



# PROSPECTS OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

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## ANNOTATION

*In this article, ideas about the digital economy, which is an integral part of an informed society, its development trends, the prospects for digitization in the countries of the world, artificial consciousness, expert opinions, Digital Culture, cybersecurity, young people in a new society, their acquisition of knowledge, innovation flexibility, blockchain technologies were put forward.*

**KEYWORDS:** *information society, digital economy, globalism, digital technology, big data, blockchains, artificial consciousness, digital culture, cybersecurity.*

## INTRODUCTION

With a focus on the development of developing countries with developed and bold steps in the world today, concrete results have been achieved with the reforms aimed at the gradual modernization of science, education, upbringing, attention to young people and society in the same society.

In each period of development and intensive development of new technologies have emerged as a result of the implementation of new technologies, based on their internal capabilities, from the point of view of the spheres. Innovations have required flexibility, advanced thinking, innovative approaches from people, especially from young people. And this position, in turn, gained interest in studying, studying, acquiring knowledge. It was believed that educated and educated people have their place in the development of society and can overcome only and only behind the harmony of knowledge, reason and science, in political and economic activity, in innovative development, in the strengthening of statehood, ideological problems and threats.

In order to further develop science and pay attention to it at the state level, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev expressed such thoughts in his address to the Oliy Majlis: "In order to further develop science in our country, to educate our youth as owners of deep knowledge, high spirituality and culture, to continue intensively our

work on the formation of a competitive economy and to raise it to a new, modern level, I propose to name 2020 as the year of development of Science, Education and digital economy in our country" [1].

In the modernization of society, in the acceleration of reforms, the digital economy plays a promising role. During the transition to an Information Society, a number of works are being carried out and strengthened by legislation on the development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan, creation of conditions for it, introduction of innovative technologies, attraction of specialists in our country and abroad, especially young people. As a result of the reforms carried out over the past three years, the attention of scientists and intellectuals, the use of youth power and knowledge in the development of society, our state has gone on the path of development of the countries of the world and has been paying special attention to the development of the digital economy, which is considered.

In the XXI century, mankind faced a wave of serious global changes. As a result of the rapidly developing information technology, the development of digital technology, cellular communication that connects through satellites, the borderless ignorance of the internet, the substitution of computers by hand phones and other gadgets, the launch of large-capacity servers, the information space revolution arose, which is characterized by the globality of the economy. Information has become a major source in



the business processes of society and states. The penetration of digital technologies into life is one of the characteristics of the future world, it has the characteristics of changing the economy of the countries of the world at a rapid pace, developing poor countries, providing employment for the unemployed, working in a place where the earth wants, doing business without leaving home, earning money, shopping.

At present, the concept of digital economy and the restoration of an informed society has appeared in the economic theory and practice of a number of countries. It is characterized by the rapid development of digital technologies, a revolution in the field of information and the acceleration of the global processes of the economy. With the increasing effectiveness of their use, knowledge and theories have been transformed into practice, socio-philosophical, economic-political relations are becoming more and more. Now, in the transition to digitization and information society, it is necessary to form a digital culture in which people, especially young people, use computers, information and communication technologies, the internet and artificial intelligence. Because, without a digital culture, one can not operate in a new society. It is inevitable that individuals who do not have a digital culture will have a negative impact on the laws of an informed society. "The main factor of digital transformation in the activities of market entities is the development of Digital Culture. At the present stage of social and economic reform of society, the environment is drawing on the characteristics inherent in the institutional structure of society and on this basis it is necessary to formulate new concepts and approaches.[2]

The president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in his address to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the most important tasks for December 28, 2019, also stressed that we should fulfill the following tasks for the development of the digital economy in our country and that it is all equally responsible for this, in this way it is possible to "We need to develop a national concept of the digital economy, which implies the renewal of all sectors of the economy on the basis of digital technologies. On this basis, we need to implement the program "Digital Uzbekistan – 2030". The digital economy allows to grow the gross domestic product by at least 30 percent, sharply reducing corruption. The analysis conducted by influential international organizations also confirms this.[3]

Development of the digital economy in our country", electronic government, blokchayn technologies and their development are entrusted to the National Agency of Project Management under the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Cooperation agreements on the development of these spheres were signed with the Republic of Korea, one of the developed countries of the world. According to the agreement, the leading experts and specialists of Korea are closely assisting in the development of digital economy, digitization and informatization of Public Administration, e-government in our country.

"Big data is a treasure for collaboration with new technologies, such as artificial intelligence, the Internet of products, and the important thing is to be able to use it," said Professor Jinvon Hon, a Korean expert on country digitization. It is possible to obtain knowledge from extremely large and complex data and have the necessary information, which in turn causes the discovery of new laws of such information. Information becomes knowledge, changes our lives, determines strategy, determines the direction of choice, other sciences and technologies help to carry out Social Research"[4].

"Byuro expert on Europe and Central Asia of the UN Development Program Robert Pashichko stressed that" by 2027, 10 percent of the world's gross domestic product is stored in blokcheyn technology. Blokcheyn allows each other unfamiliar people to trust in common records. Blokcheyn makes it possible to carry out financial operations, including money transfers, convenient, risk-free and without excessive expenditure. This technology can be used not only in banking and finance, but also in logistics and energy, in the provision of cadastral services, in the online organization of electoral companies" [5].

Global trends in the digital economy are growing very rapidly, "World Bank" expert Randin Sudan said. In 2016 year, the global economy was numbered by 15,5 percent, which is 11,5 trillion. It amounted to US dollars. By 2025 year, this figure is 24,3 percent, that is, 23 trillion. It is expected to grow to the US dollar. The digital economy not only grows 5 times faster than in other non-digital sectors, but also creates new conditions and opportunities for their growth. Artificial intelligence, blokchayn technology, digitization – these technologies are already recognized as long-term trends. News is coming for new technologies, it all happens very quickly. However, against this background, people gradually adapt to them. Much depends on the laws. The role of the state is an indicator of their regulation"[6].

According to Raphal Rogozinski, founder and head of the SecDev group of Canada, a well-known expert on security issues in the digital world, studies and studies have identified that "70 percent of global internet use accounts for the Eurasian region. 51 percent of the expenditure on the IT sector is also part of the countries of this region."

As the digital economy develops in the world, the corresponding issues of cybersecurity are also



transversal before a person, and it is necessary to think about them now. These problems are: international terrorism, the theft of electronic money by hackers and the attack on banks, the discovery of sensitive aspects of sites specializing in tourism, mining, mining and the hacking of their server, the use of drugs, weapons and human trafficking.

R.Rogozinsky believes that “cybersecurity problems are primarily related to people, not to technology, because today the 3/2 part of humanity is connected with the global internet, and they are mainly young people under the age of 25, called new generations (digital). Today, they are able to step into a fertile age that is hampering the development of innovation, and win or benefit from the development of the digital economy, and this is a global phenomenon”[7].

Now, digital technologies and the processes associated with them are increasingly entering our daily lives and becoming an integral part of our lives. People will also be able to read, learn, think accordingly, interfere in the affairs of the state and society, use digital public services and social services. In the digital world of an informed society, people should receive new information every day, faollashs in social networks, have their own philosophical opinion.

At the current stage of the digital economy, people who have their own startups, are clearly motivated, innovative-minded, have knowledge in the field of information and communication technologies, have mastered several foreign languages, especially young people who are remotely keen on having their own business on the internet. This leads to the accumulation of money in the digital economy in certain people, companies or countries.

By the end of 2019, the United Nations (UN) published the report “Digital Economy for 2019 year” of the digital world in the countries of the world. “The digital revolution is changing our lives and our society at an unprecedented speed, while at the same time bringing great opportunities and great challenges” says UN Secretary-General Antoniu Guterrish. New technologies can add an important element in the sustainable development of the digital economy, but positive results are not guaranteed ... in a short time, progress in the field of digital technology has led to the creation of enormous wealth, accumulated in a small group of people, companies and countries. If there are policies and rules in place, this trend will continue and this will lead to further inequality. Without appropriate efforts, more than half of the world's population can not overcome the digital gap, which is either limited or not at all, access to the internet. In order for the

digital economy to function in favor of all nations, it must cover all the surface of the earth”[8].

As the digital economy and the processes associated with it continue to evolve day by day, it is necessary that the existing infrastructure will allow financial institutions to revise the activities of the treasury, banks, credit unions, pawnshops, other economic organizations and lenders, change their trends, develop digital development strategies and integrate them into the platforms created on the basis of innovative technologies.

Because, now there is no clear data on the development of the digital economy in the countries of the world, its profit or loss, from which countries the economy is receiving more profit, the internet network is working at a loss for some countries that are not so developed, also far from fairness. In many states, no concrete conceptions of the digital economy have been developed.

Mukhisa Kutuyi, Secretary General of the UN conference on trade and development, on the impact of fast-evolving digital technologies on economic and social activities, said: “in the digital age, special attention is paid to two main factors of value creation, namely digital data and platforms, and the question of how to change the current trends in wealth concentration and ensure a more equitable distribution. We are now at the beginning of the digital era, and many of the existing questions on digitization have not yet been answered. Due to the lack of relevant statistical and empirical data, rapid technological progress, politicians are faced with constantly changing priorities in the development of effective strategies of the digital economy...In addition to our research on the digital economy, a team of government experts on e-commerce and the digital economy, the e-commerce week, which is held annually, is a useful forum for political excellence”[9].

It can be seen that it is necessary to cover each territory of the country with the internet, to formulate the skills of young people to work with the internet and information and communication technologies starting from preschool institutions, to use them, to explain their positive and negative cases with concrete examples. Digitization, the internet, artificial consciousness, in-depth study of the laws of an informed society and the training of young people are one of the main factors for the future of countries.

## CONCLUSION

So, in conclusion, taking the research on the development of the digital economy in society, the introduction of digital technologies, the formation of digital culture, cybersecurity, digitization, the expansion of the circle of innovative ideas of young



people, the following measures should be taken to deepen their knowledge:

- Formation of the base of the digital economy in Uzbekistan, taking measures to provide internet access to every district, every neighborhood and every village;

-On the principle of openness in the development of the digital economy, conducting questionnaires through social networks or sites of state institutions, on the basis of which determine the social status and direct funds for their development;

- The introduction of digitization in state and economic management bodies, regardless of the form of ownership, eliminating the need for people to meet with leaders and specialists, faster introduction of the platforms "Electronic Government", "Electronic authority" and "electronic organization" or other relevant platforms;

-Business development through digitization, provision of online banking services to representatives of the private sector, implementation of banking operations through mobile applications, obtaining loans, paying them off, carrying out commercial work;

-Introduction of blockchain and cloud technologies, training of young people on information technologies and foreign languages for productive use of these technologies, productive use of their knowledge;

- To explain, show the positive and negative cases of digitization to young people on the basis of real events on the basis of statistical data, to develop their socio-philosophical views on this basis;

-To teach young people in depth the issues of cybersecurity, to train educated personnel in the same field using their intellectual knowledge;

- Formation of digital culture relations between young people on the internet and technology;

- To educate children in pre-school educational institutions, schools, institutes and universities in this field in the transition to the digital economy of an informed society, to work on creating new and new opportunities with young people.

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