

DIGITAL ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE. THE EFFECT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY ON EDUCATION

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Abstract: *What is the digital economy in this article? It discusses the history of the digital economy, its criteria and its impact on education. This article discusses the infrastructure of the digital economy, its components and their security.*

Keywords: *digital economy, platform, infrastructure, trends, information, industrial, mining, technology, security.*

However, the introduction of any platform does not yet digitalize business. The world's largest companies have long been using a variety of information technologies. Indeed, in many developed countries, the digital economy has had a significant impact on their development factors. The digital economy plays an important role in society. So, this article is about the digital economy. In it, we will try to find answer to such important questions as "what is the digital economy", "tasks and objectives of the digital economy". The concept of digital economy was not so long ago, in 1995, it was defined by the American scientist Nicholas Negroponte of the University of Massachusetts. Scientist informed what changes can take place in the transition from the old economy to the new economy due to the intensive development of information and communication technologies.

What is the difference between a simple technology platform and a digital economy platform? First, digital economy platforms are designed to create the most convenient interactions for many participants in a network or industry. It is difficult to give an example of a fully-fledged public platform today, but the future is behind such solutions. While Google, Facebook, Apple, Amazon, Alibaba Group are the closest to fully implementing this idea, many large companies are planning to create such platforms in the near future. Second and more importantly, digital economy platforms need to fully automate end-to-end business processes. The full platform of the digital economy should consist of three parts: the consumer ecosystem, the producer ecosystem and the communication core. The manufacturer's ecosystem function is to provide ancillary functions that facilitate business and reduce access thresholds. The core of the platform also provides functionality for consumer-manufacturer.

In short, the digital economy is the study of human economic activity, which involves the widespread introduction of electronic and information and communication technologies in the production, distribution and consumption of social goods. The theory of the digital economy is in its infancy, as the transition of civilization to the digital information stage began only a few decades ago. The term "digital economy" was introduced into scientific practice by Manuel Castels, a Spanish and American sociologist and learning researcher in the information society. He has published a three-volume monograph. *The Information Age: Economy, Society and Culture*. To date the theory of the digital economy has not yet been fully formed and is being studied extensively by many economists. In the scientific literature, the modern "New Digital Economy" is variously referred to. For example, "Post-industrial economy" (O. Bell); "Information economy" (O. Toffler);

"Mega economy"(V. Kuvaldin); "Information and communication economy(I. Niniluto); "Techno-economy or digital economy"(B. Gates).

The development of economies towards a new digital economy requires the expansion of theoretical research and debate in this area. The practical programmatic efforts of the supreme governing bodies to create a techno-digital platform for the development of the national economy can also make a significant contribution to the transition to a new economy. The emergence and implementation of new digital technologies (manufacturing, financial, management, social, etc. . .) in our country can lead to a large number of positive effects and results for the national economy:

- increase in capitalization;
- increase in the welfare of the people;
- increased security;
- improving quality of life;
- formation of new markets;
- increase the efficiency of utilization of resources;
- increased competitiveness;

This stage of development of society and economy is characterized by a further increase in the importance of information, knowledge and information technology in society. Economists use a variety of technological, economic, labor, spatial, consumption and creative criteria to describe an information society in which the digital economy is a priority.

The driving force behind the modern digital economy is people, whose primary function is to create and use information. The criterion of labor has its theoretical basis in the works of the American sociologist Daniel Bell. He proposed a series of social structures that would be defined at all stages as a whole and as a whole by the priority of labor. According to him, in pre-industrial societies agricultural labor was the main type of activity, in industrial societies the most common labor was in manufacturing, while in post-industrial society the main type of employment was in the service sector. Bell explains that the main reason for such changes is the increase in production efficiency. As productivity increases, so does the number of teachers, doctors, hospitals, and so on.

To be honest, it must be acknowledged that if they once again increase the sales potential of technology and the digital economy can bring the extensive development model back to life if they are not ready to push. In this regard, it must be acknowledged that the development of the digital economy and technology can not be a catastrophe for Uzbekistan or the world. It is a necessary measure for each country to remain competitive, reconsider the parity of shares in the world economy and preserve sovereignty. Many experts and economists at home and abroad today are trying to give a definitive description and understanding of the current state of development of the new economy, including one of its manifestations is the digital economy.

Objectively, this is due to the emergence of new aspects, signs, trends and laws in the modern economy. The study and accounting of new economic phenomena, in particular, the separation of the digital economy as a relatively independent part of the new economy, is of great interest, as improving the quality and speed of economic management, amendments to business rules and legal framework, digital technology - the economy of impressions. With a strong focus on analyzing new trends and events in the economy, as well as the work of American researchers such as Nicholas Negroponte, Chris Meyer, Mohanbir Sawhney, Daniel Spulber, Don Tapscott, Steve

Jurvetson, Patricia Seybold, the authors, "Economy 2000", "Internet Economy", "Electronic Commerce", "It is worth noting that it tends to describe new aspects of the modern economy, using terms such as "non-commodity economy".

Based on the results of existing research in this area, the following definition of the subject area of digital economy can be proposed: "Digital economy is a technologically advanced form of existence, in which economic relations for the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of goods and services are systematic is the sum. The techno-digital nature of economic relations is a key feature that distinguishes the digital economy from others.

That is such a network consists of client programs with the same rights. Each blockchain and cryptocurrency client program, in turn, consists of a self-supporting structure that connects to the global cryptocurrency network and is fully automated 24 hours a day. The issuance of cryptocurrencies is based on the principle of mining. "Mining" is the process of using the computing power of computer systems to create a chain of cryptocurrency transactions.

For this, hashing algorithms are used. So the miners are at the same time they find new cryptocurrencies and perform all possible types of cryptocurrency transactions. If the miners stop working, the cryptocurrency will disappear. With the advent of the digital economy, it has set new directions in many areas. The role and relevance of digital technologies in the development of science.

- Science is the main producer and user of open and vast data;
- Open publishing opportunities have expanded with digital tools;
- The digitization of science requires new skills from researchers;
- Online platforms have begun to play an important role in scientific research;
- The development of digital and open science depends on trust;

Therefore, in our opinion, the internet economy and the digital economy in the narrow sense - as a set of relationships between internet companies and firms on the creation and use of digital technologies, products and services, and in the broad sense - mainly the third, fourth it is expedient to distinguish the new economy as the economy of enterprises of any industry operating in the global electronic network environment, which has a number of distinctive features compared to the "industrial" economy, which corresponds to the technological system.

Therefore, the study of the problems of the digital economy is different from the point of view of economics: the practical transformation of management systems from digital government to smart models of various objects (traffic, urban, home, apartment, car, etc.) is also relevant in terms of. It should also be noted that the most important aspect of the digitalization of social life is the problem of economic and computer security, which is becoming increasingly important around the world with the formation and development of the digital economy.

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