

THEORETICAL BASIS OF THE MAIN INDICATORS USED IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Davronov Kilichbek Firdavs Ugli

Student of Tashkent State University of Economics

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Annotation

Some leading countries in the digitalization process have chosen the opposite approach: the United States has chosen the market direction, and China has chosen the planned economy. The rest of the countries follow certain intermediate options. It should be noted that, just like China, in terms of the U.S. program, we are seeing a new phase of globalization.

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As the two strongest economies in the world, globalization is beneficial for the U.S. and China because a player who is economically stronger will always have the opportunity to demonstrate their superiority. If we take a closer look at the US strategy in this area, it becomes clear that the process of organizing the digital economy can be divided into four main blocks:

1. Creating conditions for the development of the digital economy;
2. The emergence of digital economy platforms in the economic entities most ready for transformation in this area;
3. The competition between the platforms of the digital economy and their gradual integration;
4. Introduction of the most promising solutions in the field of digital economy to the whole economy.

This strategy seems to be justified for the U.S. for the following reasons: because the U.S. has significant economic and technological advantages over the rest of the world; Because the U.S. can rely on high-tech multinational corporations such as Google, FaceBook, Amazon, Intel to build the infrastructure of the digital economy; In the U.S., its potential can be used to develop the digital economy in a purposeful way for the benefit of the firm itself as well as for the benefit of the country, and for this to happen, private companies must have the necessary amount.

However, there are obvious shortcomings in this strategy, one of the main ones being the considerable length of the process of shaping a mature digital economy. Another unofficial leader, China, has in many ways pursued a counter-strategy, the development of a digital economy based on a plan. A closer look at this phenomenon reveals that the strategy announced by China consists of two parallel and almost unrelated directions:

1. Digitization of production through the introduction of the industrial Internet;

2. Use of Internet opportunities to further expand the sales market.

The chosen strategy envisages the following four main components:

- Total digitization of logistics and production;
- Development of a regulatory framework for the digital economy;
- Digitization of control systems, creation of digital platforms;
- Optimal integration of digital platforms and ecosystems into the common space.

The development of the digital economy is a strategic issue for Uzbekistan, which determines its competitiveness in the world arena. It should also be acknowledged that the most acceptable measure for Uzbekistan today is to get rid of the technological backwardness in the short term.

At present, due to the lack of the required number of economic entities in the country, there are no conditions for the self-formation of a mature digital economy. This means that our country needs to create favorable conditions for the development of the digital economy, direct it to the most necessary areas and stimulate this process as much as possible.

Dividends from the digital economy can help solve the problem of economic inequality, increase the average wage in the digital sector in the south can lead to global income convergence, and create new and unique markets for digital startups in developing countries. Digital platforms will be launched in countries to replace inefficient and corrupt market and labor institutions.

In addition to creating opportunities, the digital economy poses some threats. At the same time, it is clear that there will be difficulties in seizing new opportunities. For example, due to the lack of digital skills, the prevalence of technology, both within and between countries, is not ideal.

Joining the digital economy can have a negative impact due to transition events (lack of resources, opportunities, institutions, interactions). It is common for the growth of the digital economy to lead to certain losses for developing countries, for example, an increase in insecurity due to the need to strike a balance between, say, digital security and privacy. In addition, there are common threats to countries.

It is possible that digital technologies will help developed countries to "return to production", or more precisely, their re-industrialization.

However, despite the enormous opportunities and threats associated with the digital economy of developing countries, most research and recommendations on policy development are aimed at high-income countries. The potential impact of the digital economy on government, business, and workers in low- and middle-income countries remains poorly understood.

Consequently, our goal is to review research on the same topic to define, conceptually justify, and measure the scale of the digital economy. Our article begins with definitions and reveals the essence of a three-dimensional approach to the study of the digital economy. In addition to the graphical and analytical conceptual substantiation of this issue, methods for assessing the scale of the digital economy are analyzed.

In the field of technology, the definition of a concept is a reflection of time and its current trends. The first definitions were to prioritize Internet technologies, which had become a distinct technological mainstream of the 1990s. The authors of the following definitions focus on the development of mobile and wireless networks, as well as "cloud" technologies and big data processing technologies, or refer to a more general concept of "digital technologies" according to the simple definitions given earlier.

The essence of the definitions is also influenced by the characteristics of a particular historical period. The first definitions were based on the opposition of relatively earlier concepts, such as "information economy" and a broader concept associated with it - "information society". Don Tapscott argued that the digital economy encompasses two categories of economic activity. The first is that the batch of

information involves performing basic tasks such as uploading static information to network resources. The second category, which is connected to communications, includes the types of activities created by the Internet.

The term "digital economy" refers only to the current and unfinished transformation of all sectors of the economy due to the digitization of information using computer technology. The authors sought to illustrate events that went beyond the scope of previous concepts.

The possibilities of the Internet in the conduct of trade operations were also taken into account and through it were included in the definitions of the digital economy. Information technology-based business activism is recognized in the U.S. Department of Commerce report as an element of the digital economy.

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