

THE ROLE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Student of TATU Fergana branch

M.I.Abdurahimova

In today's current times, digital technologies are rapidly entering all areas and people's lives from important topics. The development of the digital economy has become the most important task in our country. In the decision of the President of April 28, 2020 "On measures for the wide introduction of the digital economy and electronic government", by 2023 the share of the digital economy in the country's gross domestic product should be increased by 2 times, the volume of services in this field should be increased by 3 times, and their export will reach 100 million US dollars. is assigned the task of delivering to the dollar.

According to statistics, the share of the digital economy in the gross domestic product of countries is 10.9 percent in the USA, 10 percent in China, and 5.5 percent in India. "Vouchercloud" portal researchers announced the list of 25 "smartest" countries in the world. According to the results of the conducted research, the first place was taken by Japan. The country of Kunchikar received the highest marks in terms of the main indicators of the research - the number of Nobel laureates, the average IQ (intelligence) level of the population, and the mastery rate in schools.

As we know, today, in the conditions of international globalization, the whole world recognizes that a new stage of economic development is being reached directly due to the development of digital economy and artificial intelligence. It is also known from international experience that digitalization of the economy should be emphasized as an important criterion for ensuring socio-economic stability in many ways. At this point, it should be noted that in the future there is no development or growth without a digital economy, therefore, with a deep understanding of this issue, it is necessary to strengthen research only from a scientific-theoretical and practical point of view. First of all, it is permissible to

dwell on the essence of the existing concept of digital economy as an economic category and the features of its implementation. So, nowadays there are different approaches to the concept of digital economy

One of the most effective ways to get out of the systemic crisis and transition to a new technological order in the market economy is to expand the use of artificial intelligence (AI) and the digital transformation of society. In this regard, the topic of this article, which is devoted to the assessment of the prospects for the implementation of artificial intelligence algorithms in various areas of business, is relevant. The scientific innovation of the research consists in understanding the results of the implementation of artificial intelligence algorithms in various areas of business, which allows us to identify the main directions of further development of artificial intelligence systems, as well as a number of problems, risks and made it possible to identify threats. It was concluded that the development of highly intelligent systems and virtual services will increase the efficiency of business activities in various fields, the general standard of living of society and the level of the management system of production processes. Artificial intelligence is intended to be an enabler and a source of improvement in the quality of human capital, but it is not a competitor that will completely push workers out of the labor market. The results of the research are of interest to experts in the field of introduction of information technologies in economic and social relations, scientists conducting research on the processes of digitization of the economy, representatives of small and medium-sized businesses, as well as government agencies studying the current state of the labor market.

In today's conditions of rapid development of science and information and communication technologies, in the developed countries of the world, state and community management, economy, industry, social protection, education, medicine, employment, agriculture, defense, security, tourism and other fields Wide use of information and communication technologies and artificial intelligence remain key issues.

In Uzbekistan, by developing information and communication technologies and the digital economy, taking a place among the leading countries with innovative development by 2030 is set as a priority.

In order to expand the use of artificial intelligence technologies, to improve the system of digital data collection, storage and processing, a number of works are currently being carried out in our country to train qualified personnel in this field, to support scientific projects in this direction. .

In the framework of supporting scientific and technical research and innovative developments in the field of artificial intelligence, the total cost is 15.1 billion. 9 projects with a duration of 2021-2024 are being implemented.

Wide introduction of new technologies in Uzbekistan, including artificial intelligence in social protection programs and other areas, encourages the use of modern information technologies in the public and private sectors, increases the opportunities for the development of the digital economy in the country and the introduction of innovations in every field.

References

1. Yakshoboyev R. Development of a software and hardware complex for primary diagnostics based on deep machine learning //Central asian journal of education and computer sciences (CAJECS). – 2022. – T. 1. – No. 4. – S. 20-24.

Yakhshiboyev RE Development of Software and Hardware Complex for Primary Diagnosis of Gastroenterological Diseases on the Basis of Deep Machine Learning //Nexus: Journal of Advances Studies of Engineering Science. – 2023. – T. 2. – No. 1. – S. 9-20.

12. Kudratillaev, MB, SU Pulatov prospects for the development of fifth-generation networks (5G) in Uzbekistan // "Recent advances in intelligent information and communication technology". — Tashkent: Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, 2022. — S. 393-397.