European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements (EJHEA)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarzest.com
Vol. 2 No. 2, February 2021,
ISSN: 2660-5589

MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Eshmamatova Madina
Tashkent state university of economics
Third year student
Email: eshmamatovamadina@gmail.com

Article history:

Received: January 24th 2021
Accepted: February 7th 2021
Published: February 24th 2021

Abstract:

Based on the events of foreign policy and global trends, Uzbekistan faces the issue of global competitiveness and national security, and the development of the digital economy in the country plays a significant role in solving this issue.

Keywords: Digital transformation, information technology, PLM, BPM, CAD, ERP, PDM, SCM, CRM, artificial intelligence

The relevance of this topic, of course, has a place to be in the wrong time. We live in a non-information society. Such a society develops cyclically, each cycle is accompanied by the appearance and implementation of new discoveries, inventions, as well as developments in information technology.

In accordance with the tasks defined in the state program on the implementation of the strategy of action on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 in the "year of development of Science, Education and digital economy", as well as in order to further increase the competitiveness of the Republic economy by widely introducing modern information technologies

Consequently, there is a need to set tasks and conduct interrelated fundamental interdisciplinary research in the field of computer science on the basis of mathematical, informational, logical, psychological, linguistic and biological principles.

To successfully solve the tasks set, advanced fundamental research is required, aimed at developing and developing methods for forming highly intelligent digital platforms, technologies for accumulating knowledge and increasing the level of competence of intelligent systems, methods and technologies of artificial intelligence, as well as methods of goal-setting when choosing new behavior goals in intelligent systems.

Under digital transformation, we will understand the change in various spheres of activity and sectors of the economy, business models and production organization, economic relations and social practices due to the possibilities of modern digital technologies.It is appropriate to mention one very important and interesting statement by Jeremy Heymans and Henry Timms in their book "The New Power: What forces rule the world – and how to make them work for you". The author says that at this moment in time there is a certain division – the new government and the old government.

The old power appears in the form of gold, which not everyone has, and those who have it, they strive to keep it and hide it for as long as possible. The new power is flowing water. It belongs to many. It is open to many people and its main purpose is not to keep it to yourself, but to direct it through various channels.

The digital economy is about you and me, engaged in the collective action that is made possible by digital technologies.

Such tools as PLM-systems (product life cycle management) – product/product lifecycle management, BPM-systems (business process management) – business process management become vivid examples of the implementation of integrated services. PLM technologies combine methods and tools for information support of products throughout all stages of the product life cycle. A characteristic feature of PLM is the interaction of both automation tools from different manufacturers and various automated systems of many enterprises, that is, PLM technologies are the basis for integrating the information space in which CAD, ERP, PDM, SCM, CRM and other automated systems operate. Often, such components of PLM as, for example, CAD (automatic design systems), are transformed into independent disciplines, rising to the same level of hierarchy as PLM. In the case of CAD, this is a BIM (buildinginformationmodel) - an information model of a building/structure. BIM, in turn, in conjunction with GIS technologies, is actively integrated with such high-tech phenomena as the Internet of things and augmented reality, when informatization penetrates the physical essence of objects and phenomena in all aspects of life. This stage of development of the digital economy requires an order of magnitude greater digital capacity and breakthrough technologies in the field of IT, provides for a radical revision of the principles of the flow of production processes, their management, and their economy.

The joint use of building information modeling (BIM) and geographic information technology (GIS) technologies is the way to build systems that work effectively in the life cycle of the design, construction and operation of buildings and structures. This is the conclusion made by the world's leading experts and practitioners. Building Information Modeling (BIM) is a technology platform (as well as a process) that allows professionals from the AEC industry (architecture, engineering, design and construction) to work together with digital data about the object being built. When the task of construction management (mobile in the design and construction phases) was solved, the" generic " roots of PLM made themselves felt, and the life cycle of buildings and structures came on the agenda. Economic calculations have shown that the ROI on operation is very high in the case of understanding what and where you have and it is described digitally

There are many methods and tools that contribute to the development of the "digital economy", since each of them pursues the concept of deep integration of information technologies with real economic processes. We can see that the digital economy is formed with a focus on the consumer, the place of sale and a specific price, which should correspond to the quality of the service provided.

The main drivers of digital transformation are digitalization and universal connectivity, complemented by a growing ecosystem of interconnected digital technologies and applications. The key components of this ecosystem are:

- artificial intelligence
- big data analytics
- blockchain
- cloud computing,
- additive technologies (including 3D printing)
- virtual and augmented reality.

Practice shows that we are moving along the path of digital technology penetration according to three main stages :

1.Wave

- IT: computerization (including personal), process automation (ERP, EDI, CRM, etc.)
- Telecommunications: wired broadband, wireless broadband.

2.Wave

- Online platforms (search engines, trading platforms, distance learning, social networks);
- Cloud computing.
- 3 wave
- Predictive Big data analytics;
- Internet of Things;
- Robotics;
- Additive technologies (including 3D printing);
- Artificial intelligence (including machine learning).

According to practice, some elements of the digital economy are already functioning successfully. Today, taking into account the mass transfer of documents and communications to digital media, the permission of electronic signatures, communication with the state is also moving to an electronic platform.

We can confidently say that our country has all the necessary components to be considered as a branch of the digital economy: the presence of a developed infrastructure, organizational structures, regulatory framework, a high level of competence and highly qualified research teams. At the same time, all these components become "digital" and science, as a branch of the economy, also becomes "digital".

It is worth noting that the transition of the entire business, including service, to digital rails, which we are witnessing and participating in, dictates to us a new trend, which is the most relevant among analysts and in the boards of directors of companies.

The service business that we will focus on becomes digital "by default"as part of our research. The well-known example of the company Kodak, the fate of which no one wants to repeat, we recall that this company missed the most important moment of the transition from film to "digital" in photography.

But a completely different side of the coin that Amazon, Uber, Airbnb and other mastodons in their field show us how to take advantage of the digital revolution – to come up with and implement radically new business schemes.

At present, it is time for us to forget when the Internet was considered as an addition to offline business, first as an online storefront, then as an online store. The emergence of new generations-young people who literally live on the web-forces businesses to become online ("digital"), first of all, by default.

Thus, summarizing all of the above, we can conclude that the current trends in the development of the world economy are largely due to and will be determined in the future by the development of the global electronic network, information and intellectual and digital technologies, and a more complete realization of the potential of human capital and artificial intelligence. Therefore, the study of the problems of the digital economy is very relevant, both from the point of view of economic science, and from the standpoint of practical transformation of management systems at various levels.

REFERENCES

1. Averyanov M. A., Yevtushenko S. N., Kochetkova E. Yu. Digital society: New Challenges//Economic strategies.2016 No. 7 (141). C. 90-91
2. Yudina T. N. Comprehension of the digital economy /T. N. Yudina // Theoretical economics. - 2016. - No. 3.12-16 p.
3. Matveev I. A. Electronic economy: the essence and stages of development. Managing economic systems://Economic Russian Journal, 2018, no. 10 (68). pp. 145-150