ANALYSIS OF THE STATE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

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ANNOTATION: *The analysis of the "model of the economic turnover of okimlar", which is an indicator of the country's economy and explains its development, is based on the model of the improved economic flow cycle developed, the model of the "model of the economic turnover" in a competitive economy, the classification of the functional level of digital platforms and the comparative scheme.*

KEYWORDS: Economy turnover model, competitive economy, digital platform, the level of functional development of platforms, transnational IT companies, tradision business model.

INTRODUCTION

The digital economy consists of a chain of interrelated production and management processes, an integral element of which is the exchange that is carried out with the help of digital technologies zincirlararo (human, inter-machine, through the clouds, through the data center). The transition of states to the digital economy will lead to an increase of 40% of the GDP of countries that have passed into the digital economy, according to the Economic Forum of the people'S Republic of China DAOS. Because, in the digital economy, digital information is considered the main element of production in all socio-economic spheres, and the transition to such an economic system can be seen on the example of developed countries around the world that the global competitiveness of countries will further enhance the quality of life of the population, create new jobs, create opportunities for rapid economic growth. Before carrying out an analysis of the state and development of the digital economy in the developed countries of the world, we analyze the "model of the turnover of economic flows", which is an indicator of the economy of the countries, explaining its development, which is one of the pressing issues of the kandai in the digital economy.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY Тадқиқотда «Тизимли таҳлил» ва «Мантиқий таҳлил» методикасидан фойдаландик.
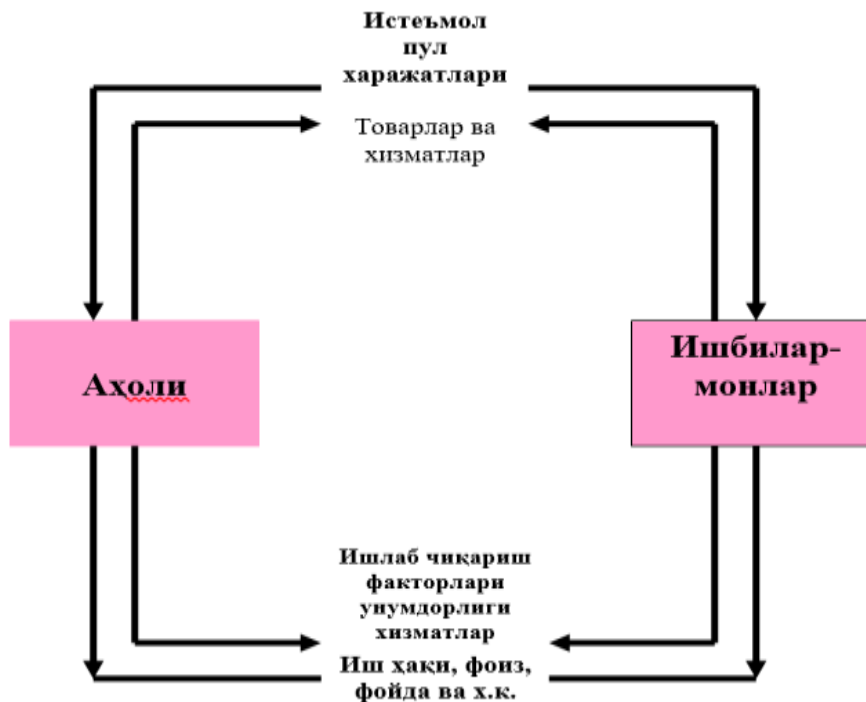
Analysis and results

It is known that one of the most important indicators of the macroeconomics of the state is that it is considered a national income, the amount and quality of which, the persistence of which shows how much the state has developed. Because the economy is characterized by a variety of activities: sales, performance, production, etc.k. with millions of people engaged, they come to organize its economy. Therefore, how such an economy is organized, how national income or national product or Real national income is generated, how its composition in the national economy is explained is one of the complex issues.

In the periods of development of the economy of the countries, the national income was not even counted in all states in due time. For example, in the US, which is considered so powerful, the 30 years of the twentieth century did not deal with any such issues at all until the time of the regression. Just started out of depression, and so far, American economists regularly collect statistical data on changes in national income for the purpose of the development of the state and conduct its analysis. Because, without the knowledge of national income, economists can not do effectively in one issue, in that area.

At present, the fact that various models have been developed that indicate the mechanizm of the economy that generates national income or national product, means the turnover of all goods or the equivalent flow of costs in their economy.

In general, the national income or national product of each state is calculated as the result of its completion at the end of the last monetary period with the help of all the tavars from which the land, labor and capital reserves are produced. Therefore, in the indication of the yield of national income or product, most economists, seeing it as a turnover of exactly the same flows, propose it for economic analysis, evaluation of quality and quantitative measurement.

Measurement of national product by product and revenue streams "diagram of economic flowchart model" Samuelson understand using the diagram shown in Figure 1.

Истеъмол
пул
харажатлари

Товарлар ва
хизматлар

Ахоли

Ишбилар-
монлар

Ишлаб чиқариш
факторлари
унумдорлиги
хизматлар

Иш хақи, фоиз,
фойда ва х.к.

The picture depicts the monetary costs that make up the national income, the impact of the state and the turnover of the attitude in the population and business community in the state of which savings are not taken into account. If, at the top of the picture, the general flow of the population against the dependence of the annual monetary expenditure on goods and services in the final consumption is described, then the annual flow of expenditure or income of the population from businessmen is indicated in the lower part of it. Of course, the scheme of the presented economic model is considered ideal, in which, as indicated above, the influence of the state, savings, investment, etc., is not taken into account. On this economic model, it shows two methods of national income or product, i.e., measure national income at market price by first commodity flow method and measure in second commodity flow method. It is indicated in the model that both in terms of the flow of goods (at the top of the picture) and in terms of the flow of revenues (at the bottom of the picture), the result in the size of money must necessarily be the same. Because, here, The Economist measures the flow of statistical income if he takes into account the profit in the statistic of income and expenses in relation to the accountant. Therefore, they determine the balance of assets and liabilities in accounting, which is considered one of the most glorious of mankind.

Similarly also an economic model.Tiradi understand in more detail by Menkyu and call it the" diagram of the circulation of flows in the economy". Its general curing is shown in Figure 2**.**
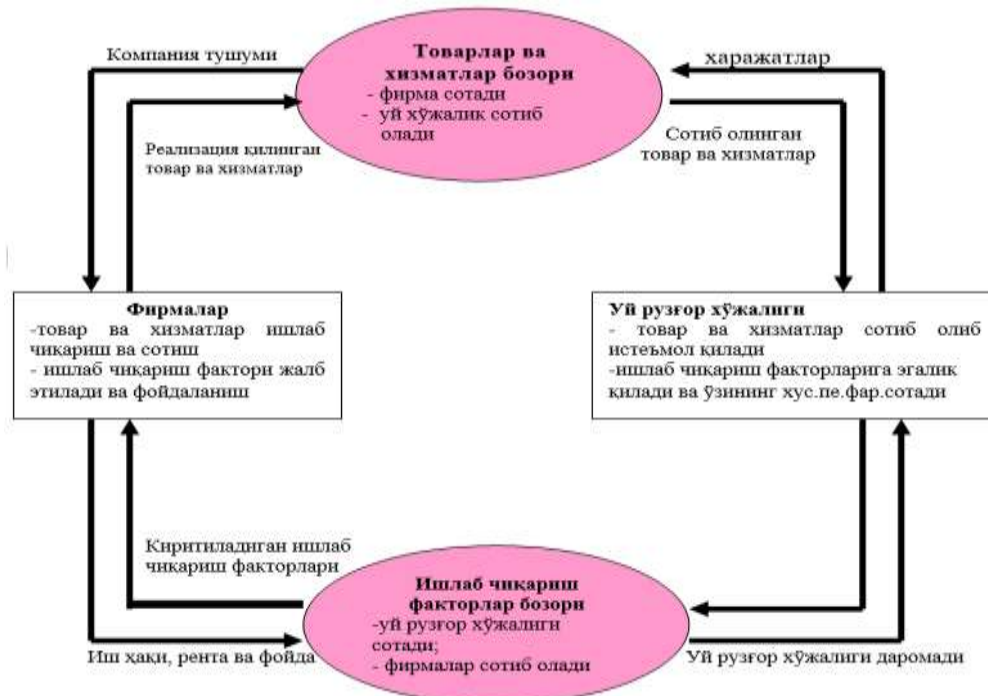
In general, with these models brought by Samuelson, they create a model of a cyclical economy that explains the market economy, which confirms each other. The temperament of these listed iodels is that we can see the market-backed relationship that stands in the middle of the relationship between the producer hogs, which are the main "Far" of the models. With the introduction of various excuses by kupgina scientists in the 30-40 year history of the creation of models, they are only improving. Of course, in a foreign country, whether it is a market economy or not, in some industries we can see that without a market, there are still direct connections. For example, the sphere of services, although in the diagram of the Samuelson model the sphere of services is not taken into account, the difference is that in the model the sphere of services is in the range of the market of goods and services in which it is realized. Of course, it is worth noting that the market of services with bunda goods is represented separately. But, proceeding from the essence of the services, in our opinion, it would be desirable if the sphere of services was brought separately, separated.

It is known that when we say services, we understand the action of man (man) to man (man) for the purpose of good, good. In carrying out such activities, some parts of the services are performed free of charge, not sold to the market. For example, the analysis of statistical data on the economies of the countries of development: Uzbekistan and many CIS countries shows that they mainly take into account only paid services. We, having studied the above models, showed that in our own scientific work, paid services are introduced into the market of goods and services, free services (sosial Saks and others) are excluded from the market in the diagram and directly bypass, as well as putting demand and supply into the square corners of the flow turnover diagram, in accordance with the purpose economic model Because in a market economy or a oriented market, even in times of a market economy, it should be taken into account that demand and supply are the chief drivers of the economy. It was also noted that the sphere of services is different in appearance, unlike theeven in a market-oriented society, services without a market can also exist. The model of "improved economic flows turnover", taking into account demand and supply, as well as the paid and non-paid services sector, is presented in Figure 3.
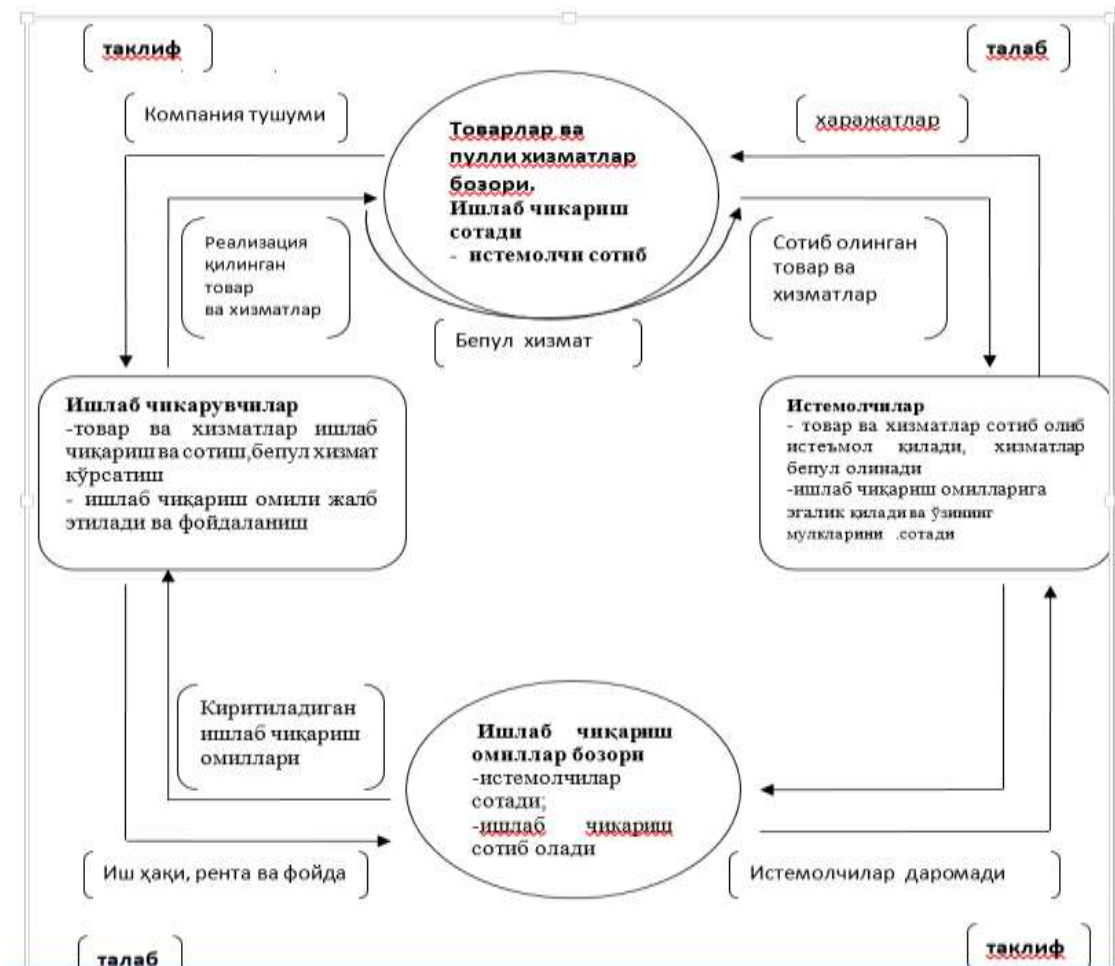
So the analysis of the models of turnover , economic flows, shows the mexanizmini of economic relations in the market economy of countries.

In the last 30 years , the world economy has been built on the basis of the digital economy, the marketless relations of tugri tugri have been struck, and in the end the economy of the countries that have developed due to the development of IT Technologies has reached the digital economy. Economic relations in the digital economy are conducted on platforms, in which relations in the model of the turnover of tokens are conducted without a market. Of course, in the later parts of our work we will see the definition, description and main indicators of the digital economy in the course of the course, we will see the Tulik in the flames, and now we will see the correlation of the model of the turnover of arrows in the digital economy.

The diagram of the digital platform model of the turnover of economic flows is presented in Figure 4. From this model, it can be seen that the digital platform is built around a mass economic process that ensures the interaction of consumers and manufacturers and suppliers. In its structure, there are operators, regulators and service providers for the attitude of manufacturers, chicarers and tugri consumers of tugri and their thematic quality grazing. If the manufacturer delivers the product to the manufacturer of the contract basis, the consumer shall perform the tulovini by locking it shake and form a turnover cycle, the relationship shall be carried out directly.

Of course, operators of the digital economy (it specialist personnel, structure) and the regulator IT system are involved in helping them. relationship, qualification from IT servicewill be used. For example, the interaction of taxi drivers and taxi users in the Uber system, the interaction of car owners and tenants in CarSharing, Airbnb-the interaction of homeowners and tenants, etc., we can bring.

Similarly, in the conditions of the digital economy, utish to a new business model, tradision is different from the economy. The comparative analysis of the business model of Tradision and the digital economy is presented in Figure 4 the comparative scheme of the business model of tradision in utish to the business model in the conditions of the digital economy.

Fig 4. Diagram of the digital platform model of the economy currents turnover

Thus, it is possible to give the foundation for the development of the digital economy to the digital platforms, according to the "digital platforms", the following definition: a digital platform is a system of multi-digit algorithmic relationships of market participants, united by a single information environment, which leads to a decrease in transaction costs due to the use of a set of digital.

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