

World Experience of Digital Economy Development

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the development trends, ways and experiences of the digital economy in the developed and developing countries of the world.

Keywords: digital economy, information society, internet, scientific and technical development, science, research and development, computer literacy.

INTRODUCTION

In economically developed countries, the development of the digital economy has been particularly rapid and intensive over the past 10-15 years. This is manifested, first of all, in the steady and relative growth of the information sector in the economy, along with its constant diversification. This is reflected in all concrete economic indicators: the increase in the number of employed in the sphere of General Services and information, in particular, the change in the quantitative value and material terms of the structure of the gross domestic product (GDP) produced, the change in the professional and qualification structure of those employed in the national economy, etc.

The study of the practical and theoretical problems of the digital economy is to some extent based on research in the field of information theory. Analysts of the current state of scientific and technical potential of production focus on the existence of three leading scientific and technical centers. The United States of America spending on information development is estimated at \$ 400 billion (2.7 percent of gross domestic product). In the European Union - \$ 270 billion (2% of gross domestic product) and in Japan - \$ 150 billion (3.4% of gross domestic product). At the same time, the level of scientific and technological development of the United States is 2.5 times ahead of Japan, 3.6 times ahead of Germany, and 5 times ahead of the United Kingdom. The unevenness of information development is reflected in the structural imbalances in the labor market. In the context of the information revolution, the demand for highly qualified personnel and intellectuals is growing.

In the United States of America, there are several key areas of government influence in the digital economy: government support for scientific and technological development and employment in the "new economy"; antitrust regulation; labor market regulation; creating and further developing (improving) the legal framework. At the threshold of the XXI century in the United States of America, the following areas of state science and technology policy to increase the competitiveness of the economy, science and technology in the world market have been identified.

1. Encouragement of long-term scientific, technical and experimental work of citizens in advanced fields of science and technology;
2. Creation of a favorable business environment for the implementation of scientific and technical and experimental design work;
3. Formation and active support of research associations by the state for the expansion of industrial innovation;

4. Meet the needs of the economy of federal research and direct them in accordance with the capabilities of the budget.

In the United States of America, research and development is state-sponsored and the government (the share of expenditures on fundamental research is 0.6 percent of GDP) funds 28 percent of all research. Of particular interest is government support for Internet education, which is reflected in a number of legal documents in the United States. Entrepreneurship support is reflected in the reduction of government barriers to newly established enterprises, their use of credit resources, the regulation of small and medium-sized businesses with preferential taxes.

The Canadian experience is of interest in the successful implementation of the e-government concept. Thanks to the information and interactive system of government websites, Canada ranks first in the world in the informal competition for the best e-government. The Canadian government has long been involved in the promotion of e-commerce in the country and the introduction of ICT in public services. As early as 1998, an appropriate program to connect national users to the Internet was approved. The Canadian government's strategy in the field of e-commerce envisages the creation of certain basic conditions that provide a favorable environment for online business transactions.

The use of the most advanced statistical research methods by the Canadian Bureau of Statistics has enabled the government to become more efficient by collecting unique data on the development of the internet economy and e-commerce in the country, taking into account consumer preferences and transferring some government functions to virtual communications. It is now possible to not only receive a variety of information in a comprehensive manner, but also communicate with government agencies in an interactive manner by typing Canada's unique e-government address on the Internet.

EU countries have experience in regulating the development of the digital economy in the following areas:

- regulation of the telecommunications market;
- antitrust regulation;
- development of international scientific and technical cooperation programs.

In terms of the level of development of the Internet economy, the European Union (Germany, France, Spain) lags behind the United States, as evidenced by the relative share of ICT spending, the total number of Internet users and other data. EU countries are also leaders in a number of sectors of the modern digital economy, particularly in the telecommunications market. This is due to the optimal nature of government regulation of this market. In addition, the EU telecommunications market has been fully liberalized and integrated as part of a program to denationalize key sectors of the digital economy in the EU, which has significantly reduced the cost of telephone services (by 2012 they were twice as high as in the US).

Since the beginning of the policy of denationalization, the telecommunications sector has become one of the most important sectors of the national economy in a number of EU countries in terms of economic growth prospects. Special programs are dedicated to the development of the European Space Agency, fiber-optic networks, microprocessors and nanotechnologies, the creation of a new European aerobics and others. The EU is focusing on

reducing the gap in internet development between member states. The European Commission aims to create "the most dynamic and competitive economy in the world" in Europe, taking full advantage of the opportunities provided by the new economy and the Internet.

MAIN PART

In the Asia-Pacific region, recent Internet penetration rates (in 2010) lagged behind those of the United States and the European Union. Nevertheless, over the past few years, the situation has changed dramatically since Asia became the world leader in the number of internet users. At the beginning of the 21st century, many countries in Southeast Asia are also becoming major producers of information products. Of particular interest is the analysis of state and legislative regulation of the information economy in some countries of the Asia-Pacific region, such as Japan, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, China and India. In Japan, in January 2008, the Basic Law on the Formation of the Information Society came into force. Because of this law, the state program "Electronic Japan" is being implemented, the task of which is to make the country a leading information country in the world. Among the priorities of the state program "Electronic Japan" are the following:

- Improving the global computer literacy of the population and the ability to exchange information efficiently and securely;
- creation of an effective information infrastructure of the country based on free and fair competition in the telecommunications market (antitrust policy). Some progress has been achieved in the implementation of this program. In particular, 14 percent of the country's population has extremely fast internet access. Legislation in the field of e-commerce is being successfully developed, there is a single information network of state management bodies, the government in the period up to 2015 year attracted to Japan at least 30 thousand people from abroad, specialists in the field of information.

The Republic of Korea is building its national science and technology policy on the basis of the Total Innovation Program. This policy of the South Korean government considers innovation as the main force (engine) of development of the XXI century, which is implemented through the introduction of "genes of science and technology" in the industrial policy of the state. Priority was given to the development of national information networks such as digital television, the production of special displays for digital data transmission and the production of smart robots. It should be noted that the experience of the Republic of Korea in creating high-speed Internet is of particular interest. South Korea is undoubtedly a world leader in ensuring high-speed internet and full coverage of the population. Here, about 75 percent of households have access to fiber-optic Internet channels at speeds of up to 20 Mbps, while in the United States, where the world's digital economy is strongest, only 18 percent of households use high-speed Internet with data rates of less than 3 Mbps. Providing high-speed Internet access is a long-term strategy for the development of the telecommunications market, as it encourages the transmission of TV images online without losing image quality, not only to the personal computer screen, but also to mobile devices on the Internet.

China today ranks second only to the United States and Japan. In recent years, the government has allocated \$ 10 billion for research and development in education, fundamental research and medicine.

India has also made significant strides in shaping the digital economy. In India, which has a population of 1 billion, of which 4 million are engaged in direct or indirect services. Indians produce more than half of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). India specializes in the information industry outsourcing, primarily a type of it like offshore programming, in which software is produced and then delivered to the world's leading countries. The development of offshore programming is strongly supported by the government of the country as it creates a significant part of the national product in proportion to the number of professionals employed in this field. One in three of the U.S.'s 500 largest corporations has placed an order in India for software development.

The Digital Economy of the Russian Federation has three goals: to create an ecosystem of the digital economy of the Russian Federation, to create the necessary and sufficient institutional and infrastructural conditions, to remove existing barriers and restrictions for the creation and (or) development of high-tech enterprises. Increasing the competitiveness of the Russian Federation and individual sectors of the economy in the global market. Now the Russian Federation is 5 to 8 years behind the leading countries that have achieved high rates of digitization. The development of the digital economy in the CIS countries is experiencing variable success. The main performance indicators of industrial enterprises, capital investments show a trend in different directions. In most CIS countries, the average annual number of liaison officers is declining. The share of the total labor force in the manufacturing sector, which is engaged in the field of ICT, is growing in most CIS countries. Internet access rates, the share of the population using the Internet (as a percentage of the total population), the share of legal entities with Internet subscribers is growing rapidly. Revenues from general communication services in the CIS countries are also growing.

CONCLUSION

In the Conclusion, thus, the world has accumulated considerable experience in the development of the digital economy at the national level and state regulation. In this world practice, only the practices of leading countries such as the United States, Canada, Japan and the European Union are not considered leaders. In some cases, developing countries such as China or India have also made progress in the digital economy of the national economy, not only occupying the outsourcing market in the international division of labor, but also gradually beginning to set ICT development standards in leading countries such as China. . Digitalization of the economy is an important component of economic development in most countries and can serve as an institutional basis for sustainable growth of production and living standards in the future.

It can be seen that the development of almost all sectors of the economy is being digitized to some extent. This is reflected in more financial services and trade, and the internalization of production is leading to lower costs and increased efficiency. It should be noted that the prevalence of this process is specific to all regions of the world.

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