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ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ  
ДОЛЗАРЬ МУАММОЛАРИ

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ  
СОЦИАЛЬНО-ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES  
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES



**ЭЛЕКТРОН ЖУРНАЛ**

ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

ELECTRONIC JOURNAL

# **SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ**

## **ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ**

**№ 2 (3)-2023**

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-  
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

**ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**ТОШКЕНТ-2023**

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#### **ОАК Рўйхати**

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### MODERN DIGITALIZATION: PRIORITIES AND PROSPECTS IN THE CONTEXT OF ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

**Abstract.** Advanced technological trends, such as artificial intelligence, robotics, blockchain, virtual and augmented reality technologies, have become the most important catalyst for a new stage of digital transformation. They provided unique opportunities for solving various tasks. Based on the analysis of current trends in the digital economy, the author defines "Digital transformation". The objectives of the presented research are to analyze the current state and prospects for the development of digital technologies and the process of digitalization of the world economy.

**Keywords:** digitalization, digital technologies, development priorities, digital transformation, modern economy, world economy.

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### ZAMONAVIY RAQAMLASHTIRISH: IQTISODIY O'ZGARISH SHAROITIDA USTUVORLIKLAR VA ISTIQBOLLAR

**Annotatsiya.** Sun'iy intellekt, robototexnika, blokcheyn, virtual va kengaytirilgan reallik texnologiyalari kabi ilg'or texnologik yo'nalishlar raqamli transformatsiyaning yangi bosqichi uchun muhim katalizator bo'lmoqda. Ular turli muammolarni hal qilish uchun noyob imkoniyatlarni taqdim etdilar. Raqamli iqtisodiyotning zamonaviy tendentsiyalarini tahlil qilish asosida muallif "raqamli transformatsiya" ta'rifini beribdi. Taqdim etilgan tadqiqotning maqsadi raqamli texnologiyalarning hozirgi holati va rivojlanish istiqbollari va jahon iqtisodiyotini raqamlashtirish jarayonini tahlil qilishdir.

**Kalit so'zlar:** raqamlashtirish, raqamli texnologiyalar, rivojlanishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari, raqamli transformatsiya, zamonaviy iqtisodiyot, jahon iqtisodiyoti.

### СОВРЕМЕННАЯ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИЯ: ПРИОРИТЕТЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ В УСЛОВИЯХ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ

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**Аннотация.** Передовые технологические направления, такие как искусственный интеллект, робототехника, блокчейн, технологии виртуальной и дополненной реальности, стали важнейшим катализатором нового этапа цифровой трансформации. Они предоставили уникальные возможности для решения различных задач. На основе анализа современных тенденций цифровой экономики, автором дается определение «Цифровой трансформации». Целями представленного исследования является анализ современного состояния и перспектив развития цифровых технологий и процесса цифровизации мировой экономики.

**Ключевые слова:** цифровизация, цифровые технологии, приоритеты развития, цифровая трансформация, современная экономика, мировая экономика.



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## **Introduction.**

The modern world economy is changing under the influence of new technological trends related to informatization and networking, which are carried out in the format of digitalization of socio-economic processes, which leads to the formation of a new model of the information economy and information society. The intensive development and spread of digital technologies in recent years have significantly changed the appearance of key sectors of the economy and the social sphere [1,2,3]. More and more organizations are striving to transfer business processes to the digital environment, thereby significantly reducing transaction costs and significantly increasing the volume of economic activity. Information and communication technologies (ICT), goods and services have changed and continue to change many aspects of the global economy, government and society. Technological progress is a significant driving force of economic growth and improvement of people's quality of life. However, the ICT market is very volatile. In this regard, there is a need to revise and highlight current trends [4,5,6].

The modern world is changing under the influence of new technological trends related to informatization and networking, which are carried out in the format of digitalization of socio-economic processes, which leads to the formation of a new model of the information economy and information society [7]. The study of the phenomenon of digitalization, in this regard, has gained great popularity in modern conditions. At the same time, digitalization affects not only the business sector of the economy and the livelihoods of households, but also actively penetrates into the processes of public administration.

The governments of many countries and regions today are on the path of digital transformation, the implementation of which is becoming an important direction for the development of public administration around the world. These problems are also relevant in Uzbekistan, where, according to experts, the main problems of digitalization are the shortage of qualified personnel, errors in determining the demand for electronic services and the activation of cyber fraud, which poses a serious threat to the sustainable and effective development of "electronic government" [8,9].

The digital transformation of public administration processes can potentially lead to a reduction in the number of officials, an increase in the efficiency of administration (by increasing the objectivity of decisions made and eliminating the possibility of technical errors when making standard decisions), an increase in the quality and availability of state and municipal services by converting them to digital format, as well as increasing the level of security of their receipt. In this regard, a more detailed study of the ways of digitalization of public administration processes and prospects for their development is required.



**Literature analysis.** Questions concerning the theoretical foundations of the formation of the digital economy system, e-commerce and entrepreneurship in the field of information and communication technologies are studied in the works of such foreign economic scientists as N.Vulkan, G. Duncan, D. Kozie, M.P. McCartney, L. Mitchell, A.Summer, T. Wilson, etc.

In the CIS countries, digitalization data, as well as organizational and economic issues in e-commerce were considered in the works of I.T. Balabanov, L.E. Varakin, N.I. Gerashchenko, A. A. Kantarovich, O. A. Kobelev, G. Ya. Rezgo, L. D. Reiman, V. I.Skiba, I.V. Uspensky, V.V.Tsarev and others .

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the issues of structural transformations and the development of the sphere of information and communication technologies have been studied by A.N.Aripov, R.I.Isaev, A.A.Dzhurabaev, H.A.Mukhitdinov and L.I.Shibarshova. The problems of theory and practice in e-commerce are studied in the works of R.I.Isaev, T.K.Iminov, H.A.Mukhitdinov. The conceptual apparatus of the essence of the e-commerce system was studied by M.M.Yuldashev. The issues of electronic document management and digital signature are studied in the works of R.I.Isaev, P.F.Khasanov, H.P.Khasanov and others. Practical examples of econometric analysis in the field of ICT are studied and proposed in the works of S.V.Chepel and L.I.Shibarshova. Among the special studies devoted to information security, one can single out the works of R.I.Isaev, M.M.Karimov, R.H.Hamdammov, H.P.Khasanov and others. The works of M.A.Makhkamova, R.I.Isaev, T.M. Butkeeva and others are devoted to the issues of improving the training process in the field of communications and informatization.

**Research methodology.** The methodological basis of this work was legislative and regulatory legal acts on the development of digitalization processes in the country, in particular, the state program "Digital Uzbekistan 2030", Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-5349 "On further improvement of information technologies and communications" dated February 19, 2018. Decree President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-5953 "On the State Program for the implementation of the Strategy of Actions in five priority areas of development The Republic of Uzbekistan for 2021 within the framework of the "Year of Science, Education and Digital Economy" of Uzbekistan dated March 2, 2017. In addition, the article uses modern statistical methods and observation methods used in the collection and processing of statistical data based on expert assessment and comparison.

Graphic, analytical, structural analysis and other methods are also widely used in the work.

### **Analysis and discussion.**

Digitalization is a powerful catalyst for a variety of socio-economic and political processes, subsequently exerting a mutual influence on the development trends of digital transformations. Digitalization as a phenomenon erases territorial boundaries between states and between economic entities. This is predetermined by the fact that more and more transactions are carried out automatically, without human participation, and such costs are reduced to a minimum.

Of course, this phenomenon is not local in nature, but extends to the entire civilized world. The World Bank, characterizing the level of digitalization in a particular state, identifies three aspects reflecting the level of introduction of digital technologies into the public public space. Firstly, it is an opportunity to create personal accounts online in the system of interaction

with municipal and state level bodies. Secondly, it is an opportunity to file tax reports, including, first of all, income tax. Thirdly, the ability to register an organization.

Digitalization in the field of public administration is manifested in such industries as tax administration, customs clearance, provision of public services.

The concept of "digital transformation", at first glance, should not raise questions. In general, the concept of "digital transformation" (DT) can be interpreted extremely broadly, and the specific meaning depends on the context of use. In the company, digital transformation affects production, support and management processes; in the economy, it provides ways of interaction between counterparties; in society, it generates new communication formats for solving a whole range of tasks. The author offers the following definition of digital transformation — it is qualitative changes in business processes or methods of economic activity (business models) as a result of the introduction of digital technologies, leading to significant socio-economic effects.

Advanced technological trends, such as artificial intelligence, robotics, blockchain, virtual and augmented reality technologies, have become the most important catalyst for a new stage of digital transformation. They provided unique opportunities for solving various tasks. As a result, more and more investments are being made in new generation technologies. One of the key drivers is the changed needs of industries and the population against the background of the spread of COVID-19. For example, in a few months of the pandemic, a breakthrough was made in the level of digitalization of internal processes and product lines in different sectors of the economy, which is comparable to similar changes over the previous 3-4 years.

Digital transformation carries not only positive effects, but also a number of risks. The most acute problem is cybersecurity. For example, with the transition to "remote", the number of personal devices for exchanging corporate data with an insufficient level of protection has increased by 40%.

The second risk is the reduction of jobs against the background of digitalization, the robotization of many labor processes, as well as the risk of algorithmic discrimination — for example, data collection, control of employee movements, etc. The

main principle of digital transformation should be to stimulate the spread of advanced institutions, the training of qualified personnel and the development of regulation that creates favorable conditions for digital transformation.

### **Results.**

Analyzing the current trends, we can identify some strategic trends in the IT industry. In our opinion, the most important strategic trends in IT are:

- *Internet of Behaviors (IoB)*. This includes facial recognition, location tracking and Big Data. Gartner predicts that by the end of 2025, more than half of the world's population will be involved in at least one IoB program [10];

- *generalized experience*. These technologies link together the experience of customers, employees and users. Given that human interaction is increasingly moving into the virtual sphere, companies absolutely need such tools;

- *cloud-Native Platforms*. Cloud platforms are essential to provide digital services anywhere in the world [11]. They provide scalable and elastic IT capabilities for technology creation, which reduces their payback time and reduces costs. Cloud platforms will serve as the basis for more than 95% of new digital initiatives by 2025, compared to less than 40% in 2022;

▪ *intelligence in decision-making* (Decision Intelligence). Intelligence in decision—making is a practical discipline used to improve the decision-making process through a well-developed decision-making system, evaluating results, managing them and improving them through feedback. According to preliminary estimates, in the next two years, a third of large organizations will use this method for structured decision-making in order to increase competitive advantage [12,13];

▪ *development of artificial intelligence* (AI Engineering). The development of systems based on artificial intelligence is an integrated approach to the implementation of AI models [14,15]. By 2025, 10% of enterprises implementing advanced AI development methods will generate at least three times more profit from their AI efforts than 90% of enterprises that do not;

▪ *autonomous Systems*. Autonomous systems have already declared themselves in 2021 — thanks to the ability to dynamically change their own algorithms without external software updates, they can quickly adapt to new conditions;

▪ *composite Applications*. In turbulent times, there is a growing need for companies to adapt to an ever-changing business context — this requires a technological architecture that supports rapid, secure and efficient application change [3]. The architecture of a composite application provides such adaptability, and companies that implement this approach will be 80% ahead of competitors in terms of the speed of implementation of new functions;

▪ *development of artificial intelligence* (AI Engineering). The development of systems based on artificial intelligence is an integrated approach to the implementation of AI models. By 2025, 10% of enterprises implementing advanced AI development methods will generate at least three times more profit from their AI efforts than 90% of enterprises that do not;

▪ *ensuring confidentiality*. As user awareness grows and new global data protection standards emerge, companies face greater risks of violating user privacy and negative consequences. The usual security measures for data storage are becoming obsolete. By 2025, half of large organizations will use special technologies that increase privacy protection. Such solutions will help to analyze data while maintaining the secrecy and confidentiality of users;

▪ *distributed Cloud*. This trend includes the distribution of public cloud services across various physical localizations, in which the provider of this cloud is responsible for the operation, management and development of services;

▪ *an all-accessible IT operating model*. Analysts believe that the ubiquitous IT operating model will become another trend, since it frees employees and customers from the need to do business in a specific place. This model gained particular importance during the pandemic. Gartner predicts that by the end of 2023, 40% of organizations will use the new model for virtual and physical interaction with customers and employees;

▪ *cellular cybersecurity*. The mesh structure of cybersecurity allows any user to gain secure access to any digital asset, regardless of where the asset is located or himself. It unlinks the implementation of policies from their formation through a cloud-based delivery model, allowing identification data to serve as a security perimeter. By 2025, cellular cybersecurity will serve more than half of digital access control requests;

▪ *hyperautomation*. Analysts note a huge demand for automation of repetitive manual processes and tasks. At the same time, companies are moving from automating

individual tasks to automating processes with multiple tasks, as well as to the functional automation of several processes and even to automation at the level of the business ecosystem.

### **Conclusion.**

The study showed that total digitalization and the introduction of information and communication technologies is a natural and natural process, and, therefore, inevitable. The basic reason for the expansion of the digital segment of the economy is the growth of the transactional sector (public administration, information services, consulting, finance, services, etc.). It is established that the paradigm of digitalization is characterized by both positive and negative effects. The main trends highlight the changes that are taking place in the IT world. In the next 5-10 years, according to the agency's analysts, they will lead to the emergence of new business opportunities. The results of the study can be used in the development of programs and strategies for the development of the digital economy at both the macro and meso levels, the concept of sustainable socio-economic development.

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