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Research Article

CHALLENGING ISSUES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND DIGITAL ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

In the article, current issues of science and the development of a diverse economy were scientifically analyzed. Innovation in education is the improvement of the quality and effectiveness of education through a set of new methods and tools introduced for use in the educational process. In many places, learning or innovation in any process cannot be innovation. Innovation will need to be made, analytics, convenience and breakthroughs in this embedded process.

KEYWORDS

Innovation, digital economy, youth, science, intellectuality, activism, education, heritage, education

INTRODUCTION

Honorable President Shavkat Mirziyoev in his Address on January 24, 2020: "In order to increase the knowledge and level of not only young people, but also the members of our society as a whole, first of all, knowledge and high spirituality are needed. Where there is no knowledge, backwardness, ignorance and as the sages of the East say, the greatest wealth is

intelligence and knowledge, the greatest inheritance is a good upbringing, and the greatest poverty is ignorance!" - emphasizes [1]. On this basis, it is necessary to implement the "Digital Uzbekistan-2030" program. The digital economy allows to increase the gross domestic product by at least 30% and reduce corruption sharply. This is also confirmed by the analyzes conducted by

reputable international organizations. Therefore, within two months, the Government should “Roadmap” for the transition to the digital economy is commissioned to be developed. In this regard, it is necessary to pay special attention to ensuring information security” [2].

This digital economy development program should serve to implement the following goals: 1) Creation of institutions and infrastructure of the country's digital economy system; 2) implementation of all necessary measures to organize an information society covering all branches of the Republic; 3) Increasing the competitiveness of our republic on a global scale and in global markets.

The programmatic and targeted tasks that need to be implemented in the economic sector in 2020 and the following years, defined in the Address dated January 24, 2020, are as follows: 1. Ensuring macroeconomic stability and curbing inflation in 2020 is the main task in the process of economic reforms. 2. Consistent continuation of active investment policy for rapid economic development. 3. Take drastic measures to develop the banking system. 4. Production of competitive products, finding new international markets for them and increasing exports, full use of transit potential as the most important guarantee of sustainable economic growth. 5. Supplying industries with continuous raw materials and modern infrastructure. 6. Further improvement of the business environment. 7. Development of agriculture, which is one of the most important sectors that ensures economic development, population employment and income growth,

based on strategic approaches. 8. Turn tourism into a strategic branch of the economy. 9. Accelerating the processes of urbanization, comprehensive development of areas, creation of decent living conditions for the population, etc.

In particular, in the Petition, on the basis of the principle “Human interests are above all else”, the continuation of large-scale social reforms for the fundamental improvement of the life of our people, for this purpose, first of all, increasing the well-being of the population and strengthening its social protection is one of the main tasks. It is noteworthy that it is noted that it remains.

First, let's explore the meaning of the term innovation. It is known that the concept of “innovation” first appeared in the scientific researches of the 19th century. Lexically, the concept of “innovation” when translated from English (“innovation”) means “introducing something new”. The concept of “innovation” represents a specific situation in terms of content. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, it is defined as follows: Innovation (innovation - innovation, invention). 1. Funds spent on the economy in order to introduce new types (generations) of economic equipment and technology. 2. Innovations in advanced techniques and technology, management and other fields and their application in various fields. 3. New phenomena (linguistic units) that appeared in the most recent periods in a specific language, mainly in the field of morphology. This leads to the emergence of a one-sided approach in the study of the concepts of innovation and innovative activity. As a result, it becomes difficult

to understand the importance of the concepts of innovation and innovative activity in social life. Therefore, we also cite the opinions of international researchers who have conducted scientific research on this issue: Innovation - is a tangible result obtained from the introduction of capital into new techniques or technology, new forms of production organization, labor, service and management, including new forms of control and accounting, planning and analysis methods. Innovation - activity aimed at changing the internal structure of a particular system. According to the "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", innovation has the following content and concepts: "Innovation (innovationas - introduced innovation, invention) 1) funds spent on the economy to ensure the replacement of technology and technological generations; 2) innovations in such areas as technique, technology, management and labor organization based on scientific and technical achievements and best practices, as well as their application in various fields and spheres of activity".

Also, on January 31, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev exchanged ideas with scientists and young people. In particular, 2020 was declared the "Year of Science and Digital Economy Development" in our country, and priority goals in this regard were set. Taking into account the potential of scientific schools already formed in our country, based on our current national interests and directions of development, this year it was chosen to develop the fields of mathematics, chemistry, biology, and geology" [3]. based on his own approach, a

pedagogue can make changes to the rules of the subject he is training in. Similarly, a number of requirements can be imposed on a teacher who applies innovation: demandingness; being able to express the goal; being able to convince and follow the audience; being able to use the achievements of modern science; being a unique pedagogue, different from traditional pedagogues; organizing a race of leaders among pupils and students; the whole e "to focus on the audience; to create a new process in each approach to the lesson; to become a leader of innovation and change; to be demanding and proactive; training and self-confidence.

Depending on the level of knowledge, thinking, worldview, and spiritual image of the youth of each era, it is possible to clearly imagine the future of that society. After all, young people are the foundation of the society, the advanced layer of the population, the reliable owners of the future. The essence of the state scientific and technical policy, which is considered a priority during the transition to market relations, is to support scientific and technological researches that can quickly satisfy the domestic demand of the republic, can be competitive in the world market, and allow the radical renewal of economic sectors. The state innovation policy is formed and implemented based on the recognition of the priorities of innovative activities to increase the competitiveness of local products, ensure sustainable economic growth, increase the quality and level of life of the population, and ensure technological and environmental safety. The main goal of the state

innovation policy is to increase the competitiveness of local products for innovative activities, the effective use of scientific and technical achievements, the creation of economic, legal and organizational conditions that ensure the solution of socio-economic development issues and the development of the country's defense capabilities, the individual, society and the state. is to strengthen security. Scientific activity has been and will continue to be the most active sphere of state policy. It should be said that the scientific idea cannot be applied directly in economic activity. That's why organizations are slow to fund research, even though there is a great need for it. In the current conditions, the state is taking over the function of providing business, more precisely, providing scientific knowledge and ideas. That is why in the official documents of advanced countries, scientific and technical development is considered as a single chain, production of scientific ideas, large-scale application or use of innovation business.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is worth saying that in the conditions of the market economy, there is a great need for products based on knowledge and high technologies, not only in the domestic market, but also in the foreign market. Therefore, the market for new and advanced technologies is increasing all over the world. Due to the fact that the head of our country pays great attention to the development of science, this potential is increasing. Every year, state grants are allocated for the implementation of promising scientific

ideas and projects. Within the framework of state scientific and technical programs. The fundamental applied researches are gaining great importance for world science.

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