

Research on the Healthy Development of China's Digital Economy

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Abstract: With the rapid development of information technology, digital economy has made great progress in China. However, the healthy development of digital economy faces a series of problems and challenges. This paper analyses the current development of China's digital economy by sorting out the concepts and characteristics of digital economy, discusses the problems facing the development of China's digital economy, and puts forward corresponding countermeasures and suggestions. The study finds that although the development of China's digital economy has made remarkable achievements, there are still problems such as imperfect infrastructure, insufficient innovation capacity, imperfect policies and regulations, and security risk challenges. In order to promote the healthy development of China's digital economy, it is necessary to strengthen the construction of digital economy infrastructure, enhance the innovation capacity of the digital economy, improve digital economy policies and laws and regulations, and strengthen the security of the digital economy. Meanwhile, the healthy development of China's digital economy faces both prospects and challenges. Against the backdrop of China's economic transformation and upgrading, the digital economy will become an important force driving economic development, but it also needs to deal with the challenges of technological change, data privacy protection and talent training.

Keywords: Digital Economy; Healthy Development; Problems; Countermeasures; challenges.

1. Introduction

With the rapid development of information technology and the popularisation of the Internet, digital economy has become one of the important driving forces of global economic development. As the world's largest developing country, the healthy development of China's digital economy is of great significance in realising economic transformation and upgrading and promoting innovation-driven development. However, while China's digital economy has made great achievements, it also faces a series of problems and challenges.

First of all, the development of China's digital economy still has the problem of imperfect infrastructure. Despite the great progress made in the construction of Internet infrastructure, there is still a digital divide in rural areas and western regions, and insufficient network coverage and bandwidth have become bottlenecks restricting the development of the digital economy.

Secondly, the innovation capacity of China's digital economy is relatively insufficient. Although China has made some important breakthroughs and innovations in the field of the Internet, compared with developed countries, there is still a gap in China's core technology and innovation capacity in the fields of artificial intelligence, big data, and the Internet of Things, which restricts the further development of the digital economy.

In addition, imperfections in digital economy policies and laws and regulations are also a major obstacle to the healthy development of China's digital economy. Currently, relevant policies and laws and regulations in the field of digital economy are relatively lagging behind, lacking pertinence and operability, and unable to effectively guide and regulate the development behaviour of digital economy.

Finally, the security risk of the digital economy is also a major challenge to the development of China's digital economy. With the continuous expansion of the scale of the

digital economy, security problems such as cyber attacks and data leakage have become increasingly prominent, bringing great risks and uncertainties to the development of the digital economy.

Therefore, it is of great theoretical and practical significance to study the healthy development of China's digital economy in depth and explore solutions. This thesis aims to provide reference and reference for the healthy development of China's digital economy by studying the current situation of the development of China's digital economy and the problems it faces, and putting forward corresponding countermeasures and suggestions.

2. Concepts and Characteristics of Digital Economy

2.1. Definition and scope of digital economy

Digital economy refers to the economic activities of digital production, digital communication, digital distribution and digital consumption through information networks based on and supported by digital technology. The scope of digital economy covers various industries and fields, including but not limited to e-commerce, Internet finance, cloud computing, big data, artificial intelligence, Internet of Things and so on.

Firstly, the digital economy has a wide range of applications in the field of e-commerce. Through the Internet platform, enterprises and individuals can carry out various economic activities such as online shopping, online payment and online consultation. The development of e-commerce has not only changed the business model of the traditional retail industry, but also provided opportunities for emerging industries and individual entrepreneurship.

Secondly, the digital economy plays an important role in the field of Internet finance. Internet finance provides users with convenient financial services, such as online banking, third-party payment, P2P lending and so on, through the combination of Internet technology and financial technology.

The innovative model of Internet finance not only promotes the development of the financial industry, but also provides more financial choices for the public.

In addition, the digital economy has been widely used in the fields of cloud computing and big data. Cloud computing technology provides users with efficient, flexible and secure computing services by centralising the management and sharing of computing resources. Big data technology, on the other hand, can analyse and mine massive amounts of data to help enterprises and governments make more accurate decisions.

Finally, AI and IoT technologies are also important components of the digital economy. Artificial intelligence technology can simulate intelligent human behaviour and provide intelligent solutions for various industries. IoT technology, on the other hand, can connect various physical devices and sensors to achieve interconnectivity between devices.

In short, the definition and scope of the digital economy is very broad, covering various industries and fields. With the continuous development and application of digital technologies, the digital economy will continue to have a far-reaching impact on the social economy and promote the healthy development of the economy.

2.2. Features and Advantages of Digital Economy

Digital economy refers to an economic form that uses information technology and digital tools such as the Internet to conduct business activities and economic operations. It has the following characteristics and advantages:

Firstly, digital economy has high efficiency. Through digital tools, the speed of information acquisition, transmission and processing is greatly improved, and the efficiency of commercial activities is greatly enhanced. For example, through e-commerce platforms, consumers can shop online anytime and anywhere, while enterprises can respond quickly to market demand and conduct flexible supply chain management.

Second, the digital economy is innovative. Digital tools provide more innovative opportunities and platforms for enterprises and individuals. Through the Internet and big data analysis, companies can better understand consumer needs and optimise product design and services to provide more competitive products and solutions. At the same time, the digital economy also provides more opportunities for entrepreneurs, and entrepreneurial dreams can be realised at low cost and low risk through Internet entrepreneurship.

Third, the digital economy is scalable. Digital tools break down geographical and time constraints, allowing business activities to be conducted across borders and time zones. Enterprises can use the Internet and e-commerce platforms to expand into global markets and achieve globalisation. At the same time, the digital economy also provides opportunities for the development of rural and remote areas, and through digital tools such as e-commerce, online sales of agricultural products and speciality products can be achieved, promoting the development of the rural economy.

Finally, the digital economy is sustainable. Digital tools can reduce dependence on traditional resources and reduce energy consumption and environmental pollution. For example, through digital office and teleconferencing, transport travel can be reduced and carbon emissions lowered. At the same time, the digital economy also provides an opportunity for the

development of a green economy, where the efficient use and recycling of resources can be achieved through the application of digital technologies.

In conclusion, digital economy has the characteristics and advantages of high efficiency, innovation, scalability and sustainability. With the continuous development and application of information technology, the digital economy will continue to play an important role in the future and promote the healthy development of the economy.

3. Development Status of Digital Economy in China

3.1. Development history of digital economy in China

The development history of digital economy in China can be traced back to the information technology revolution and the popularisation of the Internet since the 1990s. During this period, the Chinese government began to pay attention to the construction of information technology and made it a national strategy to promote economic development. The following will introduce the development of China's digital economy in three stages.

The first is the start-up stage. In the early 1990s, the Chinese government launched the "information superhighway" programme, which aimed to strengthen IT infrastructure and promote the process of informatisation and digitisation. At this stage, China began to introduce and promote Internet technology, built domestic Internet access points and backbone networks, and gradually established the foundation of the digital economy at the initial stage.

Next is the rapid development stage. Since entering the 21st century, China's digital economy has ushered in a period of rapid development. The Chinese government has actively promoted the development of the information technology industry, formulated a series of supportive policies and measures, and encouraged enterprises to increase R&D investment and technological innovation. At the same time, the number of Internet users in China has grown by leaps and bounds, and Internet applications have become increasingly popular. The rise of emerging fields such as e-commerce, mobile payment and sharing economy has fuelled the rapid development of the digital economy. The scale of China's digital economy has expanded rapidly, becoming one of the largest digital economies in the world [1].

Finally, there is a high-quality development stage. At present, China's digital economy has entered a new stage of high-quality development. The Chinese government has put forward the "Digital China" strategy, which aims to strengthen the core technology research and development and innovation capacity of the digital economy, and promote the deep integration of the digital economy with the real economy. At the same time, China has also strengthened the regulation and legal protection of the digital economy to enhance its security and credibility. China's digital economy is developing at a higher level and with higher quality, providing new impetus and opportunities for economic growth and social development.

4. Conclusion

The development history of China's digital economy has gone through a start-up stage, a rapid development stage and a high-quality development stage. The support and promotion

of the Chinese government, the popularisation and application of Internet technology and the expanding market demand are all important factors driving the development of China's digital economy. With the continuous innovation of technology and further deepening of application, China's digital economy is expected to continue to maintain the momentum of healthy development and provide more opportunities and momentum for the transformation and upgrading of China's economy.

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