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PROBLEMS OF THE DIGITALIZATION PROCESS IN NETWORKS AND SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY

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digital economy, digitization, digital technologies, ICT sector, digitization of agriculture, digitization of service sector, production of ICT goods.

ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the gross added value created in the digital economy and the export of ICT goods and services, determined on the basis of the factors that directly affect the problems in the sectors and sectors in the digitization of the economy. Also, the current state and trends of the digitization process in Uzbekistan were evaluated and determined. Conclusions and suggestions have been developed regarding the problems.

Introduction. In the digital economy, economic, social and cultural relations are carried out on the basis of the use of digital technologies. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev noted, "Network and regional leaders must understand that there will be no results or development without digitization.

Leaders at all levels should set this as a daily task and study the field of digitization in depth, starting with the alphabet" (2021). The importance of the digital economy in the global world is increasing.

Digitization processes are affecting all sectors and sectors of the economy. It is especially important in reducing logistics and organizational costs in sectors and industries, as well as increasing labor productivity.

Recently, the concept of "digital economy" has been used a lot. Indeed, in many developed countries, the digital economy significantly influenced their development factors. Society digital economy plays an important role in his life.

The concept of digital economy was defined relatively recently, in 1995 by Nicholas Negroponte, an American scientist from the University of Massachusetts. The scientist mentioned what changes may occur during the transition from the old economy to the new economy after the intensive development of information and communication technologies.

Digital economy is a system of implementation of economic, social and cultural relations based on the use of digital technologies. It is sometimes referred to as the internet economy, the new economy, or the web economy.

The digital economy is an economic activity in which the main factor in production and service is information in the form of numbers, with the help of processing a large amount of information and analyzing the result of this processing. is to implement more effective solutions than the previous system in production, service, technologies, devices, storage, product delivery. In other words, the digital economy is an activity connected with the development of digital computer technologies in the provision of online services, electronic payments, internet trade, crowdfunding and other types of industries.

Of course, the development of information and communication technologies, the application of modern technologies to our lives can provide many positive opportunities in the life of every person. Following the development of digital technologies, a person can use the service he needs faster, save a lot of money by buying the products he needs cheaply through the Internet. For example, buying a book in electronic form It may cost you much less to buy the same book in printed form. Otherwise, an ordinary consumer can become an entrepreneur himself and engage in online sales without leaving his home.

Other advantages of the development of the digital economy can be as follows:

- increase labor productivity in production;
- increasing the competitiveness of companies;
- reduction of production costs;
- creation of new jobs;
- emergence of new modern professions;
- overcoming poverty and social inequality.

These are just a few benefits of the digital economy. The development of the digital economy has a positive impact on our daily life, provides many additional opportunities to the average user, and can also ensure the growth and development of the market.

Today's rapid digitization process has created a "new economy". This market segment, which is underexplored and growing every day, provides manufacturers with optimal methods of organizing effective marketing campaigns in business, obtaining maximum profit at minimum cost, and successfully selling goods and services. Quality service and comfort is provided to consumers, buyers and clients. These opportunities are wider than ordering lunch on the Internet, calling a taxi through a mobile application, sending money to a distant relative, and include cross-border business cooperation, e-commerce space, remote office, etc.

Digital economy is an economic activity based on digital technologies, connected with e-business, e-commerce, producing and providing digital goods and services. In this case, payments for economic services and goods are made through electronic money. The concept of the digital economy is based on the transition from atom to bit, that is, from the smallest chemical particle to an electronic unit.

The “digital” countries today are Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The 10 countries with the most developed digital economy include the United States, Great Britain, Denmark, Finland, Singapore, South Korea and Hong Kong.

Digital economy is developing in Uzbekistan as well as in other countries of the world. After the application of information technologies in our daily life, many opportunities are created for ordinary people. Nowadays, we can order many food products and meals without leaving home and have them delivered to our home.

Interest in the digital economy has grown significantly due to significant changes in society and the economy. Modern technologies and platforms have helped businesses and individuals to reduce costs by minimizing personal communication with customers, partners, and government organizations, as well as making communication faster and easier. The result is a digital or electronic economy based on network resources.

The word "digitalization" is actually a new term, which refers to the involvement of IT solutions in the process of innovative management and administration, and as a result, the use of information technologies in all systems, from Internet of Things to e-government.

The main source of the digital segment of the economy is the growth of the transactional sector. In developed countries, this indicator makes up more than 70 percent of GDP and combines public

administration, consulting and information services, finance, wholesale and retail trade, as well as services (utility, personal and social).

The higher the diversification and dynamics of the economy, the greater the circulation of unique information within and outside the country, and the greater the information traffic within national economies. Therefore, the digital economy develops rapidly in markets where the number of participants is large and IT services are widespread.

In particular, it creates unlimited convenience for transport, trade, logistics and similar industries that actively work with the Internet. According to some researchers, the share of the electronic segment in them is close to 10% of the GDP and provides employment for 4% of the population. Most importantly, these indicators will grow steadily.

Literature review. Economists and experts on digital economy and problems in the processes of digitization of the economy have expressed their opinions and opinions in their research and at international conferences. They showed the processes of introduction of the digital economy, its role in the country's economy and its economic and social impact according to the current situation in their time.

The concept of the digital economy was first introduced in 1994 in Tapscott's book "The Digital Economy: Promise and Peril in the Age of Networked Intelligence". According to him, based on the theory of the digital economy, he formulated a number of assumptions about the transition of business to new media. The digital economy has features such as knowledge management, digital communication, virtualization, integration through the Internet, avoidance of intermediaries, convergence of industries, innovation, individual customer service, rapid response, globalization, digital divide (D. Tapscott, 1997)

According to N. Lane, he defines the concept of "Digital economy" as follows. The convergence of computing and communication technologies on the Internet, and the resulting flow of information and technology, is driving e-commerce and broad organizational change (R. Bukht and R. Heeks, 2017).

In 1995, N. Negroponte explained the concept of "digital economy". According to him, the digital economy is a change from the movement of atoms to the movement of bits (Gulyamov S.S. va boshq., 2019).

In the scientific article of S. Baller, S. Datta, B. Lanvin, they evaluated the impact of the digital economy in a wide range. According to him, the development of the digital economy requires its own characteristics in the economic, social and legal processes, national innovation systems and the obstacles and prospects of the development of digital technologies in the world have been determined (S. Baller, 2019; M.M. Bustanov, 2021; F.F. Sitdiqov, 2019).

By T.L.Mezenburg, digital economy through the use of existing digital technologies allows the growth of importance of software networks, increase of added value, different levels of workforce in software and digital economy, internet commerce, e-business structure (Mesenburg. T, 2001).

In the scientific research of Bukht and Heeks, they emphasized the following point based on epmric analysis. The process of digitization of the economy or digitization transformation, covering almost all industries and sectors, provides an opportunity to dramatically increase productivity and labor efficiency, improve the quality of services provided, sharply reduce their cost, and cover the world market on a large scale.

The digital economy is based on the production of electronic products and services and their distribution through e-commerce: "businesses specializing in electronic products carry out production processes, money transfers, as well as work with and manage customers using Internet technologies (R.K.Asanov, 2016).

B. N. Panshin stated that the digital economy is based on network services. At the same time, he refers to areas where the elements of the digital economy can be distinguished: The main reason for the expansion of the digital segment of the economy is the growth of the transaction sector, which in developed countries accounts for more than 70 percent of the country's GDP. This sector includes: public administration, consulting and information services, finance, wholesale and retail trade, as well as various utilities, personal and social services (Panshin B., 2016).

It is necessary to take into account that the number of types of economic activities with certain opportunities due to digital technologies is increasing and their economic importance is increasing (M.T. Hakimova, 2022; N.M. Maxmudov, 2020).

S.S. Gulyamov, the digital economy consists of a chain of interrelated production and management processes, and its integral element is information exchange between chains (inter-human, inter-machine, through clouds, inter-data centers) using digital technologies. In addition, it is appropriate to pay attention to knowledge and training of programmers in the development of the digital economy (Gulyamov S.S. va boshq., 2019)

N.M. Makhmudov said that in the conditions of globalization, there are many effective models of the digital economy in terms of economic security of any country and increasing its competitiveness in the world arena. The digital economy is the conduct of economic activities, in which the main factor in production and service provision is information in the form of numbers, and with the help of processing a large amount of information and analyzing the result of this processing, various types of production, service provision, technologies, devices, storage, is to implement more efficient solutions than the previous system in the delivery of products. In other words, the digital economy is online displaying mats, making electronic payments, Internet trade, crowdfunding and other types of activities are activities connected with the development of digital computer technologies. It is the development of human resources that is the main opportunity for the economy of Uzbekistan to form a digital economy (Abdurahmonov K., 2019).

B. Yu. Khodiyev the development of the digital economy of Uzbekistan opens up unlimited opportunities. The main obstacle to the development of the digital economy is the ICT infrastructure (Xodiyev B. 2017).

While one category of economists in the countries of the world see the digital economy in a narrow framework and consider only the products and services created in the ICT sector, the second category considers the digital economy to be the ICT sector of the economy as well as the value added by digital technologies to the products and services created in the sectors and industries. they think they should get it.

Research methodology. The methods of comparative analysis, synthesis, and analogy were used during this research. The identified trends show the need to increase the efficiency of sectors and industries through the digitization of the economy, and the high demand for digital technologies in the service sector.

Research results. One of the reasons why the digital economy is now being studied and researched around the world is the increasing and expanding scope of use of digital technologies. The digital economy is the solution to the sustainable development of the economy and the elimination of a number of problems in it. The digital transformation of the economy, first of all, as a result of the wide introduction of digital technologies in all areas and sectors of its structure, includes increasing labor productivity and complex processes based on decision-making. Based on this, the scope of the digital economy will also expand.

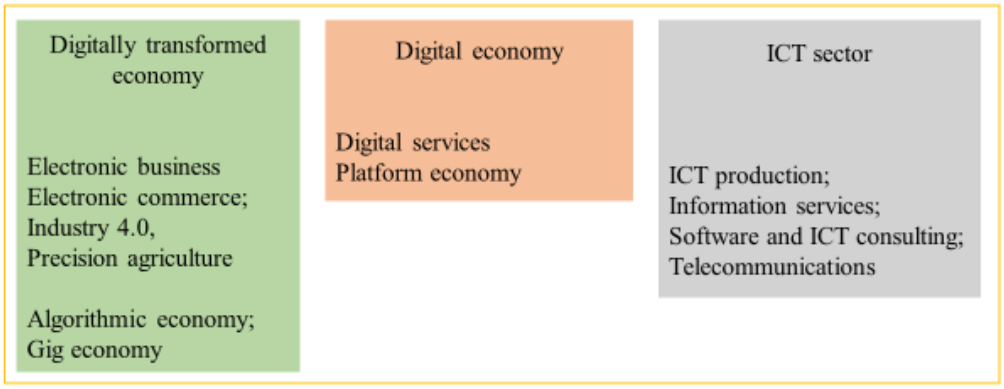

Figure 1. Sectors and sectors of the digital economy (R. Bukht and R. Heeks, 2017).

If we approach the digital economy on the basis of Figure 1, the increase in the added value created will ensure sustainable economic growth in the field or sector being digitized. The improvement of the technologies of scientific and technical development and the development of the ICT sector are the basis, and the advanced development of the ICT sector divides the existing sectors and industries in the economy into traditional and digital ones. In particular, digital banking, e-business, precision agriculture, industry 4.0, e-tourism and online education are being introduced as components of the digital economy.

If we consider the analysis of the digital economy in Uzbekistan based on Figure 1, then the ICT sector stands out with a high level of development compared to the sectors and industries that are part of the digitally transformed economy and the digitized economy (Baxromov A. 2023). In practice, digitization processes have not been significantly implemented in some industries and sectors within the digitally transformed economy. Examples include precision agriculture, algorithmic economy, gig economy, industry 5.0, etc. Digital services and the platform economy have been introduced mainly in the service sector.

In most agricultural and industrial enterprises, it is necessary to modernize the material technical base to adapt it to digitization processes. This requires capital from the enterprise or organization (Baxromov A. 2023). Digitization processes in enterprises and organizations also show what measures need to be taken in the future in order to analyze, forecast, identify problems and obtain higher profits. Spending money for the implementation of this process is considered by some organization owners as excessive spending.

The government's introduction of legal frameworks for the digitization of the economy is the basis for changes in the sector and industry. In particular, on the basis of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the approval of the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy and measures for its effective implementation, active development of the digital economy in our country, modern ICT in all sectors and fields, first of all, in public administration, education, health care and agriculture. complex measures for wide implementation are being implemented. In particular, the implementation of more than 220 priority projects aimed at improving the electronic government system, further developing the local market of software products and information technologies, establishing IT parks in all regions of the republic, as well as providing the sector with qualified personnel has begun (2020).

"In the "Development Strategy" of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, it is planned to expand the works aimed at increasing its size by at least 2.5 times, turning it into the main "driver" sector in the field of digital economy development. Increase the level of digitization of production and operational processes in the real sector of the economy, finance and banking to 70% by the end of 2026, increase the volume of the software industry by 5 times, and their export by 10 times, to 500 mln. dollar (2022).

High-tech products and the role of the private sector will be expanded in the export. The digitization process is one of the main factors affecting the level of efficiency and personnel qualification of various sectors and branches of the economy and stimulating sustainable economic growth (Baxromov A. 2023). In order to ensure automation and management of all stages of enterprise supply in the direction of digitalization of sectors and sectors of the economy, as well as to reduce logistics and procurement costs, by 2026 the share of large business entities that have implemented an enterprise resource management system (ERP) will reach 65% , improving the quality of products and services due to the introduction of modern information systems and software products, reducing their cost, interruptions in production, increasing the transparency of financial and economic activities, gradual automation of workplaces and robotization of production processes, as well as artificial intelligence technologies implementation and development of the strategy for the development of artificial intelligence was assigned the task of implementation within the relevant ministries (2022).

In the field of services, we can see that the government is offering the my.gov.uz portal effective and new types of services, and in education, an online document submission system has been introduced for applicants, in the tax system, we can see digitalization processes in the field of online tax reporting and a number of similar services. Digitization of private sector representatives in the field of services processes are observed in delivery service, online order acceptance, online trade, online tourism and other similar services.

The state and private sector are implementing their strategies in the digitalization processes in the agricultural sector. A number of large projects are currently being implemented by the private sector. "Daletek" project is one of them. Farmers and farms can find exporters to export their products abroad, or vice versa, exporters can find farmers who supply products for them. To start this process in a systematic way, first of all, it consists in forming a base of several farmers and peasants. Digitization of the entire process and a unified platform are needed.

In this platform, the farmer enters what he is currently growing, the size and price of the product. Also can see the current list of exporters and what products they are looking for. This is a constantly updated database. This Project started its activity in the second half of 2021. Statistical data is one of the first necessary resources for project implementation. Since they were not satisfied with the level of reliability when working with the data of the Statistics Committee, the data in their field were placed on the basis of the data collected by going to the places and studying the statistics themselves (18).

Among the state projects, the Ministry of Agriculture's own geo-information system based on the ArcGIS software product has been launched in test mode since November 2021. Today, this system is integrated with the information systems of 4 ministries and agencies of our republic, as well as with the information systems of subordinate organizations of the Ministry of Agriculture. Processed data and system capabilities are constantly being expanded due to the monitoring of data collected by 200 field workers in real time, photos taken from space throughout our country every 10 days. To obtain all necessary information, including land users, soil properties, availability of irrigation systems and automatic identification of crop types, data analysis capabilities have been created using artificial intelligence technologies. It is also planned to launch 5 more electronic systems in 2022-2023: Agroplatform AT, "Marketplace" electronic agro-industry trading portal, "Smart campus" project to be introduced at Tashkent State Agrarian University, "Rubicon" water resources management system, ecosystem for farmers "Digital Agriculture" ASM unified

integration platform consisting of more than 150 types of interactive services and services, which is the basis for creation.

The introduction of these innovative solutions allows to simplify and alternative business activities in ASM, facilitates the exchange of documents and having interactive services, increases the transparency of processes in the agricultural sector and, most importantly, improves the results of efficiency in the ASM system.

The smartagro platform, which is working in test mode, also serves to manage modern agriculture. The rate of connection of farms to this online platform is 98 percent, the number of service providers is more than 55, the number of farms is 41,541, and the number of them currently using the system is 155 (19).

Discussion. If we evaluate the popularization of digitization processes in the field of agriculture, it can be seen that it is at the preliminary stage: collection of available data and their analysis. There are personnel problems regarding the accurate formation of agricultural statistics and agricultural technologies. Due to the fact that agricultural products are grown mainly in rural areas, it also causes the problem of personnel who understand the technology in remote areas. This is especially noticeable when the clustering system is introduced.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the implementation of digitization processes in the economy needs to be accelerated. In addition to the fact that digital technologies are gaining priority in the ICT sector, in other sectors and areas of the economy as well, the importance is being given to the introduction of digital technologies, abandoning traditionalism.

It is desirable to properly organize the processes of digitalization of the economy, to expand the digitally transformed economy in sectors and industries, and to implement the following goals:

1. It is necessary to carry out an analysis based on big data technology in the enterprises and organizations of each sector and sector in the implementation of the accuracy and reliable system of information, which will be the fundamental basis for the digitization of the economy in Uzbekistan, and in order to ensure the transparency of statistical data in the industry and sector.

2. In order to expand doing business in the digital economy, create opportunities for international digital companies to enter Uzbekistan, and create the basis for a positive change in the flow of foreign investment into the country, it is necessary to create the legal and regulatory framework for economic behavior that transforms the digitally transformed economy.

3. In order to expand the scope of the digital economy, in particular, to develop and support e-commerce, precision agriculture, industry 5.0, a digitally transformed ecosystem should be formed by the government.

4. Experts in the field can identify the problems in the branches and sectors of the economy and eliminate them through digitization. In this case, it would be appropriate to organize a separate course on the specialty of information technologies in the educational system in each sector and sector, and to teach based on a special program.

The final result of the digital transformation processes in enterprises and organizations depends on the high digital qualifications and skills of the specialists and employees working in them. This is especially evident in agricultural and industrial enterprises.

By organizing courses on digitization and use of digital technologies in the association of a particular field or network, professionals improve their knowledge and skills on digitization and the use of digital technologies in the work process.

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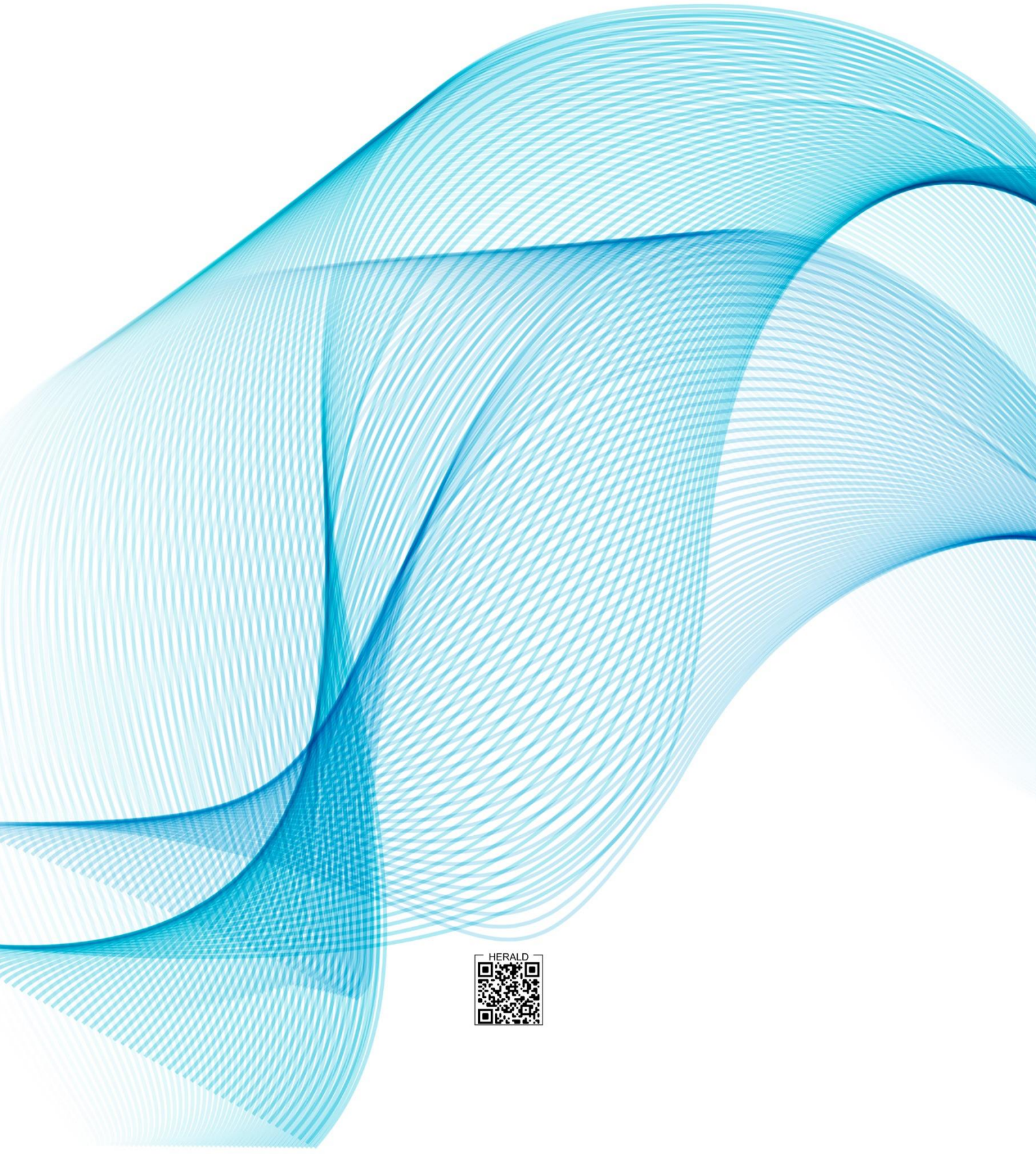
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