

VOLUME 2, ISSUE 1, 2024. JANUARY

ResearchBib Impact Factor: 8.654/2023 ISSN 2992-8869



THE PLACE OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY TODAY

Xoʻjabekova Ulugʻoy Ilhom qizi

2nd year student of Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

Abstract: This article analyzes the emergence of the digital economy, what the digital economy is, the importance of digital technologies in the world economy and society, the advantages and disadvantages of the digital economy.

Keywords: Digital economy, Technology, Information security, Digital technology, Robotics.

Today, the development of the digital economy is one of the unique features of the 21st century. Digital technologies affect society and economy in many ways. In recent years, a new wave of development in business and social sphere activities is taking place with the help of a new generation of digital technologies, i.e. artificial intelligence, robotics, and wireless communication technologies. The development of the digital economy is one of the priorities for the USA, Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, France, Russia and other leading countries. The concept of digital economy was not long ago, that is, it was first used by a Japanese professor in the 1990s during the Japanese crisis. In 1995, it was defined by Nicholas Negroponte, an American scientist from the University of Massachusetts. The scientist mentioned what changes may occur during the transition from the old economy to the new economy following the intensive development of information and communication technologies. First of all, what is the digital economy? the question can be answered as follows. The digital economy is an economic activity in which the main factor in production and service is information in the form of numbers, with the help of processing a large amount of information and analyzing the result of this processing. is to implement more effective solutions than the previous system in production, service, technologies, devices, storage, product delivery. In other words, the digital economy is an activity connected with the development of digital computer technologies in the provision of online services, electronic payments, internet trade and other types of industries. In our opinion, the digital economy is an economic activity that is implemented and managed with the help of digital technologies in the context of a shortage of economic resources. The



VOLUME 2, ISSUE 1, 2024. JANUARY

ResearchBib Impact Factor: 8.654/2023 ISSN 2992-8869



main problem facing any economic system is the scarcity of resources, and the main attention should be focused on solving this problem in the digital economy. The digital economy is used to represent two different concepts. First, the digital economy is considered a modern stage of development, characterized by the priority of creative work and information benefits. Secondly, the digital economy is a unique concept, the object of its study is the information society. 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 and engage in online sales without leaving his home.

Other advantages of the development of the digital economy can be as follows:

- increasing labor productivity in production;
- increasing the competitiveness of companies;
- reduction of production costs;
- emergence of new modern professions;
- overcoming poverty and social inequality
- emergence of new forms of work sold through online platforms;
- digital transformation, change of trade infrastructure for special services.

The digital economy brings many conveniences to human life as well as many inconveniences. Problems related to personal data are cyberattacks, job losses due to the development of new technology and robotics, the disappearance of certain types of activities, and other such problems. Among them, the most developed today is a cyber attack. However, it should be noted that the digital economy in Uzbekistan is developing several times slower than the potential of Uzbekistan. That is, there is an opportunity, the necessary resources are available, but the development is rather slow. As a reason for this, a number of obstacles to the development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan can be pointed out.

- -monopoly in many areas;
- low internet speed and poor quality;



VOLUME 2, ISSUE 1, 2024. JANUARY

ResearchBib Impact Factor: 8.654/2023 ISSN 2992-8869



- the fact that legislation in the field of information technologies is behind the times;
 - low level of computer literacy among citizens;
- lack of information technology specialists or their departure to other countries;
 - information technology security is not good, etc.

To sum up, the digital economy has become today's demand. If the abovementioned problems are solved gradually, systematically, based on world experience, Uzbekistan can easily become one of the countries with a developed digital economy. It is necessary for us young people to overcome the problems in the digital economy of Uzbekistan by making reasonable use of the current opportunities.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Gulyamov, S.S. va b. (2019). Raqamli iqtisodiyotda blokcheyn texnologiyalari. T.: Iqtisod-Moliya. 396 b.
- 2. Ayupov, R.X., Baltabaeva, G.R. (2018). Raqamli valyutalar bozori: innovatsiyalar va rivojlanish istiqbollari. –T: Fan va texnologiya. 172 b.
- 3. World Trade Statistical Review 2019 World Trade Organization.
- 4. Gʻaybullayev Sarvar O. et al. O ʻZBEKISTONDA ISTE'MOL SAVATCHASI HOZIRGI HOLATINI VA UNI SHAKILLANTIRISH YOʻNALISHLARI //Talqin va tadqiqotlar ilmiy-uslubiy jurnali. -2022. -T. 1. No. 4. -C. 119-125.
- 5. Nizametdinov A., Ahmedova H. Elektron ta 'lim metodologiyasi rivojlantirishning usullari //Zamonaviy innovatsion tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari: yechimlar va istiqbollar. 2022. − T. 1. № 1. − C. 29-31.
- 6. Muxtarov B., Murotjonova M. Oʻzbekiston respublikasida kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik sub 'ektlarining rivojlanishi //Zamonaviy innovatsion tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari: yechimlar va istiqbollar. 2022. T. 1. N2. 1. C. 581-584.
- 7. Do'smuratov R.D. Audit asoslari.-T.: O'zbekiston milliy entsiklopediyasi. 2003.-612 s.
- 8. Audit. Darslik 1-jild. M.M.Tulaxodjaeva, Sh.I.Ilxomov, K.B.Axmadjonov va boshq.-T.: NORMA.-2008.-320 b.



VOLUME 2, ISSUE 1, 2024. JANUARY

ResearchBib Impact Factor: 8.654/2023 ISSN 2992-8869



- 9. Audit. Darslik 2-jild. M.M.Tulaxodjaeva, Sh.I.Ilxomov, K.B.Axmadjonov va boshq.-T.: NORMA.-2008.-320 b.
- 10. O'zbekiston Respublikasi «Auditorlik faoliyati to'g'risida»gi Qonuni (yangi tahriri). 2000 yil 26 may. 78-II-son.
- 11. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018 yil 19 sentyabrdagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasida auditorlik faoliyatini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ-3946-son Qarori
- 12. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 17-yanvardagi "2017-2021 yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha harakatlar strategiyasini" faol investitsiyalar va ijtimoiy rivojlanish yili"da amalga oshirishga oid davlat dasturi to'g'risida"gi PF-5635-sonli Farmoni.
- 13. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017 yil 12 maydagi 274-sonli «Auditorlik tashkilotlari faoliyatining huquqiy asoslarini yanada takomillashtirishni ta'minlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida»gi Qarori.
- 14. O'zbekiston Respublikasi moliya vazirining 2018 yil 21 dekabrdagi "Auditor malaka sertifikatini berish tartibi to'g'risidagi nizomni tasdiqlash xaqida"gi 3105 sonli buyrug'i.
- 15. D. Taylor, G. Glezen «Auditing: integrated concepts & procedures».
- 16. Р. А. Алборов, Л.И. Хоружий, С.М. Концевая «Основы аудита». М: «Дело и сервис», 2001.
- 17. Fayziev Sh.N., Dusmuratov R.D., Karimov A.A., Kuziev I.N., Avlokulov A.Z. Audit: Darslik -T.: "Iqtisod-Moliya", 2015y. 430 b
- 18. Tuychiev A., Qo'ziev I., Avloqulov A., Sherimbetov I., Avazov I. Audit. Darslik. T.: "Iqtisod-Moliya", 2019. 620 b.
- 19. Kuziev I., Tuychiev A., Xojiev M., Yakubov M. Vnutrenniy audit. "Iqtisod-Moliya", 2019 g. 421 str."
- 20. O'zbekiston Respublikasi moliya vazirining 2018 yil 21 dekabrdagi "Auditor malaka sertifikatini berish tartibi to'g'risidagi nizomni tasdiqlash xaqida"gi 3105 sonli buyrug'i.
- 21. Audit va sifat nazoratining xalqaro standartlari. 2012. 1 qism, 3-jild. -T.: O'BAMA, 2014.-1049 b.



VOLUME 2, ISSUE 1, 2024. JANUARY

ResearchBib Impact Factor: 8.654/2023 ISSN 2992-8869



- 22. "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 7 fevraldagi PF-4947-sonli Farmoni.
- 23. Arens A., Lobbek Dj. Audit. Per. s angl. pod red. Ya.V. Sokolova. 2013. -560s.
- 24. Fayziev Sh.N., Karimov A.A. Audit. Uchebnoe posobie. –T.: "IQTISOD-MOLIYA", 2013. -S. 157-158.
- 25. Sheremet A.D., Suyts V.P. Audit. Uchebnik.- M.: INFRA-M, 2009. -456 s.



Research Science and Innovation House