

INNOVATIVE FOUNDATIONS OF A UNIFIED ECONOMY IN THE FIELD OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

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Annotation: this article highlights theoretical views on the need to manage, on the basis of new economic views, economic processes that are becoming more complex in the conditions of world economic globalization.

Key words: unified economy, innovative competence, economic harmony, unified economic efficiency.

Between the digital economy and the traditional economy, the “theoretical standards” that exist today according to economic laws are disappearing. Transformation to a digital economy is interpreted differently by different scientists. In particular, according to information provided by Wikipedia, the digital economy is the transformation of traditional economic activity using the Internet and the operation of technologies in the blockchain system, which is interpreted as a balance of digital computing and the economy. According to Eastern economists B. Jaya and A. Wassim, the digital economy is a set of economic processes that develop the business environment as a means of supporting the popularization of information technologies.

Explaining the nature of digital transformation, according to the British economist Carlson, it is believed that changing traditional economic views and the functioning of digital systems in delivering products to consumers can yield positive results in an adaptive response to the existing problems of our time. Also, in the context of digital transformation, state and government agencies, justifying their tasks, described the transparency of management, the validity of cross-sectoral communications and targeted implementation, as well as providing their own answer to each questionnaire.

The singular economy assumes that the transformation of the digital economy is part of the traditional economy, which means that economic processes, social activities and political relations will be carried out in accordance with the laws existing in it. The main aspects of Singuriyar's economy are as follows:

1. The presence of patternism in the management of economic processes, i.e., each work is carried out based on the reasons and expected results;

2. The presence of economic convention, that is, the establishment of management of economic activities based on digital technologies, can eliminate many difficulties and serve as a source of strong trust between labor resources and managers.



3. Achieving legal grounds. At the same time, the presence of a legal basis for an innovative business model and the formation of a system of legal protection for it in the international economic market provide a guarantee of international economic relations.

4. Economic activity and economic processes in social networks are tied to systems that generate income for digital technologies more than humanity understands, that is, limiting digital dependence.

The main components of the singular economy are not only the digital economy, but also innovation management, circular economy and investment project management. These economic concepts are strategic business models included in all recent economic development legislation. Today, all of them serve as the structural basis of economic categories, spheres of the economy, which are studied separately.

The significance of singular economics is that it examines the impact of technologically advanced and innovative potential on the maintenance of human capital and the human development index. This, in turn, stimulates the consideration of new economic approaches and perspectives. In addition to creating new business models, these theoretical perspectives also increase the participation of human factors in the digital economy. In short, no matter how advanced the management of smart technologies, it will adjust digital twins to reduce the negative impact of existing laws aimed at socio-economic benefits of the population through their management by humanity. Combinatorial economic processes, i.e. with the combinatorial implementation of economic laws, the development of a strategy in relation to digital economic systems cannot be carried out within the framework of economic laws, which is the main advantage of the singular economy.

The singular economy can become an innovative solution in the digital development of the religious and educational spheres. Ultimately, this economic system contributes to the creation of the environment and conditions of all economic systems as a hybrid economy. In this case, the problem associated with repeated reforms on the digitalization of the religious and educational sphere can be eliminated. In a unified economy, the subtle aspects of the religious and educational sphere and their behavior based on established laws determine the superiority of this economic system. In particular, crowdsourcing and reinvestment or crowdinvestment in the lending process can be promoted to justify processes based on fairness and transparency in the religious sphere by introducing a number of conditions into the digitization of lending activities. This helps solve social and economic problems in society.

Singularity economics is believed to transform modern economic models without violating religious laws and conditions. However, problems may arise due to human factors rather than economic limitations. For example, a customer who paid for a particular service through digital means may present it to the media after learning the reasons for his dissatisfaction with the service. It is important to show the conditions under which it is provided and make a statement accordingly. digital recording of information about this. Since the unified economic system favors production and services with an emphasis on conflict and risk management, its integration with the religious sphere makes it easy to digitize the economic activities of countries based on religious principles.

If we consider innovative activity in a singular economy as digital transformation, then it forms the following formula:



$$I_0 = \left(\frac{I_1 + (I_2 + (\frac{N_{Inv}}{SGS} * 365)) + I_3 + I_4}{SM} / (\frac{N_{inc}}{SS}) \right);^1$$

Here:

I₀-innovative activity, formation of a unified economic level of digital transformation;

I₁-support for innovation, the level of possibilities for its application in the enterprise;

I₂-provided with technological resources and taking into account the reserve of raw materials;

N_{Inv} - necessary products and inventories for the enterprise;

SGS is the selling price of the goods sold;

I₃-organizational support of innovative and digital technologies (MB/sec, 4G//5G);

I₄-innovative competence;

N_{incl}-net profit;

Ss-trade volume.

Based on the formula mentioned above, it aims to calculate income based on the investment of digital transformation processes of innovation activities in future production, which represents a demonstration of the state of economic legitimacy.

Demonstration of the state of economic laws means the effectiveness of traditional production activities, ensuring the harmony of the hypothesis and axiomatics of economic processes. This effect is called the singular effect. It may have a particular effect on ensuring that religious observance in economic activity remains unchanged in the digital environment. Separate study of innovation activities and investment projects is considered an old law for the economy, since their digitization by maintaining separate accounting creates difficulties in production and administrative management. Accordingly, the importance of the singular economy will increase with the integration of innovation, digital transformation and the creation of added value based on investment activities. It can be promoted as an important forward-looking strategy for financing the country's economy in the religious and educational sectors.

A unified economy in the context of the development of the country's economy based on digital technologies is of great importance in the implementation of 100 goals and objectives within the framework of the Uzbekistan 2030 strategy.

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