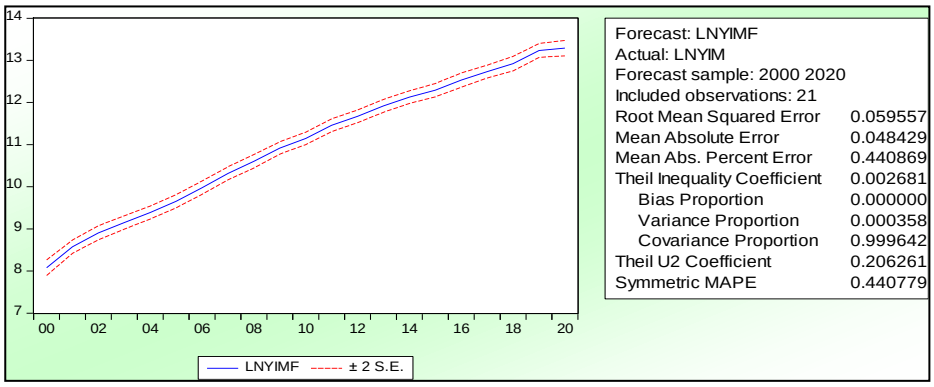
$$LnGDP = -0,38635173LnAKI + 0.47LnAFQ + 8.456LnIBS + 1.05LnKS + 0.067LnTRD - 75.45 \quad (1)$$

order to simplify the rules of mathematics and computational processes, as well as to achieve the accuracy of the results, the above regression equation 1 is potentiated and the following equation is formed accordingly:

$$GDP = \frac{AFQ^{0.47} * IBS^{8.456} * KS^{1.05} * TRD^{0.67}}{AKI^{0.38635173} * e^{75.45}} \quad (2)$$

If we pay attention to the significance of the parameters of the defined 1 * -regression equation according to $t-$ Statistic criteria, investments in fixed assets from $t_{tab} = 2.13145$ with $\alpha = 0.05$ and $df = 15$ - AKI ($t_{AKI} = -1.44627$) and income from natural resources - TRD ($t_{TRD} = 1.159788$) factors are insignificant under $t_{cal} > t_{tab}$ condition, and retrospective quality criteria MAPE (Mean Absolute Percentage Error) and TIC (Tayl inequality coefficient) can be used to verify it. (see Fig. 1).

Based on the data in Figure 1, it can be noted that $MAPE = 0.4409$, which in turn has a higher forecast accuracy of $MAPE = 0.4409 < 10\%$, and the higher the coefficient of $TIC = 0.0027 < 1$, the higher the forecast accuracy. This proves the importance of all the parameters of the 1*-regression equation.



Source: Compiled as a result of the author's calculations

Figure 1. Retrospective qualitative criteria of the parameters of the extensive growth model

Now the real significance of the 1-regression equation is $\alpha = 0.05$ and $k_1 = 15$; Since $k_2 = 5$, the Fisher value calculated from $F_{tab} = 4,618759$ is equal to $F_{cal} = 2095.5$ adequacy.

If we give an economic interpretation to the defined 1-regression equation the value of fixed assets in the sectors of the economy and the amount of income from available natural resources is 1 billion. If we envisage an increase in the volume of GDP, then the volume of GDP will increase by an additional 0.3 billion soums. soums and 1481.4 billion. If the number of jobs in the economy and the number of enterprises and organizations operating in the country is

increased by a thousand, the country's GDP will increase by 45.8 billion soums. soums and 1560.2 billion. soums. It should be noted that the current situation in the country is saturated with investments and the volume of investments in fixed assets is 1 billion. The reduction in the country's GDP by an additional 1.3 billion soums.

In the context of an intensive type of economic growth, the expansion of output is achieved through qualitative improvement of factors of production, modernization of production, and skills development of the workforce, as well as better use of existing production potential. The efficiency of each unit of resources involved in the intensive way of production is reflected in the growth of the final product, and the increase in product quality. The intensive growth model has a number of new characteristics, features, and advantages:

- is a rather difficult way of economic growth, in which scientific and technological development plays a decisive role. Accordingly, it implies a high growth of productive forces, machinery, and technology, and a high level of education and specialization of personnel;

- it is this method of economic growth that allows us to solve the problem of resource constraints. This is one of the main sources of economic growth in this way, saving resources, which is a little cheaper for society than resource growth.

Numerous studies on growth have identified the accumulation of physical and human capital as the most important factors for economic growth, as well as production technology and sound economic policies. Therefore, based on the above characteristics of intensive growth, we carry out an econometric analysis of intensive growth using the statistics of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2000-2020.

In this regard, the Republic of Uzbekistan's GDP - labor productivity - GDP, capital productivity - CU, research, and development costs - differences in the growth of economic growth between ITX and countries will lead to a significant redistribution of both skilled and unskilled workers. In this case, we make an econometric analysis of the change in the number of university graduates as a result of the influence of OMS factors. Because they tended to move from poor countries or low-wage areas to rich countries or high-wage areas. For us to perform the analysis, first of all, of course, the correlation coefficients between them are determined to make sure that the influencing factors are selected correctly (Table 3).

Table 3. Correlation coefficient between the factors of intensive changes in the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan

	GDP	MU	KU	ITX	OM
GDP	1				
MU	0.999583	1			
KU	0.869922	0.684779	1		
ITX	0.936813	0.733626	0.577564	1	
OM	-0.508543	-0.403024	-0.55199	-0.66357	1

Source: author's calculations

If we look at the values in the table, the resulting GDP is labor productivity relative to the factor - MU ($r_{GDP,MU} = 0.999583$), capital productivity - KU ($r_{GDP,KU} = 0.869922$), the cost of research and development - ITX ($r_{GDP,ITX} = 0.936813$) factors were correctly correlated at a strong density and the number of university graduates - OMS ($r_{GDP,OMS} = -0.508543$) was found to be inversely correlated with the average density relative to the outcome factor. If we look at the specific correlation coefficient between the selected factors, there is no multiclonality under the condition $r_{x_1,x_2} < 0.8$, but it can be seen that the number of university graduates is inversely related to all factors.

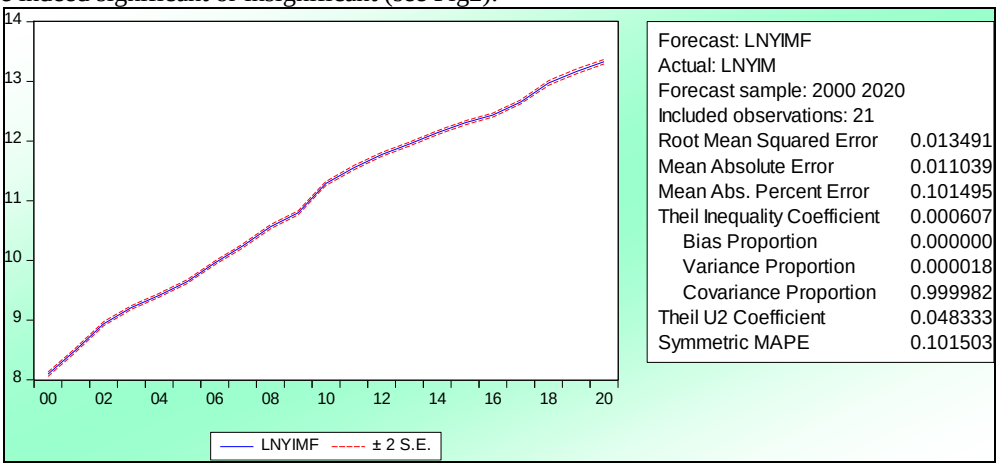
Based on these results, it is possible to continue to determine the multivariate regression equation of the gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan in relation to the observed dependence through the program EViews. Before that, of course, all the selected factors must be logarithmized based on e.

The purpose of this process is the logarithm of the factors of the difference in the units of measurement of the selected factors in relation to the gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan. After logging the factors, the EViews program determines the coefficients of the gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan to form a multivariate regression equation and checks it on the basis of quality criteria (Table 4)

Table 4. Parameters and quality criteria of the model of intensive change in the gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
LnMU	1.403124	0.222233	6.313752	0.0000
LnKU	0.043014	0.016840	2.554276	0.0102
LnITX	-0.034120	0.022473	-1.518266	0.0501
LnOMS	-0.061496	0.039718	-1.548316	0.0310
C	1.331662	0.219177	6.075739	0.0000
			T_{tab}=2.119905	
R-squared	0.999927	Mean dependent var		10.99539
Adjusted R-squared	0.999908	S.D. dependent var		1.614075
S.E. of regression	0.015455	Akaike info criterion		-5.297468
Sum squared resid	0.003822	Schwarz criterion		-5.048772
Log likelihood	60.62341	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-5.243495
F-statistic	54529.11	Durbin-Watson stat		1.987119
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		F_{tab}=5.844117	

If we first focus on the importance of the parameters according to the t-Statistic criteria according to the determined table values, the cost of research and development from $t_{tab} = 2.119905$ with $\alpha = 0.05$ and $df = 16$ - ITX ($t_{ITX} = -1.518266$) and higher education. the number of country graduates - OMS ($t_{ITX} = -1.548316$) factors are insignificant under $t_{cal} > t_{tab}$ condition and need to be checked with MAPE and TIC to make sure that these parameters are indeed significant or insignificant (see Fig2).



Source: Compiled as a result of the author's calculations

Figure 2. The result of retrospective quality criteria for the parameters of the model of intensive change in GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Based on the data in Figure 2, $MAPE = 0.1015$, which in turn has high forecast accuracy because the $MAPE = 0.1015 < 10\%$ condition is met, and all the parameters of the equation determined from the coefficient $TIC = 0.000607 < 1$ tend to be zero. $\alpha = 0.05$ and $k_1 = 16$; Given that $F_{tab} = 5.844117$ when $k_2 = 4$, the

Fisher value calculated from $Fcal = 54529.1$ is also significant under the condition $F_{tab} < F_{cal}$, and since $DW = 1.987$, the absence of autocorrelation leads to the reliability and adequacy of the equation. Considering the importance of all parameters, the following linear equation is formed based on the coefficients given in the table:

$$LnGDP = 1.4031LnMU + 0.04LnKU - 0.03412024LnITX - 0.06LnOMS + 1.332 \quad (3)$$

The resulting linear logarithmic equation 2 is potentiated based on the properties and properties of the logarithmic equations:

$$GDP = \frac{MU^{1.403} * KU^{0.04} * e^{1.332}}{ITX^{0.03412024} * OMS^{0.06}} \quad (4)$$

If we give an economic explanation of the 2*-regression equation identified for this intensive growth, the Republic of Uzbekistan will now increase labor productivity by a thousand soums and capital productivity by 1 million soums, while the gross domestic product will increase by 15.2 thousand soums and 40.3 million soums and expenditures on research 1 bln. 15.5 billion soums. This, in turn, can be explained by the lack of implementation of research developments in the country and, consequently, their low efficiency (it is necessary to develop as much as possible commercialization of existing developments and measures to implement them).

Currently, the growing number of university graduates in the country has a negative impact on the intensive growth of the country's economy, which in turn leads to the need to provide employment for graduates. As a result of the employment of specialists with higher education, the employment of every thousand specialists with higher education will increase the gross domestic product by 450.3 billion soums.

In summary, high rates of higher education growth among the population are beneficial rather than detrimental to economic growth because the economy allows more people to be involved in research. This type of endogenous growth model shows an increase in scale return relative to all inputs used in production. Since there is no competition in the field of secondary goods, inventors can earn income by selling patent rights to intermediate producers. The protection of research in terms of patent rights or subsidies to researchers becomes the most desirable, as research increases efficiency by increasing the knowledge base throughout the economy. This, in turn, stems from the link between the number of graduates and developments in ensuring intensive growth.

Another aspect of economic growth is that the introduction of digital technologies into the economy today is slightly different from what it was at first, and in the context of the digital economy, it is worthwhile to focus on it as well. At present, there is no single standard definition for the academic definition of the concept of digital economy. In the field of foreign research, in 1996, Tapskott, an American IT consulting expert, was the first to advance the concept of the digital economy in his report “Digital Economy: Opportunities and Risks in the Age of Network Intelligence”. The main feature of the concept is the digital flow and transmission of information over the network [16].

The term “digital economy” was first introduced in the government report “Emerging Digital Economy” published by the US Department of Commerce in 1998, and the concept of digital economy was gradually recognized by governments and scholars around the world. Since then, relevant research on the digital economy has begun to rise, in the process, the concept of the digital economy has been constantly enriched and deepened, and the category of digital economy research has been constantly improved.

There are two main perspectives for defining the digital economy in a narrow sense. The first is that the digital economy is divided into two parts, ICT services and manufacturing, which are defined as the digital economy, and the second is the retail, platform economy, and exchange economy, which are mainly supported by ICT and cannot be separated by official industry codes.

According to Maglio, "the digital economy consists of four parts: Internet infrastructure, e-commerce, digital delivery of goods and services, and retail sales of material goods." According to Meisenberg, the digital economy consists of three main components: e-business infrastructure, e-business, and e-commerce [14]. Based on the research, it should be noted that in recent years, many studies have identified relevant products or areas based on the identification of components of the digital economy. Digital platforms have the ability to combine people, organizations, and resources to facilitate key interactions between businesses and consumers, as well as increase business management efficiency.

In this regard, the study shows that the factors influencing the change in GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan - the total number of Internet users in the country - IFJ, the number of mobile subscribers - MAE, the number of enterprises and organizations connected to the Internet - IUK and broadband Internet access. The number of PIK was selected and the aim was to conduct research between these selections. Among the selected factors, using the econometric analysis, the model of change in the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the digital economy has been identified. To do this, first, the degree of general and specific correlation between these factors was calculated (Table 5).

Table 5. The degree of correlation between the factors of the gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the digital economy

	GDP	IFJ	MAE	IUK	PIK
GDP	1				
IFJ	0.986981	1			
MAE	0.730989	0.792349	1		
IUK	0.98437	0.684495	0.708376	1	
PIK	0.974688	0.756793	0.621601	0.641791	1

Source: author's calculations

According to the table, the gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the total number of Internet users in the country - IFJ ($r_{GDP,IFJ} = 0.986981$), the number of subscribers with mobile communication - MAE ($r_{GDP,MAE} = 0.730989$), enterprises and organizations connected to the Internet number - IUK ($r_{GDP,UIK} = 0.730989$) and the number of people with broadband Internet access - PIK ($rGDP, PIK = 0.730989$). Since there is no multicollinearity between the selected factors under the condition $r_{x_1,x_2} < 0.8$, it is possible to continue the determination of the regression equation by logarithmized the factor indices between the factors on the basis of e using the EViews program (Table 6).

Table 6. Parameters of the regression equation of change in GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the digital economy and their quality criteria

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
LnIFJ	0.453813	0.106091	4.2775825	0.0005
LnMAE	-0.048803	0.041305	-1.1815228	0.0021
LnIUK	0.848730	0.196946	4.3094461	0.0005
LnPIK	0.111043	0.048379	2.2952952	0.0356
C	-2.088269	1.723236	-1.211830	0.2432
			t=2.119905	
R-squared	0.997015	Mean dependent var		10.99539
Adjusted R-squared	0.996269	S.D. dependent var		1.614075
S.E. of regression	0.098593	Akaike info criterion		-1.591369
Sum squared resid	0.155530	Schwarz criterion		-1.342674
Log likelihood	21.70938	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-1.537396
F-statistic	1336.054	Durbin-Watson stat		1.988438
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		F=5.844117	

Source: author's calculations

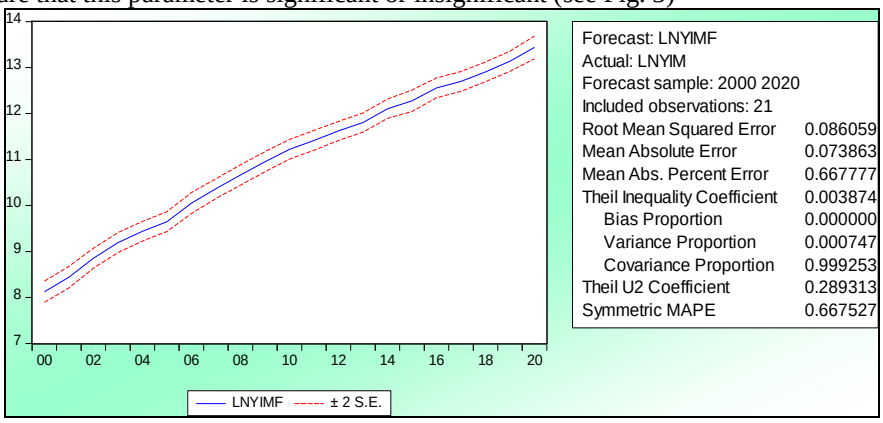
Using the values of the coefficients determined based on the results of the calculations given in the table, the following logarithmic linear equation is first formed:

$$LnGDP = 0.45LnIFJ - 0.0488028LnMAE + 0.85LnIUK + 0.11LnPIK - 2.09 \quad (5)$$

The resulting regression equation 3 is divided by potentiation to establish the accuracy of the resulting values and their conformity to the actual process with the following result:

$$GDP = \frac{IFJ^{0.45} * IUK^{0.85} * PIK^{0.121}}{MAE^{0.0488028} * e^{2.09}} \quad (6)$$

If we pay attention to the significance of the parameters of the 3 * -regression equation on the parameters $t-$ Statistic, the number of subscribers who have only mobile communication from $t_{tab} = 2.119905$ with $\alpha = 0.05$ and $df = 16$ - MAE ($t_{MAE} = -1.181523 < t_{tab} = 2.119905$) is insignificant and we check with MAPE and TIC to make sure that this parameter is significant or insignificant (see Fig. 3)



Source: Compiled as a result of the author's calculations

Figure 3. The result of retrospective quality criteria of 3 * -regression parameters

Based on the data in Figure 4, it can be noted that $MAPE = 0.668$, which is high for the forecast accuracy because the $MAPE = 0.668 < 10\%$ and $TIC = 0.0039 < 1$ meet the criteria, respectively, and $\alpha = 0.05$ and $k_1 = 16$; Given that $F_{tab} = 5.844117$ when $k_2 = 4$, the Fisher value is calculated from $F_{cal} = 1336.1$. We will now explain this defined 3*-regression equation economically.

According to him, if today the number of Internet users in the Republic of Uzbekistan is increased by a thousand, the country's GDP will reach 10.5 billion. soums and an increase in the number of mobile subscribers by 1160.4 billion soums. soums. This situation can be explained by the reduction of Internet speed as a result of improper use of the Internet by subscribers with mobile communications.

In addition, if we increase the number of enterprises and organizations connected to the Internet by one unit and the number of people with access to broadband Internet by a thousand, then the gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan will reach 3.93 billion soums. soums and 11.8 bln. soums.

5. CONCLUSION

In short, the Internet has launched the third wave of capitalism, which is transforming many aspects of the world market - from consumer behavior to new business models. This shift in developing and emerging economies is supported by mobility, cloud computing, business intelligence and social media.

Tectonic shifts in the world economy, along with technological leaps, are irreversibly changing the world market. The global recession of 2008-09 accelerated market trends driven by the understanding of consumer spending, industry change, globalization of markets, business uncertainty, and the emergence of risk, promoted by the Internet and other

forces. A review of this will break the usual thinking about key issues: where to find growth, how to meet customer needs, and how to enter the market.

Although sometimes thought of separately, economic growth and technology are closely intertwined, research shows that industrial expansion in emerging markets, wealth growth, and population growth have increased demand for technology. In a developed economy, however, the investor's high return rates increase the need to save costs and expand innovation. Regardless of their location, firms that want to grow need to deal with the thriving parts of the economy - the digital market and the developing world. This creates a good era for the digital market to thrive in a growing and thriving economy.

In today's interdependent environment, this quality circle can lead to rapid market change, unlike in the past. Historically, most firms in developed economies have been modernized as part of an internal strategy, first growing within their own boundaries and then replicating their business elsewhere. However, today's emerging economies are doing so in such a way that technology has made it much easier to access global capital, talent, and other resources, allowing them to plan the global market immediately.

REFERENCES

[1]. Panshin B Digital economy: features and development trends / Sciences and innovation. -2016.-T.3.-No.157.-s.17-20.;
[2]. Kunzman A.A. Transformation of the internal and external business environment in the digital economy // Management of economic systems: electronic scientific journal. – 2016. – No. 11(93). - With. 1.;
[3]. Bukst R., Kix R. (2018) Definition, concept, and measurement of the digital economy // Bulletin of International Organizations. T. 13. No. 2. P. 143–172 (in Russian and English). DOI: 10.17323/1996-7845-2018-02-07.;
[4]. Polozhikhina M. A. Digital economy as a socio-economic phenomenon.- https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/tsifrovaya-ekonomika-kak-sotsialno-ekonomicheskiy-fenomen/viewer.;
[5]. I.A. Strelkova Digital economy: new opportunities and threats for the development of the world economy. – https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/tsifrovaya-ekonomika-novye-vozmozhnosti-i-ugrozy-dlya-razvitiya-mirovogo-hozyaystva/viewer;
[6]. I.A. Strelkova Digital economy: new opportunities and threats for the development of the world economy.https://ria.ru/science/20170616/1496663946.html;
[7]. Plugotarenko S.A. The development of the digital economy can become a powerful driver for the country's recovery from the crisis. - https://tass.ru/interviews/4192130, 20.11.2018.;
[8]. Baller S., Dutta S., Lanvin B. The Global Information Technology Report 2016. Innovating in the Digital Economy. Geneva: World Economic Forum, 2016. 47 p. URL: https://www.wsj.com/public/resources/documents/GITR2016.pdf
[9]. Cámara N., Tuesta D. (2017). DiGiX: Digitization Index. Working Paper. Madrid: BBVA. 17 p. URL: https://www.bbvaresearch.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/WP_17-03_DiGiX_methodology.pdf
[10]. Digitalization of the Belarusian economy in modern conditions of globalization / G.G. Golovenchik.-Minsk: Publishing house. BSU Center, 2019. – 257 p.
[11]. Migration: a factor or barrier to inclusive economic growth in the post-Soviet space [Text] / S. V. Chepel, E. Kh. Tukhtarova, N. P. Neklyudova // Journal of Economic Theory. - 2018. - T. 15, No. 4. - P. 579-591: figure, table. - Bibliography: p. 590-591. - see the full text of the article on the website of the Scientific Electronic Library https://elibrary.ru
[12]. Gulyamov S.S., Ayupov R.H., Abdullaev O.M., Baltabaeva G.R. Blockchain technologies in the digital economy // Tashkent - 2019.
[13]. Abdurakhmanov K.Kh. Digital economy: South Korea's experience and prospects for its use in Uzbekistan. - https://www.biznes-daily.uz/uz/birjaexpert/58192-digital-economy-south-korean-experience-and-prospects-of-using-it-in-Uzbekistan.
[14]. Ayupov R.H., Baltaboeva G.R. Digital economy: problems and solutions. // "International finance and accounting" scientific electronic journal. No. 1, February.
[15]. Umarov O. 2019 Digital economy and its development trends. Scientific electronic magazine "Economy and innovative technologies". No.3, May-June 2018.
[16]. Don Tapskot. The digital economy: promise and risk in the era of network intelligence. [J]. Educom Review, 1996 y.
[17]. Tursunov, B. (2021). Cluster Analysis of the Industrial Sector in Ensuring the Financial Security of Textile Enterprises of Uzbekistan. Asian Journal of Technology & Management Research (AJTMR) ISSN, 2249(0892).

[18]. Tursunov, B. (2022, December). Financial security in small business in period of digital economy: in case of uzbekistan. In Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Future Networks & Distributed Systems (pp. 491-498).