PROBLEMS OF DIGITALIZATION OF ECONOMIC SECTORS IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN AND WAYS TO OVERCOME THEM

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Abstract. This article analyzes the problems observed in the process of digitization of the main sectors of the economy of New Uzbekistan, the reasons for their emergence, and proposals and solutions to eliminate them. Factors such as lack of infrastructure, low human resources capacity, information security risks, and weak integration between the public and private sectors are identified as important obstacles to the development of the digital economy. The article also justifies improvement measures aimed at accelerating digital transformation, widespread introduction of innovative technologies, optimizing the management system, and increasing the competitiveness of the economy

Keywords: New Uzbekistan, digital economy, digitization, economic sectors, innovation, information security, infrastructure, digital transformation, human resources, economic development.

Аннотация. В статье анализируются проблемы, наблюдаемые в процессе цифровизации основных секторов экономики нового Узбекистана, причины их возникновения, а также предложения и пути их устранения. В качестве важных препятствий развитию цифровой экономики выделены такие факторы, как неразвитость инфраструктуры, низкий кадровый потенциал, риски информационной безопасности, слабая интеграция государственного и частного секторов. Также обосновываются меры по совершенствованию, направленные на ускорение цифровой трансформации, повсеместное внедрение инновационных технологий, оптимизацию системы управления и повышение конкурентоспособности экономики.

Ключевые слова: Новый Узбекистан, цифровая экономика, цифровизация, отрасли экономики, инновации, информационная безопасность, инфраструктура, цифровая трансформация, человеческие ресурсы, экономическое развитие.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Yangi O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotining asosiy tarmoqlarini raqamlashtirish jarayonida kuzatilayotgan muammolar, ular paydo bo‘lishining sabablari hamda ularni bartaraf etish bo‘yicha taklif va yechimlar tahlil qilinadi. Raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda infratuzilma yetishmovchiligi, kadrlar salohiyatining pastligi, axborot xavfsizligi bilan bog‘liq xatarlar, davlat va xususiy sektor o‘rtasidagi integratsiyaning sustligi kabi omillar muhim to‘siqlar sifatida ko‘rsatib o‘tiladi. Shuningdek, maqolada raqamli transformatsiyani jadallashtirish, innovatsion texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish, boshqaruv tizimini

ISSN 3030-3907

optimallashtirish va iqtisodiyotning raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga qaratilgan takomillashtirish choralari asoslab beriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Yangi O‘zbekiston, raqamli iqtisodiyot, raqamlashtirish, iqtisodiy tarmoqlar, innovatsiya, axborot xavfsizligi, infratuzilma, raqamli transformatsiya, kadrlar salohiyati, iqtisodiy rivojlanish.

Introduction

In today's globalization environment, digital technologies are becoming a key factor determining the competitiveness of the economy of each country. The development strategies of the new Uzbekistan have identified the digitization of economic sectors as one of the priority tasks, and this process requires large-scale changes in the fields of public administration, industry, agriculture, the banking and financial system, education and services. The effective implementation of digitization allows increasing production volumes, optimizing management, reducing redundant processes, preventing corruption and improving the quality of services. At the same time, there are a number of problems at the current stage that slow down the pace of transition to a digital economy. This article analyzes these problems and suggests the most optimal ways to overcome them.

Literature review

1. Karimov B.’s work “Digital Economy: Theoretical Foundations and Development Trends” theoretically explains the process of digitalization and analyzes global trends. The author emphasizes that the introduction of digital technologies in all sectors of the economy serves to increase efficiency and optimize resources. This source creates a scientific basis for digitalization in the context of Uzbekistan. (2022)

2. The Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan “Digital Uzbekistan - 2030” defines the state policy for the development of the country’s digital economy. The document clearly outlines the goals of expanding digitalization in the industrial, agricultural, service and public administration sectors. Based on the strategy, the country is trying to accelerate digital transformation through infrastructure, personnel training and financial incentives. (2020)

3. Kholmurodov Mamatkulov’s work analyzes the practical experience of introducing digital technologies in industrial sectors and a comparison with international standards. The authors highlight the challenges associated with the introduction of automation, IoT (Internet of Things) and digital monitoring systems in Uzbek industry, including the lack of technical infrastructure and a shortage of qualified personnel. (2023)

4. Rahimova M- Analyzes the opportunities and problems of introducing digital technologies in agriculture. The author shows that it is possible to increase efficiency through the introduction of automated irrigation systems, drones and

ISSN 3030-3907

digital monitoring. At the same time, he notes the financial and personnel problems in the introduction of technologies. (2022)

5. Kadyrov S - Analyzes the theory and practice of information security and cyber risk management. Along with the development of digital economy sectors, the problems of cyber risk and data protection are also becoming relevant. The author emphasizes the need to develop strategies and systems for ensuring information security in the conditions of Uzbekistan. (2021)

Main part

1. Current status of digitalization of the Uzbek economy Over the past five years, the country has been implementing major reforms within the framework of the "Digital Uzbekistan – 2030" strategy. The e-government system is being improved, more than 80 percent of public services have been transferred to electronic form, the activities of IT parks have been expanded, and the Internet infrastructure is being modernized.

Industrial enterprises, the use of digital monitoring, robotics, and IoT technologies has begun. In agriculture, preliminary work is being carried out on digital monitoring of agrotechnical processes and the formation of GPS maps of land areas. In the financial sector, the share of digital payments has increased significantly.

However, the pace of digital transformation is not the same in all sectors. The main problem remains the difference in technical infrastructure between regions and the lack of IT investments at the enterprise level.

2. Key problems encountered in the process of digitalization:

In many regions, the Internet speed is low, and fiber-optic networks are not sufficiently developed. The lack of the necessary technical base for the implementation of automated control systems in industrial enterprises is slowing down digital transformation.

There is a large gap between supply and demand in the IT specialist market. Many economic sectors lack qualified personnel who can work with digital technologies. The education system has also not yet fully adapted to the formation of digital competencies.

3. Cybersecurity risks:

The risk of cyberattacks has increased sharply following digitalization. Many enterprises have insufficient information protection systems, and the qualifications of specialists are also low. This poses a serious threat to the stability of economic sectors.

4. The preservation of the digital divide;

The level of digital technology penetration is not the same across regions, age groups, and sectors. This leads to an uneven distribution of economic opportunities.

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5. Weak integration between the public and private sectors;

Many digital projects have not sufficiently involved the private sector. This limits the development of an innovative environment.

3. Ways to improve the acceleration of digitalization

1. Modernization of digital infrastructure;

– introduction of high-speed Internet in all regions;

– provision of industrial enterprises with modern technological equipment;

– expansion of fiber-optic communication networks.

2. Increasing human resources capacity;

– development of educational programs covering IT areas;

– expansion of training and advanced training programs for enterprises in digital competencies;

– strengthening the training of young people in technological areas.

3. Strengthening the cybersecurity system;

– introduction of national standards for information security;

– training of cybersecurity specialists;

– creation of unified protection systems for the state and private sectors.

4. Development of public-private partnerships;

– allocation of grants for startups and innovative projects;

– involvement of private IT companies in digital projects;

– widespread introduction of "smart technologies" in service and industrial sectors.

5. Improving the quality of electronic services;

– fully integrating e-government;

– expanding digital payment systems;

– strengthening social programs aimed at increasing the digital literacy of the population.

Conclusion

The process of digitizing the economy of the new Uzbekistan is one of the strategic factors of economic growth. However, for this process to be fully implemented, it is necessary to carry out systemic reforms in such areas as infrastructure, personnel training, cybersecurity, public-private sector integration, and digital literacy. If the proposed measures are implemented, the pace of development of the digital economy will increase, efficiency in sectors will increase, and the country's global competitiveness will be strengthened.

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ISSN 3030-3907