

ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC APPROACHES ON THE ESSENCE OF THE CONCEPT OF DIGITAL ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

The article provides a comparative analysis and grouping of scientific research on the emergence of the concept of "economy", its content and mohiyati b. The content of the economic category "Digital Economy" is highlighted.

Keywords: computer economy, axborot kommunikatsion technologies (ACT), e-business, e-commerce, electronic technologies, account transformation, products and services.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, transformation processes have been accelerating in the form of a postindustrial economy based on systematic use of ACT or known as a "digital economy." The digital economy is becoming a logical continuation of the evolutionary development of the digital ecosystem for a particular country and the possibility of fostering an innovative economy that encompasses government, enterprises, and the population.

The digital economy is not only a new digital technology, but also involves significant changes in the traditional rules of doing business and economic laws. The emergence and expansion of global communications networks, personal computers, electronic products and services integrated with the term "digital technologies" significantly changes the content, content and interrelationship of concepts in the economy, such as distance and location, value and self-sufficiency, quantity and quality, competition, demand and offer, logistics and intermediary, human capital, manufacturers and consumer behavior, marketing.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, digital technology is actively entering all aspects of modern society, including the economy. Digitalization of the economy is becoming an important factor in economic growth in the global economy. In order to ensure the rapid digital development of socio-economic networks, social sectors and the public administration system in Uzbekistan, including improving the mechanisms for providing electronic government services, Digital Uzbekistan 2030 will require analytical research and innovative changes to successfully implement this strategy and achieve the objectives. Such changes, on the other hand, require theoretical and analytical knowledge of the nature, composition, and development characteristics of the digital economy.

Many foreign researchers describe the essence of the concept of "digital economy" with such concepts as "information economy", "knowledge economy", "creative economy", "internet economics", "network economy", "electronic economy", "new economy". All of these terms represent separate processes of a digital economy in which a relatively broad concept b dies. A digital economy is a general concept that also includes a number of distinctive features describing its quality accuracy. The adoption of the digital economy as a generalizing concept will create the need to study communication networks as the next factor in the production of information, and THE ECT as a dead innceritive asset, a new source of intensive economic growth.

According to many researchers, the formation of the concept of "Digital Economy" depends on American scientist N.Negroponete. N.Negroponete believes that as a new economic system, the digital economy has advantages, such as the lack of physical weight of digital products and their size being replaced by information size, the fact that the area occupied by the product is several times smaller, the low resource costs for the production of electronic goods, and the very rapid movement of products over the Internet at a global level.

According to the authors of other studies, the term "digital economy" was first mentioned in 1994 by Canadian scientist D. Tapscott in his book Digital Economy: Prospects and Risks in Networked Intelligence. Describing the characteristics of developed countries, D. Tapscott is to reveal the digital form of describing objects, the impact of information technology on business processes, the system of government, and to develop an author's tariff.

Despite the fact that the work aimed at researching the digital economy dies, there is no general concept of what the digital economy represents as a socio-economic system. Kmany experts, without definitively describing the concept of a "digital economy," describe it as a "complex structure" or treat it as a "combination of technologies." A number of scientific papers describe the digital economy in a variety of options, described as an economy based on digital technology. In 1999, N. Lane first developed the scientific definition of the content of the digital economy b. According to him, the digital economy is computer and q-supporting infrastructure on the Internet (device and software, telecommunications, networks, etc.);

- Electronic business (conducting x corporate activities and any business processes through computer networks);
- e-commerce (distribution and sale of goods over the Internet).

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Russian authors have given more narrow-meaning definitions of the concept of a "digital economy".

According to I.S.Adnamax and Ye.V.Storojeva, the digital economy is a b dead activity directly related to the development of digital computer technologies, including the provision of online services, electronic payments, Internet commerce, kraudfanding, and so on. Muminov N.G. and Zachirova G.M. emphasized the importance of the public procurement system in digitizing the economy and developing electronic commerce.

A.A. Kuntsman describes the digital economy as follows: "The digital economy is an innovative form of sodium b, which is characterized by the superiority of information and knowledge that

defines resources in the production of material products and services, as well as the active use of digital technologies to store, process and transmit data"

Some researchers also consider the digital economy to be unavaansable, k reviewing the digital segment of the real economy, describing the digital economy as " an infrastructure masterpiece that allows the material sector of the economy to improve the efficiency of interrelationship between participants in the relative economic activity process."

Scientific and methodological publications have also been published in Uzbekistan aimed at the development of the digital economy and its development, and this process has been significantly accelerated mainly after the adoption of a number of Presidential resolutions and regulations on the formation and development of the digital economy and electronic government in our country in 2018. A team of authors led by S.S.Gulyamov, one of our country's economists b, said that the digital economy "uses the results of process analysis and processes to seriously improve the efficiency of storage, sale and delivery of various manufacturing, technologies, tools, goods and services based on large-scale data processes, and digital k' (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to answers with you.

As President Sh.Mirziyoev pointed out, "We know very well that shaping a digital economy requires the necessary infrastructure, k a lot of money and labour resources. However, no matter how difficult bdies, when will we get involved if we do not get involved today? Tomorrow too late b dies. Therefore, the active transition to the digital economy will die one of our top priorities in the next 5 years."

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) In fact, the quarantine regime introduced due to coronavirus has increased the demand for online goods and services, expanding the ranks of digital functions in all sectors. Today, you can make t-payments without leaving home, receive distance learning without any problems, use and even work from major libraries in the world. Digital services have a number of advantages over the traditional type, such as paperwork, y-nos of photography, and time savings.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

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