

## The Digital Economy in the 21st Century

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**Abstract:** Today, users are actively using Telegram bots to order groceries. Various online stores and electronic payment systems are also actively developing. This means that our citizens believe in the implementation of electronic transactions. Only to date, users are making small transactions that do not require large expenditures, and are less willing to increase the average purchase volume. The challenge now is to develop medium- and large-scale economic transactions and financial transactions through digital technologies.

**Keywords:** digital economy, web economy, digital inequality, digital dividends, cybersecurity, digitization.

The digital economy is a system of economic, social and cultural communication based on the use of digital technologies. It is sometimes referred to as the Internet economy, the new economy, or the web economy.

In 1995, American programmer Nicholas Negroponte coined the term "digital economy." The term is now used by politicians, economists, journalists and entrepreneurs around the world. In 2016, the World Bank published the first report on the state of the global digital economy ("Digital Dividends"). In his Address to the Senate and the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev declared 2020 the Year of Science, Enlightenment and the Digital Economy. The digital economy significantly increases people's living standards, which is its main benefit.

The digital economy is a major ally of corruption and the black economy. Because numbers seal everything, store it in memory, and provide information quickly when needed. In such a situation, it is impossible not to hide any information, to make secret transactions, not to give full information about this or that activity, the computer will show everything. The abundance and structure of the data prevents fraud and deception, because it is impossible to deceive the system. As a result, it is impossible to launder "dirty money", steal money, spend it inefficiently and inefficiently, exaggerate or hide it. This will increase the flow of legal funds into the economy, taxes will be paid on time and correctly, budget allocations will be transparent, funds directed to the social sphere will not be stolen, schools, hospitals, the money allocated to the roads will be fully paid, and so on.

The impact of digital technology is felt both globally and locally. The digital economy is a fast-growing part of the global economy as a combination of new industries. The growth of the digital economy is driven by the growth of a number of markets that are directly related to digital and mobile technologies. At the current stage of technological development and the current state of the markets, the digital economy should be seen not as a goal, but as a means to increase economic efficiency. The modern digital economy offers new business models and emphasizes the need to change management mechanisms to reflect changing realities. President

Sh.M. With Mirziyoyev coming to power in Uzbekistan in 2016, the country's economy has undergone radical changes. The economy has become an open, dynamic, innovative development. All systems in Uzbekistan are being digitized. In particular, the demand for online goods and services in the quarantine regime introduced by the coronavirus has increased, and the range of digital functions in all areas has expanded. Today it is possible to make payments without leaving home, receive distance education without any problems, use the world's largest libraries and even work. Digital services have a number of advantages over traditional services, such as paperwork, lack of formalities, and time savings. For example, if you receive government services in digital form, you will receive a discount of 10% of the established fee. All this is a sign of the active transition to a digital economy in our country. Another factor in the development of the digital economy is cybersecurity. Under quarantine conditions, there have been cases of the spread of viruses on the global network under the label of coronavirus prevention guidelines that disable software systems. Financial fraudsters have used fake online stores, websites, social media accounts and e-mail addresses to deceive ordinary people by promising to sell and deliver drugs abroad and transfer money to their accounts in advance. This reaffirms the need to ensure information security.

In our country, special attention is paid to the training of personnel who have mastered modern programming technologies. In particular, the project "One Million Programmers" is being implemented for this purpose. The importance of this project is explained by the fact that digitalization is a criterion of economic development, integration into the world community, the main condition for integrated development of all sectors. In today's world, there is a great demand for programmers who can introduce digitalization, mobility and artificial intelligence. This is because the infrastructure that supports the digital economy, and the large amount of investment in the ICT sector, cannot be justified without programmers who can take advantage of electronic opportunities. The project, aimed at launching the digital economy and training one million programmers to ensure its effective operation, is currently being conducted through the training portal [uzbekcoders.uz](http://uzbekcoders.uz). Video lessons are provided with Uzbek subtitles. Anyone can register and take online classes. Classes are free of charge remotely.

According to the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI), the most developed digital economies are the Scandinavian countries, Benelux, the United Kingdom and Ireland. 13 98% of the EU population has access to the Internet, 84% to 4G, and 44% to those who do not have basic digital skills.

In conclusion, the choice of our country to develop the digital economy opens up new directions in the field of information technology and electronic document management in general. The shift to digital technology has been fueled by the development of the World Wide Web and quality communications.

At a time when "digital inequality is a source of inequality," the digitization of all sectors of the economy is a prerequisite for integration into the world community, gaining a foothold in the world market, economic development, and convenience for the population. Fortunately, this is the main issue on the agenda in our country. Uzbekistan is taking bold steps towards digitalization.

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