



DIGITAL GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD ECONOMY

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Abstract:

Information technologies have an impact on digital globalization in the modern world. The purpose of this article is to determine how and how much they affect the processes of globalization. A new stage of globalization has emerged with digital modification, which in turn has increased the volume of cross-border e-commerce, as well as cross-border data. Based on this process, a new form of economic relations is formed, namely, the digital economy. The article describes cross-border e-commerce, its main advantages and disadvantages, as well as features. The main issue of cryptocurrency, namely, as the new world money, is considered. The main idea of the article is the essence of globalization, which is changing under the influence of the development of modern information technologies, and also presents the risks of digital processes that may arise due to the improvement of the digital economy.

Keywords: e-Commerce, digital economy, e-Commerce, cryptocurrency, Internet, digital risks, globalization, stages of globalization.

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Globalization is a process focused on rallying countries and bringing them to a uniform system in all spheres of public life. The main and fundamental feature of modern society is globalization, as it has a huge impact on the modernization and transformation of various spheres of society. Globalization is understood as a sustainable process that causes the growth of interdependence of different countries among themselves, so people living at different ends of the planet are closely connected. Also, this process affects all spheres of society, namely: the economy, culture, politics, and technology. The process of globalization has its own distinctive features [1]:

Means of communication (Internet, cellular communications, information networks).

There is a stimulation of economic organizations on an international scale.

The role of multilateral agreements in various spheres of society is increasing on many issues.

Consider the globalization of the economy. One of the main signs of international development is the globalization of the economy. The formation and development of the modern economy is ensured by the transformation of world trade into the main factor of economic growth, as well as the importance of meeting the emerging growing demand for various goods and services. Based on this, the following stages of the formation of the world economy are distinguished: [2]

XIV - XIX century. The first elements of the world economy are: the birth of international trade, the emergence, formation and development of the world market.

Late XIX - early XX. At this time, capitalism is moving into a monopoly, and the export of



capital abroad is also increasing sharply, the fundamental foundations of the international division of labor (MRT) are being laid, and international economic relations (IER) are expanding.

1918-1939 During this period, the financial system is in an unstable and unstable position, as the international economic relations, which were achieved earlier, are destroyed, and capital is also being exported from industrial countries.

1945-early 1990s. At this time interval in international trade, there is a liberalization of foreign trade policy, the emergence of scientific and technological progress and the expansion of labor productivity. New financial and economic organizations are emerging, namely the World Bank, the United Nations, and the International Monetary Fund.

From the early 1990s to the present day. At the present stage of formation of the international economy is the development of the world economy. Currently, there is a reduction to a uniform system of rules of economic life, as well as the emergence of a system of global regulation of foreign economic relations, as well as the internationalization of public life.

Digital globalization is one of the trends of modern international development, this globalization is rapidly developing and improving all aspects and aspects of society. In the modern world, the processes associated with the development of production, distribution, consumption, information are fundamental, unlike other types of economic activity. One of the forms of virtualization of the economy is the digital economy, which ensures the emergence of the latest forms of international economic relations.

With the development of modern digital technologies, the digital economy is developing today, which has gone beyond e-commerce a long time ago. The digital economy, at the moment, includes many different types of activities, some of which are: doing business in various industries such as healthcare, education, transportation, and the media (media). Blockchain, cloud computing, big data, 3D printers, these latest digital technologies are the backbone of the digital economy. All of the above technologies represent "industry 4.0" [3]. This accelerated development includes new methods of integrating production and consumption, implying a "mixture" of hardware and software.

The increase in non-material information relations between countries, organizations, corporations and even individuals has led to the introduction of the latest digital economy technologies [4].

Currently, there is an increase in the rate of economic growth. This phenomenon is observed not only in developed and developing countries, but in third world countries. On the example of Southeast Asia, as well as Latin America, in which the formation of macro-logistical territorial systems takes place, one can see the active use, distribution, and exchange of modern information technology tools:

- Know-how;
- Science articles;
- Experiments;
- Achievements of scientific developments;
- Inventions.

The results of these territories indicate the rapprochement and social integration of various states at different levels of development. This process is facilitated by the absence of barriers to economic, financial, and customs relations. The development of regional integration also occurs due to the customs of the population, i.e. way, traditions of social life of people. But at the same time, many firms, companies, enterprises are looking for growth reserves, in the resulting situation there is an increase in competition, in which the above participants make decisions about finding new markets, cheaper material for production, as well as low-paid labor, which is mainly located abroad. As a result, the development of foreign economic world relations between states takes place.

Thanks to the international division of labor (MRT), it was possible to create a large number of transnational corporations (TNCs) and financial and industrial groups, which today use a large number of distribution channels. There are also prospects for their further development, which are more associated with the possibility of increasing income from foreign capital, reducing tariffs in other countries, as well as increasing financial benefits for further development. An undoubted structural sign of globalization can be considered the subordination of various national economies to the interests of TNCs and international trade and financial institutions.

"The gap between real and fictitious capital, by slowing down productive investment,



forces governments to increase loans to cover current government spending. Loans, as a rule, are taken from large financial institutions, which, having received debts, direct money for speculative purposes, forcing the state to raise interest rates on loans. An economic crisis is a forced reconciliation of production and consumption, real and fictitious financial flows. The liberalization of national financial markets in the world economy and the concentration of capital in the hands of large financial tycoons allows them to easily bring down any national money market, based on the long-term goals of their benefit" [5].

Из выше перечисленного можно сделать вывод, что экономическая глобализация стала бесспорным прецедентом. Валютные операции, а именно миллиарды долларов, которые продаются и покупаются на фондовых рынках, стали наиболее подвержены глобализации экономики. Денежные потоки очень быстро перемещаются с одной части света в другую, что подвергает в шок государства и цивилизации. На мировой рынке происходит перенасыщение товарами и услугами, которые поставляются из государств, конкурирующих между собой, а также ТНК. Развитие данного процесса свидетельствует о появлении новых международных союзов и интеграционных узлов.

Цифровые технологии помимо положительных аспектов, также могут заключать в себе и риски. Риски подразделяются на технологические, социальные, политические, экологические, риск увеличения преступности, а также риск личной деградации.

Technological risk - digital technologies that are reflected in the process of improvement and development of enterprises or organizations involved in the real sector of the economy.

The improvement of the digital economy leads to the modernization of the labor market, this development is gradual, i.e. traditional sectors of the economy are gradually being

involved in the digital economy. This phenomenon is called social risk, since with such a transformation there is a reduction in the number of jobs, and, consequently, an increase in unemployment. Because there is automation and robotization of production. The state should take measures to adapt the reduced population, people should be able to retrain in the profession that will be in demand in the modern market.

As a result of the development of digital technologies, the traditional relationship between the employee and the employer is being modernized. The digital economy helps to improve and develop additional skills and abilities, and also provides an opportunity to retrain in another profession, if in the near past this was not possible due to geographical and social restrictions.

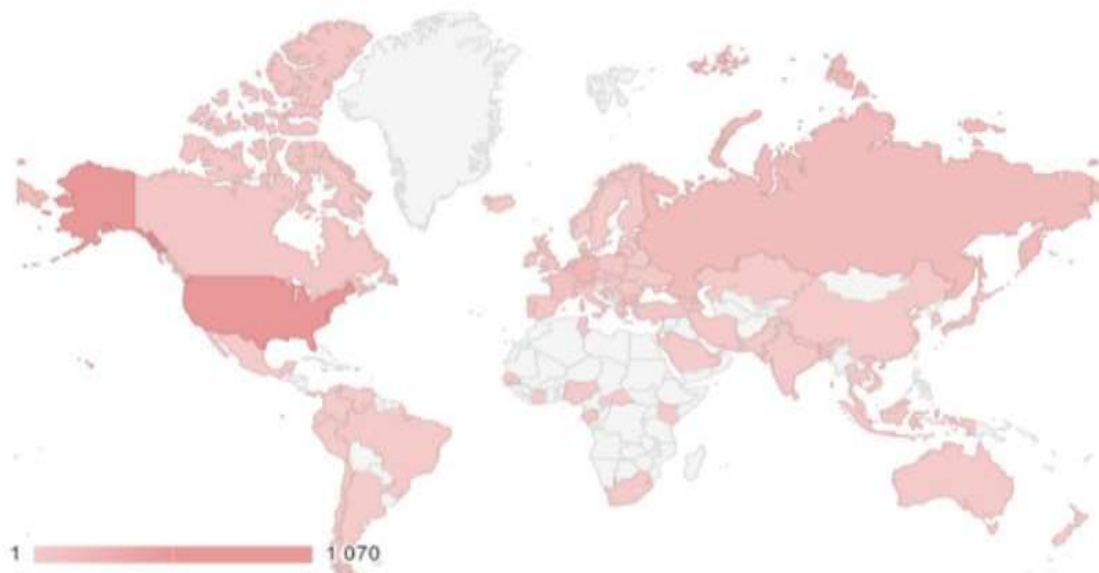
Summing up, we can say that the social risks learned as a result of the development of digitalization will not have a huge impact on the development of the country, on the contrary, there will be a big advantage in finding specialists who can create digital economy infrastructures.

Political risks suggest that the use of blockchain technologies may lead to a rethinking of the role of the state. Due to blockchain technologies, the state will lose its governing and controlling functions, as well as the ability to protect its sovereignty. People will be able to abandon state systems for protecting their interests using blockchain technology [6].

Citizens as well as businesses in the digital economy can face the challenge of cybercrime. Cybercriminals collect personal data in order to carry out fraudulent transactions, as well as block devices or block data, and demand money for unlocking. In many countries, criminal cases are initiated for cybercrime. The majority of cyberattacks are in the United States of America, the Russian Federation and Germany. Governments of different countries create and implement national digital security strategies.

The expanded use of digital technologies in all aspects of society improves and modernizes the world, which becomes more individual.





Structure of cyber attacks worldwide 2019-2020

These changes occur due to the influence of the following factors:

Individualization of the production process, in which the created products meet all the needs and requirements of each consumer. Communicative assistance of various technical devices and equipment using the Internet, which is systematized and also adjusted to each specific consumer.

Reality, which is designed for each consumer separately - virtual, as well as augmented.

The loss of a person's individuality; The loss of the user's ability to independently design their own identity. Increasing the ability of the authorities to segregate people, determine and shape their life strategy, as well as the necessary workers. A fundamental feature of the development of modern economic life, as well as economic processes, is digital globalization.

International economic integration as a result of digital globalization implies an increase in loans, investments, as well as non-traditional cross-border flows. Also, another positive result of international economic integration is the worldwide exchange of information, technologies (scientific, communication, etc.), knowledge.

Digital globalization as a new stage in the development of the world economy (world economy) includes revolutionary changes that lead to the modernization of the entire economy as a whole. The growth of labor productivity, improvement in product quality, as well as the mitigation of certain phases of economic cycles are taking place under the influence of digital globalization.

The result of digitalization is the unification of national economies, which leads to the fact that it is very important to develop and implement a national security policy, as well as constantly improve it. Concern for national security in the context of digital globalization should be in the first place for the leadership of the state. Currently, the task of the state is that it is necessary to exclude any kind of discrimination, as well as to protect intellectual property, consumer rights and personal data. Creating equal conditions and rules for international communications, as well as strengthening control over their implementation, should be a priority for the authorities. But these measures should not allow a decrease in the rate of development of digitalization, i.e. controls and instruments of national security policy need to be developed and implemented gradually in order to see the reaction of the development of the digital economy.

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