THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE ECONOMY

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Abstract: This article analyzes the positive and negative effects of artificial intelligence (AI) on the economy. It discusses automation, changes in the labor market, emerging economic opportunities, and innovative Al-driven solutions with examples. The article also presents the results of global and local studies and offers policy suggestions.

Introduction

Today's economy is undergoing fundamental transformation due to the rapid development of artificial intelligence technologies. AI has penetrated not only industrial production, but also finance, education, healthcare, and logistics. It is increasing economic efficiency while simultaneously introducing new challenges. In the context of the global digital economy, AI has become a driving force and a key factor in the competitiveness of countries and companies. For this reason, it is crucial to analyze the multifaceted effects of AI on economic systems.

Artificial intelligence is significantly impacting the economy through multiple channels. First and foremost, AI is automating production processes. For instance, in some Chinese factories, robots are operating with minimal human intervention, increasing productivity by 30-40%, which in turn reduces production costs and lowers market prices. AI also enables deep and fast data analysis, allowing companies to develop more precise market strategies. In the financial sector, AI is used to assess credit risks and detect fraud. For example, JPMorgan Chase introduced an AI system to analyze legal documents, saving thousands of human work hours in a year.

However, alongside these opportunities, there are notable challenges. The primary issue is the transformation of the labor market. AI is making certain jobs obsolete-such as cashier or operator-raising concerns about unemployment. According to the 2023 World Economic Forum report, by 2025, 85 million jobs are expected to dissappear, while 97 million new ones will emerge. These transitions require adaptability and new skills from workforce. Organizations like UNESKO and the OECD have conducted extensive research on AI's economic impacts. Their findings suggest that countries must strengthen programs on digital literacy, retraining, and working with AI systems. In Uzbekistan, the banking sector is beginning to implement AI-based services. For example, TrustBank is piloting chatbots and algorithmic analytics to improve customer service.

Additionally, AI poses risks of widening economic inequality. Technological advantages are often concentrated in develop countries or large corporations, leading to an uneven global distribution of resources and income. To mitigate this, inclusive development strategies and international cooperating are essential. Ensuring that all societal groups benefit from AI-driven growth requires conscious policy and fair distribution mechanisms.

Conclution

Artificial intelligence is becoming a key driver of economic transformation across the world. It improves effeciency, reduces costs, and enables innovation in sectors ranging from finance to manufacturing. Yet, alongside its benefits, AI also brings serious challenges – such as labor market disruptions, widening inequality, and ethical concerns. These issues cannot be ignored if we aim for sustainable development. Therefore, goverments, educational institutions, and businesses must work together to build inclusive strategies, promote digital literacy, and establish fair regulations. The successful integration of AI into the economy will depend not only on technological progress but also on responsible leadership and long-term vision.

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