

THE ROLE OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY

Astonaqulov Sindorjon Axmd ugli ¹

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT:

ARTICLE HISTORY:

Received:09.10.2024

Revised: 10.10.2024

Accepted:11.10.2024

This article covers the practical significance and aspects of the digital economy, and first of all, the fact that it is able to significantly increase the standard of living of people, and this is its main benefit.

KEY WORDS:

*digital technologies,
artificial intelligence,
neurotechnology,
cybersecurity.*

INTRODUCTION.

The rise of the digital economy is one of the peculiarities of the 21st century. Digital technologies affect society and the economy in many ways, including new through communication and collaboration tools; which have a strong component of service delivery new products; the role of data as an economic growth factor; artificial intelligence (AI) automate tasks using; and of new business models such as platforms emergence. Therefore, digitization is our life and work together radically changes our style. These are the consequences for the well-being and unification of the whole society brings; as well as efficiency, employment for businesses in all areas, skills, income distribution, trade and environmental impacts. Traditional government regulatory functions, including advanced regulatory about how their practice should develop with these transformational changes less is understood and said. Therefore, it is very important to engage in such work especially since the digital transformation is a continuously regulated process that allows the regulation of creates the needs that require. Like retail, finance, communication and entertainment fields have already been "digitized" in many states. To say, taking into account the above it is possible that the digitization of the national economy of Uzbekistan is very important and will begin in 2020 The announcement of the year" the

development of Science and the digital economy " is currently it shows that it has a huge meaning and importance for our country.

The term "digital economy" was first published in 1995 under the authorship of Don Tepecott published in "digital economy: promise and risk in the age of networked intelligence" (the Digital Economy: Promise and Peril in the Age of Networked Intelligence) as invaded. In this edition, the main components of the digital economy are fundamental innovations (semiconductors, processors), basic technologies disconnect (computers) and connecting infrastructures (internet and telecommunications networks) will be displayed. Digital economics is used to represent two different concepts. First of all, the digital economy is a modern stage of development, which it is characterized by the priority role of creative work and information benefits. Second, digital economics is a specific concept whose object of study is informed is a community. Digital in the context of today's rapidly growing global economy the economy is at the beginning of its development, and digital information of our time the transition to the stage will take ATI several decades.

Working with large volumes of data at the next prospect of modern development technologies (Big Data), Artificial Intelligence, neurotechnologies, quantum technologies, Internet of Things, robotics and sensorics, digital electronic platforms, cloud and mobile technologies, virtual and additional reality technologies, crowdsourcing, blockchain digital technologies such as technologies, cryptocurrencies and ICO, 3D-technologies it is gaining decisive importance. Digital economy of current existing industries it is noted that more than half of them cause incomparable changes. Including The World according to experts of the bank, an increase in the number of users of fast internet by 10% national economies make it possible to increase the gross volume by an average of 0.4-1.4 percent each year. The pace of growth of the digital economy in the world is almost 20 percent per year. The share of the digital economy in the gross domestic product in the developed countries to 7 percent reached. They are a huge benefit from the introduction of the digital economy right now see. In particular, the United States from US \$ 400 billion a year exports more digital services. 5 of the gross domestic product of this state more than a percentage are directly related to the internet and information and telecommunication technologies falls into the fields. U.S. industrial digitization to 2025 plus 20 trln. the dollar is expected to generate revenue. Such economic efficiency, especially consumption production of goods (10.3 trln. dollar), automotive industry (3.8 trln. dollar) and logistics (3.9 trln. dollar) is noted to be high. Digital on the results of various studies the share of the economy in the world economy is from 4.5 percent to 15.5 percent.

In the context of globalization and technological development of the world economy, Uzbekistan economic development is difficult to imagine without a digital economy. Research results include according to, it is estimated that by 2022, a quarter of global GDP will be in the digital sphere is being made. But, the International Information Communication Technology Development Index Uzbekistan ranks 103rd in more than 170 countries issues that are still waiting for their solution in this area in our country and should be done as evidenced by the abundance of things. The head of our state said, " ... Our country is international 8 in 2019 according to the Information Communication Technology Development Index despite climbing the ladder, still very far behind. Most ministries and departments, enterprises are completely far from digital technologies, which, to say, is also true. Of course, the formation of a digital economy includes the necessary infrastructure, a lot of funds and labor resources we know very well that it requires. However, no matter how difficult it is, if we do not get into this business today, when will we enter?! Tomorrow will be too late. Therefore, the active transition to the digital economy – it will be one of our top priorities for the next 5 years. Digital technologies not only increases the quality of products and services, reduces overhead costs. At the same time, me the most serious vile that worries and bothers so hard is the scourge of corruption they are also an effective tool in loss. Wide introduction of digital technologies in public and community management, social sphere reaching, increasing productivity, in a word, dramatically improve the marriage of people possible""

Conclusion

It should be noted in its place that the digital economy in the life of our country some elements are already functioning with success. Including documents and considering the mass transfer of communications to digital media, allowing an electronic signature, communicating with the state also allows electronic platforms held. In the words of UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterrish, " digital the economy can pose new risks, including cybersecurity threats, relief of illegal economic activity, immunity of privacy causes associated with the disorder can be cited. New decision-making governments, civil society, academic groups, scientific community and technological sectors requires collaborative effort".

References:

1. Nick Malyshev (nick.malyshev@oecd.org) or Céline Kauffmann (celine.kauffmann@oecd.org) OECD Regulatory Policy Division, <http://oe.cd/regpolicy>

2. THE PERSPECTIVES OF DIGITAL ECONOMY FOR UZBEKISTAN: A NEW STAGE,

Rajapova Madina Faridunovna¹ 1PhD student, TSUE, e-mail: m.rajabova@tsue.uz

3. Project Information Document/ Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS) Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 05-Sep-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSC24091 Public, : <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

4. ЧТО ТАКОЕ ЦИФРОВАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА? ТРЕНДЫ, КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ, ИЗМЕРЕНИЕ, Доклад НИУ ВШЭ

5. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336675826>:The activities of banks in Uzbekistan in the modern digital economy

6. <http://www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home/countryinfo.html>

7. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.ATLS.CD?locations=UZ>

8. <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/421341493272766409/Uzbekistan-Snapshot-April2017.pdf>

9. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/485571468318338846/pdf/815890PUB0Re du00 Box379836B00PUBLIC0.pdf>