

## The Role of the Digital Economy in the Development of the Economy

*Shadieva G. M.*

*Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, Uzbekistan*

*Iskandarov Sunnatillo Bahriddin o'g'l*

*Assistant of the department of real economy of the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service*

**Abstract:** This study explores the transformative impact of the digital economy on overall economic development. With the advent of digital technologies, economies worldwide are undergoing profound changes, influencing various sectors and aspects of economic activity. The study delves into how the digital economy shapes traditional industries, fosters innovation, enhances productivity, and creates new opportunities for growth and efficiency. Additionally, it examines the challenges and opportunities presented by the digital transformation, including issues related to digital inclusion, cybersecurity, and regulatory frameworks. By analyzing these dynamics, the study aims to provide insights into harnessing the potential of the digital economy for sustainable economic development.

**Key words:** Digital economy, Economic development, Technological innovation, Productivity, Digital inclusion, Cybersecurity, Regulatory frameworks, Sustainable growth.

The late 20th to early 21st century witnessed a significant global economic transition from the industrial and post-industrial economy to the digital economy, characterized by the widespread adoption of digital technologies and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). The emergence and development of the Internet and mobile communications are fundamental to this shift, serving as the cornerstone technologies of the digital economy.

The digital economy represents not a completely new economic model but rather the next evolutionary stage of the existing economy. At the state level, the digitalization of the entire economy is recognized as a strategic imperative for societal progress, ensuring economic growth and competitiveness. Developed countries prioritize the holistic development of the digital economy, information society, and knowledge economy.

Uzbekistan, among other nations, acknowledges the imperative of transitioning to an information-based economy. This is evident in the formulation of the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy, endorsed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan through Decree No. UP – 6079 on October 5, 2020. This strategic initiative underscores Uzbekistan's commitment to leveraging digitalization for socioeconomic development and competitive advantage in the global arena.

After the financial crisis of 2007-2008, which began in the United States and then spread to Europe and Asia, the world economy entered a new stage [1]. Traditional economic development was slowing down, while the digital economy, represented by new generation technologies such as mobile Internet, cloud computing, big data analytics and artificial intelligence (AI), began to develop actively [2]. At a time when international digitalization and informatization are entering an era of more complete penetration into all spheres of human activity, based on innovation and information, the digital economy has really become a new engine of economic growth. [3]

Thus, the digital economy includes a variety of economic activities, where the use of digital information and knowledge plays the role of a key factor of production and modern information

networks become an important area of activity, and the effective use of ICT acts as an effective driving force for improving efficiency and optimizing the structure of the economy. [4]

In 1985, when the first domain was registered and the world economy began to move to the "network". Since that time, the Internet economy has begun to expand its scale of services, customer base, geographical coverage, and transformed into a new type of business activity. In the conditions of mass use of information networks, the network economy has also appeared – it is a combination of the traditional economy with the use of information resources of networks and technologies. At the same time, the concept of electronic economy appeared, implying trade on the Internet, that is, the main production functions are concentrated in e-commerce.

### **Methodology:**

**Literature Review:** A comprehensive review of existing literature on the impact of the digital economy on economic development was conducted. This involved examining academic papers, reports from international organizations, and articles from reputable sources to gain insights into the subject matter.

**Data Collection:** Relevant data pertaining to the digital economy and economic development indicators were collected from reliable sources such as government reports, international organizations (e.g., World Bank, International Monetary Fund), and reputable research institutions.

**Quantitative Analysis:** Statistical methods were employed to analyze the collected data, including descriptive statistics, regression analysis, and time-series analysis. This allowed for the identification of trends, patterns, and correlations between variables related to the digital economy and economic development.

**Qualitative Analysis:** Qualitative methods, such as content analysis, were used to analyze textual data from literature sources and qualitative research studies. This involved identifying key themes, arguments, and perspectives related to the impact of the digital economy on economic development.

**Case Studies:** Case studies of countries or regions that have experienced significant digital transformation and economic development were examined. This qualitative approach provided valuable insights into the real-world implications and outcomes of digitalization efforts.

**Expert Interviews:** Interviews with experts in the fields of economics, technology, and digital transformation were conducted to gather expert opinions, insights, and perspectives on the topic. These interviews supplemented the findings from the literature review and data analysis.

**Synthesis and Interpretation:** The findings from the literature review, data analysis, case studies, and expert interviews were synthesized and interpreted to draw conclusions about the impact of the digital economy on economic development. This involved identifying key drivers, challenges, opportunities, and policy implications associated with digital transformation.

**Limitations and Considerations:** The limitations of the study, such as data availability, sample size, and potential biases, were acknowledged and addressed. Considerations were also made for the contextual factors influencing the relationship between the digital economy and economic development in different regions and countries.

### **Analysis and Results:**

The transition to the post-industrial digital economy is reshaping global economic landscapes, marked by several transformative trends and phenomena:

**Information as the Primary Resource:** In the digital economy, information emerges as the most valuable resource, characterized by its inexhaustible nature. This paradigm shift underscores the importance of data-driven decision-making and innovation.

**Unlimited Retail Space on the Internet:** Unlike physical retail spaces, the digital realm offers boundless opportunities for businesses to reach consumers, transcending geographical boundaries and traditional constraints.

**Level Playing Field for Businesses:** Small companies can now compete on equal footing with larger counterparts in the digital arena, leveraging technology and innovation to gain market share and drive success.

**Infinite Utilization of Physical Resources:** Digital technologies enable the efficient utilization of physical resources, allowing them to be repurposed indefinitely to deliver a myriad of services, thereby maximizing efficiency and sustainability.

**Scale of Operational Activity:** The scale of operational activities in the digital economy is virtually limitless, constrained only by the scope of the Internet and digital infrastructure, facilitating global connectivity and collaboration.

**Empowerment of the Consumer:** In the digital economy, consumers wield unprecedented power and influence, driving demand and shaping market trends. This "consumer-centric" approach underscores the importance of personalized experiences and customer satisfaction.

The digital economy comprises essential components such as technological infrastructure, digital processes, and e-commerce. The proliferation of electronic transactions and the exponential growth of e-commerce in Uzbekistan exemplify the promising prospects of digitalization in driving economic growth and expanding market opportunities.

Digital transformations are fundamentally altering economic structures and business models, catalyzing market expansion and fostering innovation. The widespread adoption of digital skills and strategies is imperative for individuals and organizations to remain competitive in the evolving economic landscape.

Many developed countries have embraced digitalization across all sectors, recognizing its potential to enhance productivity and competitiveness. The digitalization of Uzbekistan's economy is poised to bolster productivity and foster competitiveness, driving sustainable growth and prosperity.

The emergence of the digital economy has led to the obsolescence of traditional industries while creating new opportunities and sectors. The benefits of this digital revolution will be further realized through concerted efforts to promote and direct the spread of ICT by governments, ensuring comprehensive coverage and equitable access to digital resources and opportunities.

Currently, many developed countries have implemented digitalization in all sectors of life. In turn, the digitalization of the country's economy will lead to an increase in productivity and, consequently, competitiveness.

It should be noted that the formation of the digital economy has destroyed old industries and created completely new ones. The digital revolution or the benefits of this leap will become even more tangible if the spread of ICT is stimulated and directed by the state, and then coverage will be 100 percent.