



THE PLACE OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY TODAY

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KEYWORDS

Digital economy, Developed countries, Information technology, Economic indicator, Technology infrastructure

ABSTRACT

In this article you can get the following information about digital economy: "Brief information about digital economy", "Advantages of digital economy", "Disadvantages of digital economy", "Digital economy based on developed countries", "Digital economy in Uzbekistan ways of development".

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RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOTNING BUGUNGI KUNDAGI O'RNI

KALIT SO'ZLAR:

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ANNOTATSIYA

Bu maqolada siz raqamli iqtisodiyot haqida quyidagi ma'lumotlarni olishingiz mumkin. "Raqamli iqtisodiyot haqida qisqacha malumot", "Raqamli iqtisodiyotning afzalliklari", "Raqamli iqtisodiyotni salbiy tomonlari", Rivojlangan davlatlar asosida raqamli iqtisodiyot, "O'zbekistonda raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish yo'llari".

So'ngi vaqtlarda "Digital Economy" tushunchasi juda ko'p marotaba ishlatilmoqda. Darhaqiqat, ko'plab rivojlangan mamlakatlarda digital economy ularning rivojlanishiga sezilarli darajada ta'sir o'tqazmoqda.

Keling avvalo "Digital Economy" kelib chiqishi tarixini o'rganaylik.

Digital Economy bu uzoq vaqtlar oldin ya'ni 1995-yil Massachusetts universiteti amerikalik olim Nikolas Negroponte tomonida aniqlab berilgan. Olim axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini intensiv rivojlanishini ortidan eski iqtisodiyotni yangi iqtisodiyotga o'tishda qanday o'zgarishlar ro'y berishi mumkinligini aytib bergan.

Digital Economy - bu xo'jalik faoliyatini yuritish bo'lib, bunda ishlab chiqarish va xizmat ko'rsatishdagi asosiy omili raqamlar ko'rinshidagi ma'lumotlar bo'lib, katta hajmdagi axborotlarni qayta ishlash va shu qayta ishlash natijasini analiz qilish yordamida har xil turdagi ishlab chiqarish, xizmat ko'rsatish, texnologiyalar, qurilmalar, saqlash, mahsulotlarni yetkazib berishda oldingi tizimdan samaraliroq yechimlar tadbqiq qilishdir. Boshqacha qilib aytgancha, raqamli iqtisodiyot bu onlayn xizmatlar ko'rsatish, elektron tulovlar amalga oshirish, internet savdo va boshqa turdagi sohalarni raqamli kompyuter texnologiyalarini rivojlanishi bilan bog'langan faoliyat. Digital Economy raqamli texnologiyalarga asoslangan, elektron biznes va elektiron tijorat bilan bog'langan, raqamli tova va xizmatlar ishlab chiqarayotgan va taqdim etilayotgan iqtisodiy xizmat va tovarlar uchun hisob-kitoblar elektron pul orqali amalga oshiriladigan iqtisodiyfaolyatdir.

Axborot texnologiyalarini rivojlanishi va tadbqiq qilinishi evaziga kundalik hayotimizda juda ko'plab qulayliklar paydo bo'lmoqda.

Developed countries are countries that have transitioned to a digital economy.

Bulardan AQSH, Buyuk Britanya, Daniya, Finlandiya, Singapur, Janubiy Korya, Gonkong, Norvegiya, Shvetsiya va Shvetsariya kiradi.

Tajribalar natijasida digital economy rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan davlatlarda teng huquqli qoidalarini, o'yinning barcha ishtirokchilari uchun bir xil imkoniyat beradi. Demak, digital economy rivojlanishi uchun davlat hamma uchun teng sharoit yaratib berishi, iloji boricha bozor qonun-qoida shartnomalar shaffof bo'lishi, qonunlar bozor talabidan kelib chiqqan holda (ya'ni bozordagi rivojlanish tendensiyalarini oldindan aniqlay olishi va kerakli normativ hujjatlarni qabul qilishi) o'yin ishtirokchilari uchun erkinlik berishi

zarurdir.

Zamonaviy ilm-fanning cho'qqisi yuqori texnologiyalarda, raqamli olamda ko'zga tashlanadi. Zero, digital economy aql bovar qilmas katta hajmda raqamli ma'lumotlarni to'plashda va to'la qonli taqdim etishni davom etmoqda. 2022-yilda global IP trafik hajmi 150 700 Gbit/s (solishtirish uchun 2017-yil 45 000 Gbit/s) chiqishi ko'zda tutilayotgandi. Shuningdek texnologiya olamida ko'pchilikka ma'lum bo'lgan "Microsoft" korporatsiyasi asoschisi Bill Geytsning bir fikiri bor. "Tez orada Yer sharida faqat ikki tur kompaniyalari mavjud bo'ladi. Birinchisi, internet orqali biznes qiluvchi va ikkinchisi, biznesdan chiqqan kompanyalardir".

Xususan Digital Economy afzalliklari va salbiy tomonlari haqida to'xtaladigan bo'lsak.

Albatta, Information technology texnologiyalarning rivojlanishi, zamonaviy texnologiyalarning hayotimizga tadbiiq etilishi har bir inson hayotida ko'plab ijobiy imkoniyatlar berishi mumkin. Raqamli texnologiyalar rivojlanishi ortidan inson, unga kerakli xizmatdan tezroq foydalanishi, internet orqali o'ziga kerakli mahsulotlarni arzon sotib olish bilan ko'plab pul mablag'larini tejash mumkin.

Shuningdek information technology quyidagi afzalliklarni berish mumkin:

- ishlab chiqarishda mehnat samaradorligini oshirish
- ishlab chiqarishdagi harajatlarni kamayishi
- kompaniyalarning raqobatdoshligini o'sishi
- yangi ish o'rnini yaratilishi
- yangi zamonaviy kasblar paydo bo'lishi
- kambag'allikni yengishni yangicha usuli

Bu raqamli iqtisodiyotni bor yo'g'i bir nechta afzalliklaridir.

Digital Economy rivojlanishini bizning kundalik hayotimizga ijobiy ta'sir qiladi, oddiy foydalanuvchiga ko'plab qo'shimcha imkoniyatlar beradi va qolaversa bozorni o'sishi va rivojlanishini ta'minlab berish mumkin.

Raqamli iqtisodiyot keltirib chiqarishi mumkin bo'lgan xavflardan

birinchi o'rinda Kiber hujum xavfidir. Bunda asosan shaxsiy xujjatlarni va shaxsiy ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy xuquqlarini oshkor qilish kabi mommlarni amalga oshiradi.

Axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikatsiyalarini rivojlantirishda digital economy alohida faolyat turini emas, balki ishbilarmonlik, sanoat obyektlari, xizmatlarda axborot texnologiyalardan faol foydalanishni anglatada. Agar oddiy iqtisodiyotda moddiy buyumlar asosiy resurs hisoblansa, raqamli iqtisodiyotda bu qayta ishlanadigan hamda uzatiladigan axborot, ma'lumotlar bo'ladi.

Nufuzli xalqaro tashkilotlar olib borgan tahlillarga ko'ra digital economy yalpi ichki mahsulotni kamida 30 foizga oshiradi, shuningdik xufyona iqtisodiyotga barha beradi.

O'zbekistonda "Raqamli O'zbekiston-2030" dasturini ishlab chiqilishi va hayotga tatbiiq etilishi, eng avvalo, puxta va mukammal tashkiliy-huquqiy mexanizmlarni shakllantirish, qolaversa, innovatsion g'oyalar, texnologiyalar va ishlanmalarni joriy etish bo'yicha davlat organlari va tadbirkorlik subyektlarining uzviy hamkorligini ta'minlash,

barcha soha va tarmoqlarda ishlab chiqarish va xizmat ko'rsatishni raqamli texnologiyalar bilan qamrab olish, bu borada zamonaviy bilimlarni chuqur egallagan, intellektual salohiyatli kadrlarni yetishtirish, shu orqali, mamlakatda "axborotlashgan jamiyat" muhitini yaratishga xizmat qiladi.

Xulosa: Aql-zakovat va ilm — taraqqiyot qanotidir. Zamonaviy ilm-fanning cho'qqisi yuqori texnologiyalarda, raqamli olamda ko'zga tashlanadi. To'rtinchi sanoat inqilobi taraqqiyotning yangi ko'rinishi-"Digital Economy" boshlangani anglatadi.

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