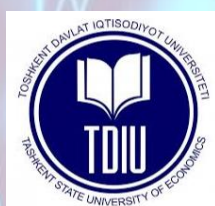


**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН RESPUBLIKACISI OLIY VA ЎRTA MAHSUS TABLIM  
VAZIRLIGI  
MINISTERTVO VYSHEGO I SREDNEGO SPETSIALNOGO  
OBRAZOVANIYA RESPUBLIKI UZBEKISTAN**

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**TASHKENTSKIY GOSUDARSTVENNIY EKONOMICHESKIY  
UNIVERSITET**

**TOHKENT DAVLAT IQTISODIYOT UNIVERSITETI**



**ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА РАҚАМЛИ ИҚТИСОДИЁТНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШДА  
МЕНЕЖМЕНТ ВА КОРПОРАТИВ БОШҚАРУВНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ**

**халқаро илмий-амалий конференцияси маъруза тезислари тўплами**

**Ўзбекистон, Тошкент ш.,  
2020 йил 20 май**

бир қаторда у корхонадан ташқари бўлган одамларга ҳам таъсирини кўрсатади.

Шундай экан, бошқарув қарорлари илмий асосланган бўлиши лозим, яъни бошқарув қарорлари муайян ишлаб чиқиш ҳолатини таҳлил қилишдан келиб чиқиб, иқтисодий техникавий ва бошқа ижтимоий қонунларнинг амал қилиниши ҳисобга олиниб, ҳозирги замон фан техника ютуқларининг негизида қабул қилиниши керак. Ўз мазмунига кўра у аниқ, чуқур бўлиши лозим.

Юқоридагилар бошқарув қарорларига қўйилган асосий талаблар эди, булардан ташқари қабул қилинаётган қарорлар бир-бирига боғлиқлиги, ҳуқуқ ва жавобгарлик доирасида бўлиши, аниқ ва тўғри йўналишига эга бўлиши, вақт бўйича қисқа ва аниқ бўлиши тезкор, ҳамда самарали бўлиши лозим. Қабул қилинган қарор бошқарувнинг барча аспектларига ўз таъсирини ўтказди. Раҳбар ўзи қабул қилган қарорга жавобгарлигини унутмаслиги лозим.

Бошқарув ишлари натижалари ва мазмуни уларни белгиловчи омиллар самарадорлик тоифаларини таҳлил қилиш, самарадорликни намоён бўлишини мазмуни ва шакл жиҳатдан ўхшаш кўрсаткичларни гуруҳи ҳисобланади деган хулоса қилишга имкон яратади.

*Islamov A.A., Philosophy doctor,  
Associate Professor, TSEU.*

## **DIGITALIZATION OF THE ECONOMY - THE BASIS OF DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT**

Digital technology is becoming an integral part of all areas of everyday life. Starting from communication and purchasing, and ending with the production of goods and the functioning of government agencies, everything goes into a virtual environment that predicts a great future. The world is embraced by the idea of digital transformation, and Uzbekistan does not remain aloof from global trends. It is no accident that 2020 has been declared the Year of the Development of Science, Education and the Digital Economy in the country. The government of the republic begins the development of the Concept of the national strategy "Digital Uzbekistan-2030", the draft of which has been submitted for general discussion.

In 2020, the total investment will amount to \$ 178.7 million, of which foreign direct investment - \$ 139.2 million, foreign loans under a state guarantee - \$ 37.5 million;

In 2021, the total investment was \$ 241.7 million, of which foreign direct investment was \$ 171.9 million, foreign loans under a state guarantee were \$ 67.7 million;

In 2022, the total investment was \$ 256.4 million, of which foreign direct investment was \$ 180.1 million, and foreign loans under a state guarantee were \$ 73.1 million.

In accordance with the presidential decree of April 28, 2020 No. 4699 “On measures for the widespread introduction of the digital economy and e-government”, 35 priority projects in the field of development of information technologies and communications worth 17.6 trillion soums are planned.

Of these, the planned volume of attracted foreign direct investment and non-guaranteed loans is 44.8%, loans under state guarantees - 33%.

Concept, interest, history

In the near future, familiar business processes and economic relationships will undergo a radical transformation. A new information society is emerging, horizons are expanding, and windows of opportunity are opening up, primarily for the young generation, which can realize their ambitions and knowledge, creating a favorable and safe social environment for our future.

In economics, there are many definitions of a new technological structure, the most common being “digital economy” (web, Internet, and electronic economics) - an economic activity based on digital technologies related to electronic business and commerce. Payments for services and goods of the digital economy are often made by electronic money, and this is only the most visible part of the process.

The development of the new model began with the digital revolution - the transition from mechanical and analog electronic technology to digital electronics, which appeared in the late 1950s. This process, which has embraced the global economy, is impressive in scale, pace and geography. Since the 1960s, digital innovations have spread around the world in successive waves emanating from the scientific epicenters of the United States, Europe and the Union. Each of these stages was more intensive than the previous, covering new regions and exerting an increasingly tangible effect on the economy. The transition from large electronic computers (PCs) to personal computers lasted decades, now revolutionary changes are taking place over the years and months.

The concept of the digital economy appeared in the last decade of the 20th century and was associated primarily with the intensive development of information and communication technologies. In 1995, one of the scientists who formulated the fundamental principles of the digital economy was Nicholas Negroponte, an IT specialist, founder of the Mass Labus Mass Media Lab. In 1995, he talked about the shortcomings of classical goods (weight, raw materials, transportation) and the advantages of the new economy (lack of weight of goods, virtuality, instant global movement).

On the other hand, many attribute the emergence of the term "digital economy" to Canadian scientist Don Tapscott. In 1995, his book "Electronic Digital Society: Pros and Cons of the Age of Network Intelligence" was published, in which he describes the features of developed countries, the digital form of representing objects, the impact of information technology on business, public administration, and so on.

In 1999, Bill Gates in his book “Business at the Speed of Thought” specified the ideas of the information revolution. According to him, the development of modern technologies, in particular the Internet, has a significant impact on all aspects of society.

The digital economy is developing quite actively around the world. Given the massive transfer of documents and communications to digital media, governments around the world are taking measures to provide citizens with high-speed digital communications. For example, the Australian National Broadband Network should provide 1 Gbps for 93 percent of this country's population over ten years old.

The group of leaders includes states with the highest percentage of "digitization" of economic operations and the highest level of technology used for this. These are six countries: South Korea, Denmark, Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, and the Netherlands.

All participants in the digital economy were in their infancy less than twenty years ago. Although the scope is fairly new, several leading companies have correctly assessed the emerging model, and today more than 90 percent of the entire digital economy is controlled by nine companies, which also receive more than 90 percent of all profits. These include Apple, Google, Facebook, Amazon, Microsoft, and four other Chinese companies.

The transition to a digital economy is a step towards improving the state of the economy. Some elements of it are already successfully operating in Uzbekistan. Today, given the digitization of documents and communications, the permission of electronic signatures, communication with the state is also moving to a virtual platform.

Uzbekistan is not included in the group of leaders in the development of the digital economy in many respects. Despite the fact that in 2019 the country rose eight positions in the International ICT Development Index, nevertheless there is a lag in this area.

It is necessary right now to get involved in the general information and technological flow of updates and try to effectively implement them in the practice of all social and economic spheres. There is every opportunity to make technological progress - a decent level of education, numerous cadres of young people who, with proper preparation, will compete with any "digital giant." In this regard, in the Address, the President of Uzbekistan sets the task to make a radical turn in the development of the "digital economy", namely: to form an electronic platform of scientific achievements, a base of domestic and foreign scientific developments, to fully digitalize the spheres of construction, energy, agriculture and water management, transport, geology, healthcare, education, cadastral and archival affairs. Take special control of the implementation of digital marking and online booking offices. Complete the development of the Digital Uzbekistan-2030 program.

The global transition to digitalization will inevitably lead to unrecognizability of many sectors of the economy. Currently, this process is expanding in Uzbekistan, which will undoubtedly entail a change in technological structure and production chains. In the near future, our life will change beyond recognition, and the task of everyone involved in this process is not to miss this technological revolution, it is important to build our own priority niches for digital innovations, where you can not only achieve independence in the domestic market, but also become recognized in the world community. Only in this way can the state strengthen its position in the global market for data processing and storage services.