

The Emergence and Stages of Development of the Digital Economy

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Abstract: this article will talk about the practical importance, aspects, and experience of the digital economy. In the context of today's rapidly developing global economy, the digital economy is at the beginning of its development, first of all it is illuminated that it is able to significantly increase the standard of living of people, and this is its main benefit. Also in the article are mainly the further development of the digital economy and the elimination of moamos in it, the impact of the growth of the digital economy on global economic growth, the role of the digital economy in the world market. it has also been highlighted that it is able to significantly change the way people live and that this is its main benefit.

Keywords : digital economy, digital economy formation, internet economy, digital economy and world economy prospects, communication, digital technology, artificial intelligence, e-commerce, online payment, infrastructure, cyber security.

Introduction

The rise of the digital economy is one of the unique features of the 21st century. Of course, it is difficult to imagine today without digital technologies. It is the wing of intelligence and science. The pinnacle of modern science is visible in high technologies, in the digital world. The fourth industrial revolution marks the beginning of a new form of development - the "digital economy". Today, we have ambitious goals that we want to achieve in the near future. For this, we definitely need mature staff and specialists. 27 Digital technologies affect society and the economy in many ways, including new products with a strong service component through new means of communication and collaboration, and the role of information as a driver of economic growth. The emergence of new business models such as automation of tasks and platforms with the help of artificial intelligence (AI) has changed human life. This is why digitization will fundamentally change the way we live and work together.

This means the development and prosperity of the entire country. Digital economy is an economic activity based on digital technologies, connected with e-business, e-commerce, producing and providing digital goods and services. In this case, payments for economic services and goods are made through electronic money. The concept of the digital economy is based on the transition from atom to bit, that is, from the smallest chemical particle to an electronic unit. Digital economy does not mean a separate type of activity, but the active use of information technologies in business, industrial facilities, and services. If in the ordinary economy material goods are considered the main resource, in the digital economy it is information and data that can be processed and transmitted. The digital economy allows to increase the work efficiency of

large industrial objects, increase production, ensure transparency of activity, and reduce the cost of products²⁸. Turning to international practice, today the digital economy is not limited to the field of e-commerce and services, but to every aspect of life, in particular, health, science and education, construction, energy, agriculture and water management, transport, geology, cadastre, archive, Internet banking and other areas are rapidly entering and giving high results in each of them.

Davlat o'z fuqarolari uchun elektron xizmatlar ko'rsatishi va elektron mahsulotlarni taklif etishi – bu raqamli iqtisodiyotning asosiy qismi hisoblanadi. Mamlakatimizda ushbu sohani keng rivojlantirish korrupsiya illatiga barham beradi.

The digital economy is an economic activity that is the main factor in the production of digital data, and the use of large volumes of processing and analysis results can significantly increase the efficiency of various types of data compared to traditional forms of management. There are also scientific definitions of this concept. Thus, some scientists define the digital (electronic) economy as an economy whose distinctive feature is the maximum satisfaction of the needs of all its participants through the use of information, including personal information. This is the development of information, communication and financial technologies, as well as the infrastructure that provides the opportunity for all participants of economic activity to fully interact in the hybrid world of subjects and objects of the process of distribution, exchange and consumption of goods and services. is possible due to its existence. The Digital Economy and Electronic Government The term "Digital Economy" was first coined in 1995 by Don Tapscott in *The Digital Economy: Promise and Peril in the Age of Networked Intelligence* (Intelligence) as a separate concept in the publication³⁰. According to the definition of the World Bank, the digital economy is a system of economic, social and cultural relations based on the use of digital information and communication technologies. Some scholars distinguish three main components of the digital economy: infrastructure, including hardware, software, telecommunications, etc.; electronic business operations covering the business process carried out through computer networks within the framework of virtual interactions between virtual market entities; E-commerce, which involves the delivery of goods over the Internet and is currently the largest segment of the digital economy.

The term "digital economy" was introduced into scientific practice by Manuel Castells, a Spanish and American sociologist, a leading researcher of the information society. In this regard, he published his three-volume monograph *"Information Age: Economy, Society and Culture"*. To date, the theory of the digital economy has not yet been fully formed and is being widely studied by many economists. In the scientific literature, the "New digital economy" is called by different terms. For example, "Post-industrial economy" (D. Bell), "Information economy" (O. Toffler), "Mega-economy" (V. Kuvaldin), "Economy based on information and communication" (I. Niiniluto), "Technoeconomy or digital economy" (B. Gates), "Economy based on knowledge" (D. Tapscott). The concept of digital economy has been given a number of definitions. For example, V. Ivanov, Doctor of Economics, Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, described "Digital economy as a virtual environment that complements our reality." Tomsk State University professor R. Meshcheryakov believes that there are two approaches to the term "digital economy".

The digital economy, which describes the exclusive domain of the economy based on digital technologies and electronic goods and services: the first approach is called "classical", classic examples are telemedicine, distance education, sales of medicines, televisions, books, etc.). The

second approach: "digital economy" is economic production using advanced digital technologies. In the textbook "Blockchain technologies in the digital economy" authored by Academician S. Gulomov and others, the digital economy is defined as follows: "digital economy (electronic) is the means of maximally satisfying the needs of all participants due to the use of information, including personal information is an economy with its own characteristics. This is the development of information and communication and financial technologies, as well as the openness of the infrastructure, which provides the possibility of full interaction of all subjects of economic activity in the hybrid world - objects and subjects of the creation, distribution, exchange and consumption process of goods and services. may exist due to". Today's rapid digitization process has created a "new economy".

This market segment, which is underexplored and growing deeper every day, provides manufacturers with optimal methods of organizing effective marketing campaigns in business, obtaining maximum profit at minimum cost, and successfully selling goods and services. Quality service and comfort is provided to consumers, buyers and clients. These opportunities are wider than ordering lunch on the Internet, calling a taxi through a mobile application, sending money to a distant relative, and include cross-border business cooperation, e-commerce space, remote office, etc.

In the course of research, scientific studies on the emergence and development of the digital economy, its benefits to the economy, and its role in the change of economic processes were studied. Observation and selection, scientific-theoretical, empirical observation methods were used in the process of creating the article. The reliability of the research results is explained by the use of official foreign and national statistical sources used in the research.

Digital economy is an electronic business and electronic commerce based on digital technologies, which allows to significantly increase the efficiency of storage, sale and delivery of various technologies, equipment, goods and services, based on the use of the results of the analysis of processes and the processing of large volumes of data. closely related economic activities, as well as digital goods and services produced and sold as a result of these activities. will lead to an increase in the gross domestic product (GDP). All around the world. 3-6 trillion dollars According to the company's calculations, 12 types of high technology (mobile Internet, advanced robotics, cloud technology, renewable energy, Internet of Things (IoT) data) contribute to this growth adds Wireless transmission, mobility and artificial intelligence, etc.). Currently, large companies around the world are aware of the reality of digitization and have instructions to modernize cloud technologies and network infrastructure. Digitization, formation of digital economy opens up great opportunities for consumers, the state, and society in general. The growth of the digital economy affects the entire economy. There are attempts to estimate the periods of influence of this sector on traditional sectors of the economy. At the same time, with the growth of the planet's population and the mobilization of resources, the electronic economy is not limited to electronic commerce and services, but affects every aspect of life: health, education, Internet banking, etc. In other words, the digital economy is an activity directly related to the development of digital computer technologies, including services for providing online services, electronic payments, Internet trade, crowdfunding, etc. . Commonly, the main elements of the digital economy are: e-commerce, Internet banking and electronic payments, cryptocurrency and blockchain, Internet advertising and online games. Advantages of the digital economy Of course, the development of information and communication technologies, the application of modern technologies to our lives can provide many positive opportunities in the life of every person. Following the

development of digital technologies, a person can use the service he needs faster, save a lot of money by buying the products he needs cheaply through the Internet. For example, buying a book in electronic form. It may cost you much less to buy the same book in printed form. Otherwise, an ordinary consumer can become an entrepreneur himself, doing online business without leaving his home. The most active driver of the digital economy is the state. He is the main customer and consumer of the digital economy. For example, China spent 9 billion dollars for these purposes. Alibaba, an Internet resource with a market capitalization of more than 210 billion dollars, proved that these investments were directed in the right way.

A country that wants to get the maximum benefit from digitization should create and support the market for the necessary high-tech products. At the same time, while developing private applications for public administration, important sectors and enterprises in parallel, it is also important to keep the instruments that control the main platforms of the electronic economy in their tracks. In particular, Japan lost the leading positions in the digital economy due to the fact that although it purchased technologies, it could not create its own manufacturing networks in this direction and could not maintain the level of technical developments at a consistently high level. South Korea, on the other hand, invests 1% of the national budget in e-government and e-intermediation (for e-commerce activities and public procurement), generating 10-15 billion dollars annually and receiving income that covers costs 30-40 times. In particular, such a result was achieved by organizing call centers in the public and private sectors, creating mobile applications and reengineering state-owned internet platforms.

Based on the world experience, the digital economy is rapidly developing in Uzbekistan, and large-scale work is being done in our country to develop the digital economy. An example of this is the development and implementation of the "Digital Uzbekistan-2030" program in Uzbekistan, first of all, the formation of thorough and perfect organizational and legal mechanisms, as well as the introduction of innovative ideas, technologies and developments by state bodies. and ensuring the organic cooperation of business entities, covering production and service provision in all sectors and industries with digital technologies, cultivating personnel with deep knowledge of modern knowledge and intellectual potential in this regard, thereby serving to create an environment of "informed society" in the country³⁷. The fourth industrial revolution marks the beginning of a new form of development - the "digital economy". To date, it has been estimated that the digital economy in the world is worth 2 trillion US dollars in 20 developed countries. In Great Britain, the world leader in the development of the digital economy, it has already reached 12% of the national gross domestic product. The digital economy implies digitization of technological and business processes, production, logistics and trade of finished products. In our country, in 2020, the full digitization of such fields as transport, geology, education, and archives has been established, and work in this regard is being carried out rapidly. "ITparks" with modern infrastructure are proof of our opinion³⁸. The digital economy, as any complex social phenomenon created as a result of technological development, has a number of unique features:

1. Digital economy is a transition to a digital accounting system.
2. Digitization can be very intensive and systematic or disorganized, releasing large numbers of workers unexpectedly.
3. Digitization provides the most complete and objective information about the state of affairs (company or national economy) by taking companies or government officials from a large number of sources to make decisions.
4. Leaders at all levels, who need to regulate economic processes, must be very smart people. The

point of view of the famous scientist P. Shchedrovitsky is very fair here, he put forward the following idea, "by digitizing various processes and creating so-called digital twins, we will be able to quickly compare and contrast things that we could not do before: for example, benefiting from the use of an efficiency project or material"

In general, the digital economy makes it possible to significantly increase the efficiency of storage, sale and delivery of various productions, technologies, equipment, goods and services based on the use of the results of the analysis of processes and the processing of large volumes of data. As a result of the development of the digital economy, a lot of things have been automated in enterprises, and trade and commerce have also been carried out electronically. As an example, we can take the electronic commerce system. In this case, all work is carried out in the form of a digital economy, that is, all work is digitized.

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