

PROSPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN: METHODS AND RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

The article describes in detail the international experience of the digital economy, in particular, the features of the development and creation of the digital economy. This emphasizes the importance of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the digital economy, given the importance of digital technologies for production processes.

Keywords: industrial structure, digital economy, business, industrial economy, innovation.

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOTNI RIVOJLANTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI: USULLARI VA TADQIQOTLARI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada raqamli iqtisodiyotning xalqaro tajribasi, xususan, raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish va yaratish xususiyatlari batafsil bayon etilgan. Bu raqamli texnologiyalar ishlab chiqarish jarayonlari uchun muhim ekanligini hisobga olib, O'zbekiston Respublikasining raqamli iqtisodiyot uchun ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: sanoat tuzilishi, raqamli iqtisodiyot, biznes, sanoat iqtisodiyoti, innovatsiyalar.

INTRODUCTION

Launched by the World Economic Forum in 2015, the Digital Economic Transformation (DET) project involves a multi-year collaboration to analyze the impact of digital technologies on business and society and better understand digital opportunities. They cover related industries and provide insight into the need to change business models. In 2015-2016, the project is focused on six areas: logistics, media, consumer goods, electricity, automobiles and healthcare. Four areas of engagement were also examined: digital consumption, digital entrepreneurship, social impact and platform governance. In 2016-2017, the project was supplemented by 8 more areas: chemistry, mining and metallurgy, oil and gas, insurance, aviation and hospitality, professional services, telecommunications and retail, as well as

interdisciplinary topics: the impact of platform management on policy and regulation, social consequences and new technologies.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution is creating a fast-paced transformational disruption in every sector. By 2022, more than 60% of global GDP will be digitized. Approximately 70% of the new value created in the economy over the next decade will be based on digital platforms. Currently, about 50% of the world's population is not part of the digital economy, and internet penetration growth is slowing. The G20 Global Infrastructure Center predicts that by 2040, global infrastructure financing will be insufficient.

Industry structures and business models are introducing new products and services, changing cost structures, lowering barriers to entry and introducing variable value currencies. Companies must rethink how to create, distribute and possess value in this new environment. Navigation requires comprehensive and constant intelligence and ingenuity.

Although the private sector is investing heavily in digital transformation programs, results are deteriorating. Companies around the world are expected to invest \$1.2 trillion in digital transformation this year. They spend over \$1 million, and analysis shows that only 1% of these efforts meet or exceed their expectations.

Almost all economists agree that digital technologies will become increasingly important for production processes in the future. Therefore, it can be assumed that over time, production processes will have capital and technological requirements not only in developed economies, but throughout the world. Growing capital and technological intensity affect the international competitiveness of all countries.

With the increasing use of human labor by robots, computers and machines, labor-intensive developing countries are losing the crucial competitive advantage of cheap labor. At the same time, the competitive position of wealthy industrialized countries is improving as they are able to absorb the costs of digital transformation.

Industrialized countries that fail to achieve digital transformation are losing competition.

The press service of the Ministry for the Development of Information Technologies reported that the draft decision of the Cabinet of Ministers identified the following directions for the development of the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan:

- identification of state and economic bodies, local governments based on the necessary information systems and sources, programming and electronic implementation of services;
- creating favorable conditions for attracting foreign investment into the country by creating technology markets and technology parks based on the digital economy, the information technology market, including on the terms of public-private partnership;
- coordination of modern telecommunications infrastructure, development of communication technologies and networks, introduction of modern telecommunications services;
- development of the digital economy through the introduction of electronic services in the field of public administration and economics, development of the e-commerce and software market;
- development of proposals for the development of the national segment of the Internet, organizational, logistical and economic support of digital media content;
- development of “intelligent systems” for managing urban and regional infrastructure, transport logistics, safe and smart cities;

- improvement of the system for training qualified personnel.

The key to the success of the achievements of the future is to ensure consistent and sustainable development of the digital economy, a comprehensive study of important tasks and directions, development and clear definition of economic development programs at different levels. At present, it is important to draw appropriate conclusions about previous achievements and critically evaluate the results obtained, on their basis to increase the development of the economy of Uzbekistan and improve the well-being of the people.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is undergoing a process of renewal and modernization of the economy; the economic reforms being carried out today correspond to their directions and goals. In particular, in a short time, the economy of Uzbekistan has achieved significant success in introducing structural changes, new production technologies, increasing incomes of the population in small and private businesses, and ensuring the formation of a favorable investment climate in the field of sustainable development of the service sector.

The era of the digital economy is characterized by new needs of people, it embraces new products and new technologies.

The digital economy is a system of economic, social and cultural communication using digital technologies, such as online services, distance learning, electronic payments, e-commerce. It covers many areas, including: medicine, transport, housing and communal services, finance, education, tourism and others. Technologies of the digital economy: big data, artificial intelligence, blockchain and cloud technologies clearly show the importance of their development in the economy of the future and corporate governance.

Developed countries have been focused on the evolutionary transition to a new economic structure for quite a long time - the digital economy, although they have not yet fully adequately resolved the issues of previous economies: the information economy and the knowledge economy. This shows that the shift of the center of gravity to the replacement of traditional economic resources (ER) with information resources (IR) and the transformation of IR into strategic resources is not always correctly understood by both economists and representatives of the IT community.

Despite the fact that the introduction of digital technologies in recent years in many countries, including Uzbekistan, has gained the status of a “traditional and promising” direction of state and corporate development, the current stage of the formation of the digital economy gives rise to fundamentally new scientific, technological, organizational and managerial challenges. At the same time, the terminological basis for digitalization has not yet been developed, not to mention a full-fledged regulatory framework and mechanisms for regulating this process, which, of course, hinders the development of the digital economy and the possibility of using the competitive advantages associated with it. The concept of digitalization appeared as a result of the emergence, rapid development and widespread spread of electronic computing technology, information technology and the Internet. In the world, the concept of “Digitalization” was first introduced by Canadian scientist Don Tapscott in his book “Electronic Digital Society: Pros and Cons of the Age of Networked Intelligence” in 1995.

Currently, many developed countries are introducing digitalization into all industries, developing and approving targeted legislation and programs that will become a springboard for the development of the digital economy. With the help of the digital economy, opportunities

will open up to create new innovative models of production, trade, healthcare, education, the economy and the entire society. And although the economy has always dealt with numbers, the implementation of economic processes using digital telecommunications, based on integrated IR (supported by smart sensors and the Internet of things) radically changes the situation:

- □ data, information, knowledge and information technology become a strategic resource, and this resource can be used repeatedly;
- □ information resources can replace or complement economic resources;
- □ small and medium-sized, as well as mobile businesses receive great benefits (trade and production space on the Internet is not limited);
- competitiveness can be modeled;
- □ the same information resource can be used repeatedly to provide different services;
- □ the scale of operating activities is limited only by the size of the Internet;
- □ interaction with clients, the client's needs are put at the forefront.

In such conditions, intangible assets begin to play a large role and firms with a large but insufficiently efficient infrastructure begin to give way to new companies that are not burdened with excess material assets. Entering into competition, new market participants promote innovative products and technologies, dynamically mobilize their resources, and ensure minimal information inertia when making and implementing management decisions. Information is the main resource, and the volume of data increases dramatically every month. At the center of the development strategy is information technology, as the main resource, and the client with his rapidly changing needs.

The starting step towards the formation, implementation and development of digitalization as a new innovative component of the economy was the adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State Program for the Implementation of the Action Strategy for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017–2021”, the main focus of which is the formation of an innovation model economic development of Uzbekistan [1]. Further, a resolution was adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev dated July 3, 2018 No. 11113832 “On measures to develop the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan.” In essence, this document represents a comprehensive strategy for the development of information technology in the country for the next decade.

At the proposal of the President of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev, at the nineteenth meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Bishkek, the Concept on cooperation of the SCO member states in the field of digitalization and ICT was adopted [1]. The government of Uzbekistan has included a digital economy program in the state strategic development plan, the goal of which is to create a full-fledged digital environment and digital field in the republic.

According to the government, it is the “Digitalization” of the economy that will allow the country to resolve the issue of global competitiveness and national security in the shortest possible time. First of all, it is necessary to completely digitalize the areas of construction, energy, agriculture and water management, transport, geology, healthcare, education, cadastral and archival affairs.

President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev declared 2020 “The Year of the Development of Science, Education and the Digital Economy.” Of course, such an opinion from the leader of states creates a reliable and fertile basis for the accelerated development of digitalization in public administration and various sectors of the national economy.

In order to train highly qualified specialists in the field of information technology, together with our foreign partners, the “1 Million Programmers” project was launched. Modern information technologies need to be introduced at all stages of the education system. Considering that work on connecting all cities and regional centers to high-speed Internet networks was completed last year, all villages and mahallas should be provided with this opportunity in the next 2 years. Today, more than 7 thousand healthcare institutions, preschool and school education institutions have high-speed Internet access, and in 2 years their number will increase by another 12 thousand.

To develop the digital economy in the country, the Digital Trust Foundation was created. It is intended to develop the most promising and strategically important projects for the development of the digital economy, as well as the introduction of blockchain technologies, education and training. In the period until 2030, it is planned to implement measures to develop the concept of “Digital Uzbekistan”.

As a result of the “digital revolution”, most socio-economic relations will be carried out through automated services. This, in turn, will reduce the participation of people in the process of providing services to the population and bureaucracy, and will have a positive impact on the quality of life and well-being of the population.

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