

**MODERN MANAGEMENT PROCESSES THEORETICAL BASICS***Iskandarov Bekzod Abdujalilovich**teacher at Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service*

**Abstract:** Digital management platforms set new management criteria for construction companies, foster competition, and create motivational ratings for participants. The integration of large data flows and processes allows for the application of algorithmic regulation and significantly simplifies the tasks of analyzing and synthesizing value chains.

**Keywords :** digital economy, information society, digitalization

At the next stage of the development of modern management processes, the terms "digital economy", "information society" and "knowledge economy" are of great importance in economic development and require a new approach to the organization of a new socio-economic system, in particular, to the management and management processes of enterprises in the construction industry. At the current stage of economic development, all economic entities that seek to operate sustainably are obliged to go through the process of digital transformation. In turn, economic entities that have not undergone the process of digital transformation are limited to traditional relations, which reduces their opportunities in a competitive environment in the conditions of modern economic systems.

According to experts, the process of "digitization" (in English " digitization") usually refers to a socio-economic transformation initiated by the widespread use and assimilation of digital technologies, which are technologies for creating, processing, exchanging and transmitting information<sup>1</sup>.

Along with the above definition, a number of foreign and domestic researchers have expressed their attitude to the concept of "digital economy" in their studies. In particular, V. Ivanov interprets the digital economy as a virtual environment that complements real life, while M. Kaluzhsky characterizes the digital economy as the economic activity of the Internet system, as well as the forms, methods, means and communication environment of its implementation.<sup>2</sup>

According to research, the digital economy is a production complex that provides all the amenities for human life and creates goods and services, creating a cyber-physical process.

The use and introduction of modern technologies at all stages of management processes involves not only the provision of modern equipment and software, but also fundamental changes in management approaches and external influences. As a result, the productivity of each employee increases. This leads to the creation of a system of work processes, which is called a "digital business system". The processes of digitalization of the economy are explained by the implementation of "digitization", "introduction of digital technologies" and "digital transformation", and it is appropriate to divide them into 4 main stages (Figure 1.1):

<sup>1</sup> The Transformative Economic Impact of Digital Technology, [http://unctad.org/meetings/en/Presentation/cn162015p09\\_Katz\\_en.pdf](http://unctad.org/meetings/en/Presentation/cn162015p09_Katz_en.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> Umarov O.S. Digital economy and its development trends. Scientific electronic journal "Economy and innovative technologies". No. 3, 2018.

**Stage 1 - the digital data stage.** At this stage, all data available and used in the socio-economic system is converted into digital form, thereby generating the necessary digital data, which ultimately creates the opportunity to optimize the volume of data of various forms and contents.

**Stage 2 - the stage of digital infrastructure.** Digital infrastructure is the basis of the network necessary for the functioning of a socio-economic system built on a set of digital technologies and their products. The created digital infrastructure ensures the formation and operation of a mobile digital network with an unlimited number of resources and users, as well as the processing of large volumes of digital data.

**Stage 3 - the stage of digital models.** The next stage in the transition to a digital economy is the stage of implementation of digital models, where direct digitization is carried out. At this stage, the integration and transformation of user communication channels around the digital technologies used, that is, the formation of digital models, is carried out. As a result of the formation of digital models, a digital system of interaction between users of digital technologies and the corresponding digital network models (platforms) based on network cooperation for the exchange of services is formed.

**Stage 4 - the stage of the digital economy.** This stage is the final stage in the formation of the digital economy, which is a process of radically changing the essence of the system and the form of its operation through the digitization (transfer of all resources to digital form) and digitalization (creation of integrated network management platforms and the formation of interaction systems of users of digital technologies) of all levels of socio-economic systems.

In the modern economic system, an enterprise that plans to transition to a "digital" basis and is at the same time a subject of the digitalization process should pay special attention to the automation of management processes in order to further increase the efficiency of its activities. Today, in the context of the rapid development of the country's economy, the level of development of the construction industry among the sectors of the economy is much higher than in other sectors and industries. The digitalization of the economy is indicated as the main factor in this. Because with the widespread introduction of the digital economy, sectors of the economy other than the construction industry are also forced to carry out their activities through services.

In the context of digital transformations in the economy, the final link in the chain of activities of all economic systems is formed and, taking into account the fact that they are based on interaction with consumers, the organization and management of economic activity is created on the basis of digital platforms. Summarizing the opinions of various scientists and researchers, it can be said that digital platforms can be viewed as a set of actively integrated tools based on digital technologies. As we know, it is wrong to interpret a digital platform as a simple software product, a digital platform is a technological integrator of a set of services related to the formation of a digital economy. From an economic point of view, it can be said that a digital platform, in turn, is formed by managing a set of interrelated and complementary services. The main components of a digital platform can be:

- interface platform;
- database;
- authentication (recognition) system;
- automated billing system for all services received by the client using the platform;

- analytical system, cybersecurity and network security system.

By forming the main components of the digital platform listed above as a system, digital management platforms emerge. In turn, the importance of digital management platforms is determined by the following positive effects:

- reduction in information technology costs;
- increased level of cybersecurity;
- create new applications quickly, safely and easily;
- formation of open systems;
- the ability to use advanced analytical systems for "big data";
- optimization of data usage, etc.

With the emergence of digital management platforms, the basis for the functioning of the economic system in the digital economy is not only information, as in the previous stage of development of the economic system, but also potential, knowledge and competencies. In turn, in the future, almost all data, information and even knowledge will be digitized. Under the influence of these changes, not only economic activity, but also the essence of the management process and its formation will change. Network management is emerging as a product of the digital economy

#### References:

1. Anchishkin A. Prognozirov a nie really sotsialisticheskoy ekonomiki - M.: Ekonomika , 1973.
2. Gorbunov E. Ekonomicheskiy potentsi a l developed sotsialisticheskogo obshchestva // Voprosy ekonomiki, 1981, No. 9.
3. 3. Figurnov E. Proizvodstvennyy potentsi a l sotsialisticheskogo obshchestva // Politicheskoe amoobrazovanie , 1982, No. 1.
4. 4. Kholboyev UX Theoretical issues of increasing the competitiveness of the service sector. Journal of Management Values & Ethics. August 24 Special Issue, ISSN-2249-9512, page 291-296.