

FEATURES OF DIGITAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This article examines the features of the formation of the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The study shows that today it is information and communication technologies that are the main factor in economic growth, a lever for the development of strategically important industries, a means of improving management efficiency, and an important condition for increasing the competitiveness of the economy. The article formulates tasks, the solution of which will ensure the formation of a single information space in the country, as one of the stages of the transition to the digital economy.

Keywords: digital economy, information and communication technologies, blockchain technology, e-government, efficiency, quality, openness, optimality, workflow, databases.

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются особенности формирования цифровой экономики в Республике Узбекистан. В исследовании показанно, что на сегодняшний день именно информационно — коммуникационные технологии являются основным фактором роста экономики, рычагом развития стратегически важных отраслей, средством повышения эффективности управления, важным условием повышения конкурентоспособности экономики. В статье сформулированы задачи, решение которых обеспечит формирование в стране единого информационного пространства, как одного из этапов перехода к цифровой экономике.

Ключевые слова: цифровая экономика, информационно-коммуникационные технологии, технология «блокчейн», электронное правительство, эффективность, качество, открытость, оптимальность, документооборот, базы данных.

Аннотация

Ушбу мақолада Ўзбекистон Республикасида рақамли иқтисодиётни шакллантириш хусусиятлари муҳокама қилинади. Таккикотда бугунги кунда ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари иқтисодий ўсишнинг асосий омили, стратегик муҳим тармоқларни ривожлантириш воситаси, бошқарув самарадорлигини ошириш воситаси, иқтисодиётнинг рақобатбардошлигини оширишнинг муҳим шарти эканлигини кўрсатмоқда. Мақолада рақамли иқтисодиётга ўтиш босқичларидан бири сифатида мамлакатда ягона ахборот маконини шакллантиришни таъминлайдиган вазифалар шакллантирилган.

Калит сўзлар: рақамли иқтисодиёт, ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари, блокчейн технологияси, электрон ҳукумат, самарадорлик, сифат, очиқлик, оптималлик, ҳужжатлар айланиши, маълумотлар базалари.

Introduction

In the context of the development of the digital economy, it is important to improve the use of information and communication technologies in industries and spheres of national economy, which are the basic component of modern information systems. The relevance of this provision is evidenced by the adoption of a number of Decrees and Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Thus, in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the approval of the strategy "Digital Uzbekistan-2030" and measures for its effective implementation" it is noted: "Comprehensive measures are being implemented in the republic to actively develop the digital economy, as well as the widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies in all sectors and spheres, primarily in public administration, education, healthcare and agriculture."[1]

Blockchain technologies (distributed data registry technologies), artificial intelligence, the use of supercomputer capabilities, as well as crypto-asset activities are one of the directions of digital economy development in many countries of the world. Blockchain technologies are gradually being introduced not only into many sectors of the economy, but also into the system of public administration and other public relations."

Practice shows that today it is information and communication technologies (ICT) that are the main basic component of economic growth, a lever for the development of strategically important industries, a means of improving management efficiency, and a factor in increasing the competitiveness of the economy. With the help of targeted programs and other measures, the state supports and promotes the development of the industry. In turn, the development of the ICT industry, both in our country and abroad, contributes to the development of a new economic environment, the digital economy.

Experience shows that the development of human society requires material, instrumental, energy and other resources, including information. The present time is characterized by an unprecedented growth in the volume of information flows. This applies to almost any field of human activity. The largest increase in the volume of information is observed in industry, trade, banking, finance and education. For example, in industry, the increase in the volume of information is due to an increase in the volume of production, the complexity of products, materials used, technological equipment, the expansion of external and internal links of economic objects as a result of concentration and specialization of production.

ICT is a system of methods and methods of collecting, accumulating, storing, searching, processing, analyzing, issuing data, information and knowledge based on the use of modern software and hardware in accordance with the requirements of developing economic entities.

Analysis of literature on the theme

The problems of digital economy development are considered in various scientific works of foreign and domestic scientists.

The article by Zhukovskaya I.E. "The main directions of improving the methodology for the use of advanced information and communication technologies in statistical

activities of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the conditions of the formation of the digital economy" presents the main directions of improving the methodology for the use of advanced information and communication technologies in the statistical industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the conditions of digitalization of the economy. [2]

In the practical guide, Gray K.F., Larson E.In "Project Management", all stages of design are disclosed, including the integration of project organization strategy, project definition, network plan development, risk management, project execution time reduction, resource scheduling, project organization, project management, project team management, partnership in design, measurement and evaluation of the status and progress of work, audit and completion of design, international projects, project management process and the future.[5]

The article Pilipenko E.F., Belalova G.A. "Modern trends of a systematic approach to business process reengineering" is devoted to the use of methods of system analysis and a systematic approach to the design of information systems and business process reengineering. In addition, it discusses the basic rules that must be followed in the process of reengineering and provides alternative models of all operations, procedures and relationships between them.[4]

The article by Balatsky E.V., Ekimov N.A. "Innovation and technology matrices and national strategies of economic development" presents a research methodology that provides for the construction of innovation and technology matrices for a wide sample of countries based on the index of relative labor productivity and the index of relative unit costs for research and development. Such a methodological technique allows us to identify countries that adhere to an unconventional innovation strategy, which is characterized by the advanced development of research and development in comparison with the production sector.[3]

In his article "The impact of digital transformation on economic processes in the Republic of Uzbekistan", Hashimhodjaev S.I. examines the issues of transformation of the educational process in higher educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the conditions of the formation of the digital economy [6]

Research methodology

In the process of identifying the features of the digital development of the national economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a systematic approach, methods of statistical sampling and grouping, induction and deduction, as well as methods of working with computer networks and specialized software products were used.

This article examines the features of the formation of the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The author shows that today it is information and communication technologies that are the main factor in economic growth, a lever for the development of strategically important industries, a means of improving management efficiency, and an important condition for increasing the competitiveness of the economy. The article formulates tasks, the solution of which will ensure the formation of a single information space in the country, as one of the stages of the transition to the digital economy.

Analysis and results

The ICT industry, like any dynamically growing, multicomponent, heterogeneous system, is a rather complex object for structuring. Scientists from many countries have already made repeated attempts to build a model of the ICT industry. However, there is

still no unified approach to the structure of the ICT industry. So, a few years ago, attention was not focused on the segment of system integration, and today it is one of the most promising and rapidly developing areas.

Table 1 presents macroeconomic indicators for the digital economy of Uzbekistan.

Table 1
Macroeconomic indicators for the digital economy of Uzbekistan¹

Indicators	2020	2021	2022
Information on the number of organizations by type of economic activity "Information and Communication"	7 901	9 517	10 587
The volume of rendered market communication and informatization services (in actual prices, billion soums)	10 332,6	10 891,7	13 852,3
Information on the volume of gross value added in the field of information economy and e-commerce (in actual prices, billion soums)	7 934,0	8 701,4	11 121,9
Number of subscribers with Internet access as a whole in the republic (at the end of the year; thousands of units)	16 386,2	19 981,0	

As the analysis of the data in the table shows, there is a steady increase in the digitalization of the economy of the republic.

At the moment, ICT market participants apply two main criteria for segmentation of the industry. The first one is for goods and services, the second one is for types of activities. From the point of view of the information turnover process (creation, processing, reception, transmission, consumption), the ICT market can be segmented into the following enlarged parts (segments): technical means; means of communication and network equipment; software; ICT services; accompanying goods and services in the field of ICT. When considering the ICT industry as a set of tangible (equipment) and intangible goods (intellectual product, software). This structure most fully reflects the classification of the industry in terms of turnover of goods and services: convergence processes and new trends in Internet business are taken into account here.

In addition, it should be noted that the segments "Internet" and "Telecommunications" are included in parts in other sub-sectors: "Equipment", "Software", "IT services", etc.

Conclusions and recommendations

In this regard, it is necessary to further improve measures for the interaction of economic entities, taking into account the possibilities of the global ICT market, based on a comprehensive study of the features of their functioning in the conditions of the development of the digital economy, the main characteristics of which are:

- formation of an innovative, knowledge-based and modern ICT-based economy;
- informatization of state and local government bodies in order to improve the quality of management decisions and the efficiency of providing services to the public and business;

¹ www.stat.uz - official website of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics

- development of human capital, improvement of the educational level of the population;
- informatization of the socio-cultural sphere in order to provide opportunities for remote medical care and education, work at home, meeting the needs of the population in communication, cultural, entertainment and reference information.

As practice shows, the transition to sustainable economic development largely depends on the expanding integration of ICT into society and the large-scale use of information resources.

The main goal of the development of the digital economy and, in particular, the ICT sector is the formation of a unified information space in the country, as one of the stages of transition to the digital economy, ensuring the creation of conditions for improving the efficiency of the economy, state and local government, ensuring the rights to free search, transmission, dissemination of information about the state of economic and social development of society.

To achieve this goal, it is desirable to solve the following tasks:

- further improvement of the "Electronic Government" system, which provides information interaction of systems of different levels with access to global international information networks, as well as the realization of the rights of citizens and legal entities to freely receive open information from this system;
 - continuous development of telecommunication infrastructure;
- the development of ICT and the formation of an export-oriented information technology industry (IT industry). Development of advanced information technologies within the framework of relevant state scientific and technical programs, creation of automated information systems in various sectors of the economy and public administration according to uniform principles, as well as development of mechanisms to stimulate the entry of these developments into world markets;
- improvement of the legislative framework and the system of state regulation in the field of informatization, creation of legal foundations for the widespread use of information and communication technologies in all spheres of public life of the country;
- creating conditions for improving the activities of state bodies and local government bodies and increasing the efficiency of their work on managing socioeconomic processes through the creation of automated information and analytical systems that ensure the formation of information resources, primarily information resources of state importance, necessary for operational decision-making at appropriate levels;
- activation of the introduction and dissemination of information and telecommunication technologies to ensure the accelerated development of competitive production of goods and services, optimization of commodity transport flows oriented to domestic and foreign markets. Information support for technical re-equipment of industrial production facilities, creation of high-tech competitive equipment;
- continuous development of the system of training and retraining of specialists in information and telecommunication technologies and qualified users;
- promoting the development of culture and mass media through the introduction of information and telecommunication technologies. Creating conditions for the promotion of cultural achievements, both in the country and abroad by forming information resources of the National Library, other leading libraries, cultural profile

resources and presenting them in the national Internet sector, creating an electronic encyclopedia of culture of Uzbekistan;

 improvement of the country's information security system. Creation of new means of information protection, as well as the development of regulatory and methodological materials and standard integrated solutions aimed at ensuring information security.

Thus, it should be noted that further development of ICT will allow for greater digitalization of industries and spheres of the national economy, will ensure digital literacy of the population, an increase in the share of Internet users, improvement of training in the field of ICT, more comprehensive coverage of ICT business structures, improvement of e-commerce, improvement of the "Electronic Government" system, which ultimately As a result, it will lead to an increase in social production and a more efficient functioning of the national economy as a whole.

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