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Title: **INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF CONTROL SYSTEMS IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

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INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF CONTROL SYSTEMS IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article is devoted to an overview of the current state of the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the prospects for the development of a new segment in the management system - "electronic government", under the conditions of the digital economy in the country. The article provides an analysis from the experiences of developed countries in the field of digitalization of management.

Keywords: digital economy / e-government / high-tech services / ICT development / information society.

Introduction

The development of the digital economy, the digitalization of various aspects of socio-economic activity, the economy and management in general at all levels, from the enterprise to public services and public administration, are priority areas of activity at the federal, regional and local levels.

Comprehensive measures are being implemented in the republic to actively develop the digital economy, as well as to widely introduce modern information and communication technologies in all sectors and spheres, first of all, in public administration, education, health care and agriculture.

In particular, the implementation of over 220 priority projects has begun, providing for the improvement of the e-government system, the further development of the domestic market of software products and information technologies, the organization of IT parks in all regions of the republic, and the provision of this sector with qualified personnel.

In addition, a comprehensive program "Digital Tashkent" is being implemented, which provides for the launch of a geoportal integrated with more than 40 information systems, the creation of an information management system for public transport and communal infrastructure, the digitalization of the social sphere with the subsequent dissemination of this experience to other regions. In order to accelerate the

development of the digital industry in the republic, increase the competitiveness of the national economy, as well as ensure the implementation of the tasks defined in the State Program for the implementation of the Action Strategy in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 in the "Year of Science, Education and Digital Economy Development "

The digital revolution that swept the world in the 1960s. and continues to this day, served as the basis for the transition to the digital economy and the foundation for the formation of the information society. At the first stage, at the very beginning of the emergence of the digital revolution, a transition was made to the beginning of the automation of technologies and business processes. Then the Internet was created, which opened up almost limitless possibilities.

Cellular communication appeared. The worldwide spread of the Internet has contributed to the development of social networks and instant messengers. As a result, the spread of digital technologies was able to change not only economic processes, but also the very way of life of society. Today it is acquiring more and more features of the information sphere.

The Big Four's US digital economy strategy is called GAFA (Google, Amazon, Facebook, Apple) and focuses on cloud computing. The United States is significantly

inferior in physical space, that is, manufacturing sectors where practical data exchange takes place, therefore, it is trying to gain control over the cloud technology market.

Germany and Japan, on the other hand, have an advantage in physical space, from where very valuable data can be collected. They try to store and analyze them as close to their origin as possible. This is their competitive advantage in approaches to digitalization. Therefore, Japan was the first to launch the concept of edge computing in the digitalization hierarchy.

As for Russia, it is obvious that the government has made the digitalization of the economy a priority for the country's development, but so far it is at the stage of defining its own approach to digitalization.

The development of the information society is closely related to the construction of a digital economy and general robotization. It is based on the use of ICT. The main requirements for society and characterizing it are:

- ❖ Changing the nature of work (increasing the role of intellectual creative work);
- ❖ changing the nature of employment (working remotely, using modern ICT);
- ❖ increasing the general requirements for the level of education and professional qualifications.

Today, knowledge and information, the ability to present them, process and use them in a timely manner, are beginning to be valued above all. The very nature of labor and labor relations is changing. Increasingly, business processes go online, and this applies to all spheres of society.

Summing up from the above, it should be noted that in the struggle for leading technological positions, the most promising opportunity for the Republic of Uzbekistan is to use the high potential of human capital with the skills of modern technologies. After all, human capital plays a significant role in the digital economy. The formation of progressive professional and managerial competencies is becoming a priority issue for the development of innovative activities, overcoming the structural crisis, gaining access to new sales

markets and strengthening the state's position in high-tech markets. At the same time, we can present some recommendations for improving the efficiency of management systems in the digital economy in the country:

- ✓ enhancing the role of human capital and opening up new opportunities in improving the qualifications of personnel;
- ✓ attract investors from developed countries and share their experiences in the digital economy;
- ✓ to devote more efforts to the development of information technology and create more IT parks where there are conditions for theoretical and practical research;

abandon documentation across many branches of government and expand e-government.

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