

IMPROVING THE DEFINITION OF DIGITAL ECONOMY

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In the last years of human civilization, the term "digital economy", which has rapidly entered our lives, is considered very young. By now, the theory of digital economics has not yet been formed and is being studied on a large scale by most economists [1,2]. Analysis of the definition of digital economy (more than 160) showed that within them, in terms of content and essence, a comprehensive, logically expressed, unified two-part definition of the Institute of statistical research and economic knowledge (ISIEZ) NIU VSHE was selected:

- digital economy is the activity of creating, distributing and using digital technologies and related products and services;

- it is argued that digital technologies –the collection, storage, processing, search, transmission and presentation of information in electronic form-include technologies.

In recent times: it is argued that the digital economy is an economy based on new methods of generalization, processing, storage, transmission of data, as well as digital computer technologies-that is where the new process of "generation" to digital technologies is emphasized. It is known that the word "generasia" comes from the Latin "generatio", meaning "birth". Generation-takes place only at the time of the mode of Union of one process with another and forms a binding concept. Generation is a development process that constitutes a novelty. [3]

From this, we propose to express the unified definition given above as follows:

- digital economy is the activity of creating, distributing and using digital technologies and related products and services;

- digital technologies-include the generalization (or regeneration), collection, storage, processing, search, transmission and electronic presentation of data.

If we consider generalization, the transfer of all available data from the state of the initial atoms to the bits, then in a similar regeneration it is expressed that it is possible to move from the bits to the state of the atoms.

Therefore, taking this definition into one whole form, we propose that:

- digital economy is the activity of creating, distributing digital technologies and products, services and using digital technologies (technologies for generalizing (or regenerating), collecting, storing, processing, searching, transmitting and presenting information in electronic form).

In this case, the digital economy is understood to operate simultaneously in the creation of digital technologies, products, services, of course, using digital technology processes.

As a business becomes more and more sustainable, it becomes more and more sustainable, and more and more it cannot be more efficient than it actually is. A criminal case has been opened on this fact, and an investigation is underway.

When it comes to the organizational mechanism of the transition of enterprises to the digital economy: due to the existing electronic technical base in enterprises, the activities of the digital economy, consisting of technological processes, the enterprise is formed from the subjects of the electronic platform and bulgan platforms, which can be rolled out. From this, the structure of the enterprise digital platform, which is presented in the figure, is used to carry out activities in the digital economy.

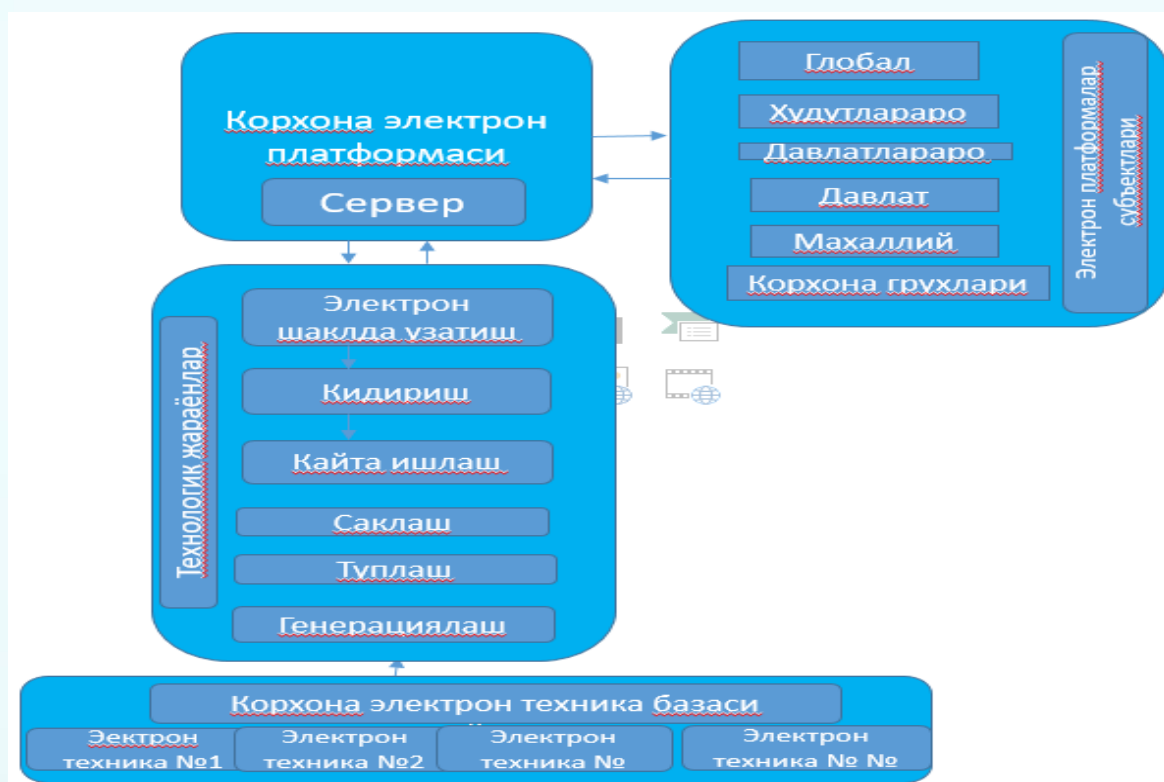


Figure 1. Structure of the enterprise digital platform for conducting activities in the digital economy.

In its place, the electronic base of the enterprise is made up of all existing electronic equipment in it, the main technological processes-generalization, collection, storage, processing, search, storage and transfer, electronic transfer and enterprise server to the enterprise electronic platform, after which it is possible to exit the infected electronic platform entities. Of course, the presence or absence of these processes will depend on the capacity of the enterprise, the state of its infrastructure and electronic equipment. But, in any case, the main ones are definitely involved. It should also be noted that digitization platforms are subject to any level of output that will be possible after execution.

When creating digital platforms, on the basis of the "bottom-up" strategy, at the very bottom of the platform structure, if the existing electronic equipment in enterprises is formed, then at the top, electronic platforms of different levels are formed.

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