

The Development of Economic Analysis in Uzbekistan and Some Features in the Digital Economy

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Abstract. As a result of the development of economic reforms in our country, as in all areas of socio-economic development, commendable achievements have been achieved in the field of science. In particular, in the context of the digital economy, the attitude to economic analysis began to change radically. The role of this science in accelerating the economic reforms carried out in Uzbekistan is very important, since in practice the analysis is reflected as one of the economic pillars.

It should be noted that the purpose of economic analysis is to study the activities of an economic entity, its further development, improvement, full use of available opportunities, dissemination of achievements and causes of shortcomings and assistance in their elimination. The scientific article examines in detail the economic analysis, its goals and objectives, its role in the management of economic entities and in the conditions of the digital economy, its current state and its improvement.

Keywords. Digital economy, its content, economic analysis, its significance and history, express analysis, analysis in a planned economy, management and analysis, goals and objectives of analysis, relevance, development of analysis, information speed.

If in the development of economic reforms, the transition of industry to the digital economy has opened up huge opportunities for the independent work of enterprises, on the other hand, it has increased their responsibility. New economic categories and concepts are so quickly entering our lives. This often makes it difficult to understand, comprehend, study theoretically and practically, solve methodological problems. One of them is the concept of the "digital economy".

In his Address to the Senate and the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev declared "2020 the Year of Science, Education and Digital Economy." After that, citizens began to have many questions about the origin of the term "digital economy".

The digital economy is a system of economic, social and cultural communication based on the use of digital technologies. Sometimes it is also represented by the term's internet economy, new economy or web economy. In 1995, American programmer Nicholas Negroponte coined the term "digital economy." Today, the term is used by politicians, economists, journalists, accountants and entrepreneurs around the world.

It can be seen from literal sources that in a sense the founders of the "digital economy" were our ancestors. Our great ancestor Muhammad Khorezmi, 1200 years ago, through an algorithmic, i.e. systematic approach to the creation of a modern decimal computing system and problem solving, laid the cornerstone of the "digital economy".

This made it possible to make calculations faster not only in science and education, but also in everyday life, especially in the economy. Currently, Uzbekistan has enough opportunities and conditions for the development of the digital economy, but, in our opinion, the stage of development is very slow.

Let's briefly consider the differences between the digital economy and the conventional economy. For example, a customer needs shoe. It goes to the market, chooses it and buys it directly for cash, it's a traditional economy. The digital economy is the process of choosing a product of your choice through any trading bot in Telegram, a settlement with the owner of the goods through an electronic payment system and a product delivery service.

This is the simplest explanation of this problem with one example. In our opinion, it is wrong to say that the digital economy is a completely new economy starting from scratch. This means the transition of the existing economy to a new system by creating new technologies, platforms and business models and implementing them in everyday life [2].

In fact, we are all already in the digital economy, we use its amenities. For example, our salary goes to plastic cards, we pay for utilities, telephone, Internet and other goods and services electronically, submit tax returns electronically, transfer money from card to card, order food at home and so on. Without going far from the topic, we will dwell in more detail on the place of economic analysis in the digital economy.

As I said earlier, let's first look at the past of economic analysis. In fact, economic analysis existed in a planned economy based on a command-and-control basis. But its purpose and essence, adapted to the planned economy, served only the formation and direct implementation of the plan.

Its content to a certain extent was ideological in nature and primarily represented the interests of the state. Because all the property, its disposal was directly at the disposal of the state. If, in those days, the analysis was used only to monitor the implementation of "annual" and "five-year" plans, but now the economic situation has radically changed. Analysis is important not only for the state, economic entities, banks, finance, insurance companies, partners, business leaders, but even for the entire staff of this enterprise.

It is no secret that at present the importance of not "long-term", but annual, semi-annual, monthly, weekly and even daily analysis of activities, i.e. "express analysis", is increasing. It is noteworthy that this "express analysis" in time is much closer to production activities. This allows you to identify errors and shortcomings in a timely manner and immediately eliminate them.

Economic analysis is an understanding of the essence of economic phenomena and processes, based on the division into components. It consists in studying their multifaceted relationship and interdependence. The emergence of the science of analysis is the emergence of objective conditions and requirements that lead to the emergence of any new knowledge [1,8].

It is known that in the conditions of the digital economy, it is necessary to solve problems in the field of strengthening economic savings in order to improve the quality of labor, rationally use the available economic opportunities, reduce the cost of production, save money consumption, increase production efficiency and labor productivity, in-depth study the demand of the population for food and other goods, and of course increase the well-being of the population.

To fulfill these glorious tasks, first of all, on the basis of an in-depth analysis of economic activity in each farm and department, it is necessary to pay special attention to the maximum use of domestic economic opportunities, to achieve high results at low cost, to introduce best practices, to popularize the initiative of advanced workers, it is necessary to achieve an increase in the quality of products [4].

Liberalization of the country's economy, ensuring the production of products with high added value, ensuring the competitiveness of products in the international market are the essence of the economic reforms currently being carried out by the government [5].

Liberalization of market relations requires from each of us excellent knowledge and skills in the field of accounting, economic analysis and auditing. The success of economic entities in the digital economy organically depends on the accuracy of calculations, rational cash flow management, correct and timely decisions on enterprise management and the quality of economic analysis.

In particular, in practice it has been repeatedly proved that with the correct study of the market, i.e. effective marketing research, assessment of the financial reliability of partners, when assessing solvency, avoiding losses in mutual settlements and rational use of resources, determining management decisions based on the results of economic analysis is a necessary condition for making a profit.

It should be noted that the development of the world economy and information technology creates the basis for the development of accounting and economic analysis. This allows the use of automated accounting and analysis systems. Currently, the use in the country of a number of accounting programs based on the digital economy, in turn, contributes to the improvement of analysis and control, in particular, the use of programs 1uz, 1c, uzasbo, estat and Internet sites for some accounting objects such as my.soliq.uz, faktura.uz, internet banking, didox.uz confirms our opinion.

As a result of the digitalization of the economy in our country, the following accounting methods can be used. Carry out activities by connecting to the database of such programs as 1uz, 1c, uzasbo, estat; Use of cloud technologies Use of Google drive (disk), yandex disk, Onedrive, dropbox technologies; Use of blockchain technology; use of mobile accounting.

Automation of accounting in comparison with manual processing greatly simplifies the work of accountants and data processing.

Automation of accounting is the ability to automatically fill in the details of primary documents, process large amounts of data, the ability to provide data to users in various forms, avoid unnecessary paperwork, quick exchange of information between management and departments, organizational units, elimination of arithmetic errors, online communication of the controller with authorities and banks provides convenience for users with the possibility of quick reactions to changes in legislation [3,8].

Computers not only free a person from regular processing of information in the field of management, economics or science, but also form a new information and technological base for decision-making. Social data provides ample opportunities for computer modeling.

The main tasks of automation of accounting and economic analysis are to streamline the internal information space of business entities, making it simple and easy to use. The complex of economically oriented automated information systems greatly simplifies the processing, storage and transmission of data used in the work of economic entities and their divisions [6].

In short, the importance of economic analysis in the digital economy is increasing. Because this economy leads to an increase in labor productivity and product competitiveness, a reduction in the cost of production, the creation of new jobs through the development of digital technologies in all sectors of the economy.

This means that the transition to a "digital economy" and "e-government" will lead to a reduction in the burden of people, significant savings in public spending and, most importantly, the prevention of corruption.

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