



PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS OF ECONOMICS

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Annotation: *In this article, the emergence of the digital economy, the world economy and the importance of digital technologies in the life of society, the development of digital platforms, advantages and disadvantages of the digital economy have been analyzed. Based on the analysis, some proposals have been developed to eliminate existing problems.*

Keywords: *Global Internet Protocol (IP) strategy, innovative platform signaling, online platforms, digital economy, digital platforms, digital transformation, diverge, digital revolution, economic behavior, tasks, interpolation.*

The digital revolution has changed our lives and societies at an unprecedented level, 25 years in addition to the enormous possibilities, some problems are presented out. Development of the digital economy USA, Great Britain, Germany, Japan it is one of the priority areas for leading countries such as. A new wave of development in business and social sphere activities in recent years a new generation of digital technologies, namely artificial consciousness, robotics, wireless communication it is happening with the help of technologies. New technologies sustainable development it can make a significant contribution to the implementation of its goals, but the positive that we expect we may not get results. If we consider that digital technologies are completely social and if we want to achieve an economic potential, without the possibility of unforeseen consequences cooperation between states is necessary to develop with independence. In our country, too, this special attention began to be paid to the development of the industry. Head of State Sh.Mirziyoev. In his address to the House of Commons of 28 December 2018, he stated that until 2030 “digital Uzbekistan – 2030” proposed to implement the program. Economy is the conduct of economic activities, in which production and service the main factor in the display is data in the form of numbers, using large-scale information processing and analysis of the result of this processing to implement more efficient solutions from the previous system in the delivery of various types of production, service, technologies, devices, storage, products. By the way, the digital economy is an activity that connects the provision of online services, the implementation of electronic payments, internet trading, crowdfunding and other types of industries with the development of digital computer technology.

Consequences of the development and policy of the collection and use of information



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data type dependent:

- personal or non-personal;
- private or collective;
- for commercial or public purposes;
- voluntary, observed or assumed;
- unimpressive or unimpressive.

The "data value chain", which includes firms that support data collection, production of concepts from data, data storage, analysis, and modeling, has evolved throughout. The cost is formed when the data given is converted into digital intelligence and converted into money for use in commercial matters. Digital platforms provide integration mechanisms for multiple parties to move together on the Internet. There are transactional platforms and innovative platforms, and transactional platforms are a two - way or multi-way Market, an online infrastructure that supports exchanges between different parties. They are it has become a major business model for large digital corporations (such as Amazon, Alibaba, Facebook, and eBay), as well as those who favor digitally supported networks (Uber, Didi Chuxing, or Airbnb). Innovative platforms, such as operating systems (such as Android or Linux) or technology standards. In the economy, platform-based business has a big advantage. Also as an intermediary as well as an infrastructure, they are able to record and delete all information related to online actions and interactions between users of the platform. The growth of digital platforms directly depends on their ability to collect and analyze digital data, but their interests and behaviors depend on how they commercialize this data to generate revenue. Economic geography of the economy traditional between North and South does not make a difference. It is being led by a developed and consistently developing – the United States and China. For example, these two countries account for 75% of all patents related to blockchain technologies, 50% of the costs spent on the Internet of Things (internet of things - IoT), and more than 75% of the global market for cloud technologies in general. And, most surprisingly, they represent 90 percent of the market capitalization value of the 70 largest digital platforms in the world. Europe share 4 percentage, while that of Africa and Latin America is only 1 percent. These "super platforms" – Microsoft, followed by Apple, Amazon, Google, Facebook, Tencent, Alibaba-account for two-thirds of the total market value. Thus, in many digital technological developments, the rest of the world, especially Africa and Latin America, is far behind the United States and China. Some of the existing trade frictions reflect a desire to dominate the field of



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end technologies globally. Economy value, some in the creation and acquisition of associated values difficulties can be encountered. First, there is no universally accepted definition of the digital economy. Secondly, there are no reliable statistics on its main components and dimensions in developing countries. While several initiatives to improve the situation are underway, they are inadequate and oppose the rapid development of the digital economy. Economy sizes varied from 4.5 percent to 15.5 percent of the world's GDP. Regarding value added in the ICT sector, the United States and China together account for nearly 40% of the world's GDP. The share of this sector in the GDP is highest in the Chinese province of Taiwan, Ireland and Malaysia. In ICT, computer services are the largest component and have been added 40% of the value. The world computer services industry is dominated by the United States; the industry's share in industrial value added is greater than the total share of the nine major economies. In this regard, India has the largest share among developing countries. Computer Services, a single network that grows across all regions, are one of the main factors in employment in this area. Value added in ICT production is highly concentrated in East Asia (led by China), and the potential for developing countries to obtain value from this sector may be limited. In the last decade, global exports of ICT services and services that can be delivered digitally have grown much more rapidly compared to exports of General Services, reflecting the growing global economy. Exports of digitally delivered services amounted to US \$ 2.9 trillion in 2018 (1.8 trillion in 2008). US dollar) or 50% of global services exports. In less developed countries, such services accounted for nearly 16% of total services exports, and from 2005 to 2018 they were threefold increased.

One can explain the rapid rise of these digital giants to dominance how many factors help:

- related to the network effect (that is, the more users on the platform, the more valuable it will be for everyone);
- the ability of platforms to collect, manage and analyze data is similar to the network effect, more users mean more information, and more data means first-level advantages and greater capitalization ability, leaving potential competitors behind;
- once the platform begins to weigh and offer a variety of Integrated Services, the costs for users begin to increase when switching to an alternative service provider.

Global digital platforms to attract potential competitors and add has taken steps to strengthen its competitive positions by expanding products or services. It is Microsoft's takeover of LinkedIn by digital platforms and Facebook's



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acquisition of WhatsApp. Alphabet (Google) and Microsoft acquired Motorola and Nokia, respectively, and invested in telecommunications equipment. Major platforms have also made other major purchases in the retail, advertising and marketing industries as well as non-residential real estate. Politics for the work of the economy of many nations together garden to movements. It is a great task that requires the adaptation of existing policies, laws and regulatory documents, the adoption of their innovations in many areas. For many people, the digital economy and its long-term streamers continue to exist. While ruling problems can be solved between national policies and strategies, the global nature of the digital economy requires more information to conduct policies in dialogue, consensus, and international attention. Requires information about data privacy and data security. Building against the readability of personal data, how personal data can be filled in, designed, transmitted or removed, and digital economy based business models are interesting for society as a whole to generate income. The European Union " General Data Protection Regulations "(General Data Protection Regulation), which came into force in may 2018, is today a globally relevant data protection comprehensive path. Different countries are affected differently, and individual governments require a political space to regulate the digital economy in order to meet the goals of different legitimate public policies. Processing and regulation of digital data is complex because they concern Human Rights, trade, the creation and acquisition of economic value, law enforcement, and national security. It is difficult, but nevertheless necessary, to formulate a policy that takes into account these different measures. In addition, the effective distribution of income and the fight against digital disruptions require more social protection measures and efforts to save workers. Realizing the role of the economy in the economy of countries and its importance in World Economic Development, it is advisable to do the following:

- Support in countries that are advancing in the digital economy study of more comprehensive methods;
- creation of regulatory framework of the digital economy in our country;
- creating the necessary infrastructure for the digital economy, first of all, internet access connecting areas with limited or no possibility to the system;
- necessary specialist for digital economy-training system activities improvement;
- governments, civil society, Academy, scientific community and technology sector to develop joint research work to find new solutions;



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- digital developer strategies and the future of globalization to redefine their contours, it is necessary to use new technologies wisely, strengthen partnerships and strengthen intellectual leadership.

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