THE STATE IS THE MOST MANAGER OF THE NATION WITHIN THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE COMPUTERIZED ECONOMY

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Abstract: This article requires the usage of arrangements and methodologies that viably abuse and optimize the benefits from a computerized economy. Within the setting of a created computerized economy, it can be famous that the state is the foremost vital individual depended with the administration of the country.

Keywords: digital platforms, economy stems, political science, digital technology, phenomenon

The significance of comprehending the fundamental aspects of the digital economy and utilizing it in different phases of economic entities' progress has become more evident in recent times. The significance of establishing a digital economy stems from the expanding size of social connectivity and the efficacy of digital platforms, giving rise to faster and more diverse exchanges. This ultimately offers new and wider prospects for enhancing the efficiency of mass production, economic growth, and societal progress. While e-commerce and service-based businesses were initially the foundational components for the growth of the digital economy, it has now permeated into nearly every aspect of modern life. The shift towards digitized documentation and electronic signatures has led to the emergence of an Electronic State and Electronic Government, resulting in an expanded and expedited list of services for citizens. Over the past decade, there has been a significant increase in the complexity of available services, as various technologies are now integrated and novel techniques are being developed for production management.

Noteworthy instances corroborating the utilization of integrated services consist of PLM systems, which are employed for the purpose of ameliorating both the product and its lifecycle management, and BPM systems, which facilitate the administration of business processes. Product Lifecycle Management (PLM) technologies integrate diverse methods and resources of information management for products, spanning across all stages of the product's lifecycle. The rapid expansion of the digital economy can be attributed to its capacity to amass, exploit and scrutinize voluminous quantities of machine-readable data (digital data) pertaining to diverse facets of the modern world. The gathering of digital records is predicated upon the examination of "digital footprints" that endure across a diversity of digital channels, which ensue from the undertakings of individuals, societal factions, or commercial enterprises. The magnitude of global traffic founded on the Internet Protocol (IP) serves as a suitable

gauge for the extent of data streams. The aforementioned parameter has exhibited a remarkable amplification from approximately 100 gigabytes (GB) per diem in 1992 to exceeding 45,000 GB per second as of 2017. Despite being in its preliminary stages of development, the data-driven economy is anticipated to expand rapidly. By 2022, it is projected that the worldwide volume of IP traffic will surge to 150,700 gigabytes per second. This expansion will be attributed to the emergence of an augmented user base on the internet as well as the expansion of the Internet of Things.

The examination of the evolution and execution of the digital economy at a nationwide level leads to the conclusion that the British perspective can be deemed as exceedingly triumphant. The author consistently established a connection between the factual aspects of the nation, such as its land, infrastructure, cities, and industries, and their precise or objectively assessed digital depiction, within a framework of economic inquiry. The interdependence of digital cities and the digital economy is closely linked to the digital infrastructure that supports these entities. This phenomenon exhibits a degree of recurrence across a multitude of nations including various countries across the European continent, Canada, China, India, South Africa, Australia and other such nations. It has been elucidated that the conceptual entity of "states" is a crucial element in political science and comprises a central topic of discussion and investigation within the field. Within the contemporary landscape of digitization, national strategies assume a pivotal position in the facilitation of value creation and advantages for nations. In light of the pervasive nature of digitalization across industries, it is imperative that the Government as a whole engages in the formulation and execution of strategies geared toward the attainment of favorable outcomes and resolution of challenges. The consistent availability of reasonably priced and dependable connectivity to networks is an essential requirement for realizing the advantages and added value that the digital economy can provide. Regrettably, this remains a matter of significant concern in numerous nations, particularly those that are geographically removed or sparsely populated, necessitating greater consideration. It is imperative to foster entrepreneurship in domains pertaining to digital technology and sectors utilizing such technology to promote value creation at the grassroots level. Numerous challenges confront digital enterprises seeking to broaden their operations in numerous developing countries. The digital sectors exhibiting the most potential for upscaling production have been subsumed by rival multinational digital entities. It is recommended that governments prioritize the facilitation of entrepreneurial knowledge formation through mentoring programs, vocational training, work experience, and internships, recognizing the innate natural process involved. In order to fully realize the potential of the digital economy, it is imperative to undertake measures that strengthen the digital sector while also pursuing broader efforts that facilitate the adoption of digital technologies within enterprises across all sectors. Organizations that allocate resources

towards Information and Communication Technology (ICT) have been found to exhibit greater levels of productivity, competitiveness, and profitability. Numerous small business proprietors lack the requisite capacities, expertise, and comprehension of utilizing digital communication mediums in their commercial undertakings.

The significance of the nation-state's principal executive in the advancement of digital economy sectors assumes a critical role. The aforementioned societal institution possesses crucial financial resources and is typically the primary consumer, in addition to its authority to reform policies and regulations and its array of mobilization mechanisms. It is projected that 18 digitalization initiatives will be executed in the oil and gas and energy sectors, along with 12 in metallurgy, 9 in the automotive industry, 8 in the chemical sector, and 4 in the mining and geological domains, with an additional 239 projects centered on digitalizing healthcare, cadaster, social protections, agriculture, and education. This implementation is intended to stimulate the advancement of the digital economy of Uzbekistan, with the entire targeted scope of development to be realized over the course of three years. During a meeting on September 22, 2020, addressing the implementation of the digital economy and e-government, the Head of State of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, instructed all leaders of industries and regions to prioritize the digitization of areas that are commonly frequented by citizens, thereby facilitating their daily lives. The aforementioned statement highlighted the significance of the digital economy in the economic prospects of the country. It is imperative to acknowledge that prudent investment in digital technologies will significantly augment the societal value for local authorities, their associates, and the communities they serve. The emergence of a "localized revolution" is currently observable, evidenced by the enactment of policies and introduction of tools aimed at facilitating flexible work arrangements for employees, as well as the development of mobile applications and platforms designed to enhance public service accessibility and usability. The utilization of cutting-edge technologies and sophisticated solutions has rendered it feasible for various governments worldwide to address and alleviate the challenges that impede their efficiency. The evaluation of the magnitude of the digital economy, along with the quantification of its generated value and the accrued benefits, presents several challenges. Initially, it is imperative to note that a universally acknowledged interpretation of the digital economy remains elusive. Furthermore, a paucity of dependable quantitative information exists concerning the fundamental components and aspects of this phenomenon. Numerous endeavors have been initiated to rectify this situation; however, they often prove to be inadequate in sufficiently accommodating the swift evolution of the digital economy.

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