

THE STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses in detail the changes in the economic system, which is digitalization. The main factors in the development of the digital economy, the universal Internet, high communication, applications and services based on cloud technologies, big data analysis, automation, robotics, multi-channel or channel models for the distribution of goods and services are analyzed.

Keywords: digital economy, Internet of Things, high connectivity, cloud technologies, automation, robotics.

INTRODUCTION

The most dynamic process that will bring significant changes to the economic system is digitalization. The main factors in the development of the digital economy are: the Internet of Things, the universal Internet, high communication, applications and services based on cloud technologies, big data analysis, automation, robotics, multi-channel or channel models for the distribution of goods and services.

RESEARCH METHODS

The ongoing changes are radical, they introduce new values and behaviors in the market of firms, their clients and consumers. Therefore, it is important for academic economists, acting politicians in developing countries, to understand that today we need to focus on the institutional environment, and not on economic reforms. Second, in order to meet the requirements of the digital economy, it is necessary to modernize the structures of digital thinking in order to reduce high-level opportunism by incorporating them into standard business practice values.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

To do this, the methodological foundations of the economy must be freed from the old approach to the sustainable growth of consumer goods, that is, the function of maximizing useful services. Over time, the crisis of economic theory will be overcome, and new concepts close to the digital economy will appear.

Representatives of Western schools are studying ways to implement it. In particular, living in a social environment unnatural for institutions. In conclusion, an institutional

project should be calculated in terms of transaction costs if its flexibility in the economic environment is not high. Another line of research is the evaluation of methodological individualism. This is the basis of the liberal economic model. It is based on the idea of free enterprise and the principle of profit maximization through currency exchange operations in a market economy. Western individualism must be sensible and develop methods for assessing and minimizing potential risks before any indicator. New institutional economics introduces the concept of bounded rationalization. That is, decision makers cannot determine transaction costs to obtain information. Since people tend to be opportunistic, contractors are not always reliable. Therefore, opportunistic transactions should be protected before they are entered into, and lessons learned should be used later.

Methodological individualism in modern institutionalism is the movement of a purposeful person who responds to the institutions of the economic system, directing and limiting his actions. But this principle is not applied in new economic programs. In particular, it creates a multi-institutional environment for states with multiple cultural traditions and diverse religious beliefs.

The second includes: the religious traditions of Orthodoxy, Islam, Buddhism, Confucianism, the best examples of European and Eastern cultures; about fictitious legal relations of economic behavior; can be based on new standards of behavior using the global infosphere and IT.

In all countries, reforms based on methodological individuality have not led to the expected results. With the rise in living standards and consumer demand at home, people's behavior began to change, the advantages of large-scale production disappeared, and interest in standardized products declined. Consumers began to pay for the variety and differentiation of goods. Price competition in the emerging middle class has led to quality performance. Entrepreneurship has acquired network structures managed from international centers. According to the models of monetarism and Keynesianism, this should lead to the development of industrial small businesses that meet demand and are adapted to continuous economic growth. But in many countries this is not the case. Competition is underdeveloped, small businesses are oriented towards speculative behavior, and the level of opportunism can be high. To implement the fourth industrial revolution, it is necessary to use the individual characteristics of citizens in economic policy.

Recently, firms have created communities (thiamism) in which the role of the individual in decision-making is reduced and opportunistic behavior is limited. The principle of the crowd (crowdism) is often applied when an overcrowded economy is formed in the socio-economic environment, and social networks are organized by a special administrator. But, for example, Russian individualism is based on limited rationalization, characterized by a high degree of opportunism and crowds. Economic interests in this country can be included in one of four models of the relationship of

moral and economic interests. Therefore, the program of economic development of the new Russia can be called moral institutionalism.

Currently, mining and online exchanges are developing in Russia, which leads to an increase in fraud. Therefore, it is necessary to study the problems associated with bitcoins and other digital tokens in order to prevent crime in this area. Since fraud is associated with opportunistic behavior, its social consequences are widespread.

Therefore, material consequences are the damage caused to property. This is a social manifestation of the growth of psychological tension and anxiety in society. It also reduces public confidence in financial institutions, the state, which leads to disruption of public life. The future of the digital economy is not entirely clear yet, but a cultural revolution is about to take place and needs to be steered in the right direction. At the same time, it is necessary to study business processes in Western Europe. Thus, the EU Industry Initiative aims to develop the concepts of the Industrial Internet of Things, intelligent industry, smart factories, flexible factories, advanced manufacturing. Among the national enterprises, the development of the factories of the future in Italy, the British initiative of the newest production industrial centers, the French concept of the future industry stand out.

Poland is the fastest growing country in the field of digitalization. Over the past decade, key elements of the ICT infrastructure (telecommunication networks, platforms, applications, databases) have been created in the country. The Polish government adopted a development strategy when the concept of a service-oriented state became a key area of public awareness: the formation of a digital government that serves citizens and businesses, the safe use of the Internet and utilities, modern telecommunications and technological infrastructure, and digital competencies, public opinion, formation of customs, rules of etiquette and values.

Today, there is competition in the European market using traditional business models and new business models that bring together different industries and offer a wide range of products and services that they deliver to their customers through e-logistics. The firms that have revolutionized business organization use a combination of all of the above models. This includes Google Inc., which recently acquired companies that make robots, autonomous cars and aircraft. In the coming years, there will be three trends in the digital revolution: the relationship between people and machines, the intellectualization of machines for work, and the evolution of interpersonal relationships. As a result, consistent measures have been taken recently to develop the digital economy, and e-commerce systems have been gradually introduced in government bodies and other organizations to exchange electronic documents and services for individuals and legal entities. At the same time, an analysis of the real state of affairs on the ground shows that the implemented program documents are fragmented due to the lack of a single information technology platform that ensures integration into a centralized data system. In order to create conditions for the rapid

development of the digital economy, further improve the public administration system, expand access to it, and use modern infrastructure:

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further modernize the digital infrastructure for the development of the digital economy" dated November 21, 2018 UP-4022 was decided. The resolution states that for information: The National Agency for Project Management under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as the Agency) is the competent authority in the field of implementation and development of the digital economy.

CONCLUSION

One of the main tasks for attracting and consolidating investor funds for the implementation of projects in the digital economy, including the introduction of blockchain technologies in public-private partnerships, is the creation of the Digital Trust Digital Economy Support Fund. The document also includes a proposal from the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications, the State Committee for Privatization and Development of Competition, the Agency, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Finance, the State Tax Committee to transfer to the Fund a 100% state stake in the authorized capital of UniversalMobileSystems.

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