



METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ORGANIZATION ON THE BASIS OF TECHNOLOGIES OF DIGITALIZATION OF PROCESSINGS OF FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT BODIES

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Annotation

As the process of digital transformation continues throughout the world, taking into account modern realities and trends, Uzbekistan has also begun the transition to a digital economy. The adoption of the Strategy “Digital Uzbekistan-2030” for 2020-2022 and the Roadmap for its implementation, first of all, will create a legal and financial basis for the transition to a digital economy. This article describes the methodological aspects of organizing public administration financing processes based on digital technologies.

Keywords: Digital economy, ICT, e-government, trekking, crowdsourcing, digital transformation.

Аннотация

Butun dunyoda raqamli transformatsiya jarayonlari davom etar ekan, zamonaviy voqelik va tendensiyalarni hisobga olgan holda O‘zbekiston ham raqamli iqtisodiyotga o‘tishni boshladi. 2020-2022- yillarda “Raqamli O‘zbekiston-2030” strategiyasi va uni amalga oshirish uchun “yo‘l xaritasi”ning qabul qilinishi, birinchi navbatda, raqamli iqtisodiyotga o‘tishning huquqiy va moliyaviy asoslarini yaratadi. Ushbu maqolada davlat boshqaruv organlarini moliyalashtirish jarayonlarini raqamlashtirish texnologiyalari asosida tashkil qilishning uslubiy jihatlari yoritib berilgan.

Аннотация: Поскольку во всем мире продолжается процесс цифровой трансформации с учетом современных реалий и тенденций, Узбекистан также начал переход к цифровой экономике. Принятие Стратегии “Цифровой Узбекистан-2030” на 2020-2022 годы и Дорожной карты по ее реализации, в первую очередь, создаст правовую и финансовую основу для перехода к цифровой экономике. В данной статье описаны методологические аспекты организации процессов финансирования государственного управления на основе цифровых технологий.

Kalit so‘zlar Raqamli iqtisodiyot, AKT, elektron hukumat, treking, kraudsorsing, raqamli transformatsiya.

Ключевые слова Цифровая экономика, ИКТ, электронное правительство, трекинг, краудсорсинг, цифровая трансформация.

Introduction

The introduction of information and communication technologies and the development of elements of the digital society are considered as one of the strategic priorities and national priorities in most countries of the modern world. Digital technologies, as well as the social and human activities associated with them, constitute the digital sphere of modern society, with its current economic and



innovative potential, social development, governance, democratic governance, education, human development, national security, and more. depends on.

When the country's ICT-produced goods and services lag behind in growth (called the digital gap), they automatically lag behind in other sectors. Conversely, the rapid and sustainable development of the digital sector through digitalization and digital transformation is the key to improving the country's international competitiveness and the quality of life of its citizens, and these goals can be achieved through the use of digital technologies.

Thus, a new reality has emerged that encourages governments around the world to pursue a systemic digital economy policy through digital transformation: improving relevant areas of national legislation, developing and implementing comprehensive government strategies, projects, and programs. Of course, the two main priorities are almost always to ensure the country's international competitive advantage (regional, interstate integration) in the development of the digital economy and to optimize domestic development.

Today, even a superficial comparison of the different models (strategies) of development of the digital society developed in the world allows us to say that there are significant variations in conceptual approaches, such as priorities, mechanisms and ways to implement them.

At the same time, the effectiveness of their application depends to a large extent on the cultural and civilizational environment in which the strategy is implemented, the region or even the country. In other words, there are no universal models of public administration through digital transformation mechanisms, in fact, much depends on the institutional environment [1].

The digitalization of the economy has had a broader impact due to the widespread use of the Internet, which has penetrated all social processes [2].

In general, the digital economy is a relationship between the Internet and mobile communications and ICT. Thus, digital technologies and their use in all spheres of public life will create new business practices that will be reflected in the emergence of gig-economy, freelancers, crowdfunding, crowdsourcing, crowdfunding, crowdfunding and other new services [3].

In our country, comprehensive measures are being taken to actively develop the digital economy, the widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies in all sectors and industries, especially in public administration, education, health and agriculture.

In particular, more than 220 priority projects have been launched to improve the e-government system, further develop the local market of software products and information technologies, establish IT parks in all regions of the country, as well as provide the industry with qualified personnel.

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

In order to accelerate the development of the digital industry, increase the competitiveness of the national economy, as well as to ensure the implementation of the State Program on the implementation



of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 in the Year of Science, Education positive changes are taking place.

In order to develop the methodological aspects of the organization of financing processes of public administration on the basis of digital technologies, it is expedient to implement the following measures:

- * Further expansion of high-quality and high-demand e-government services in the country, the gradual digitization of all public services, including increasing the share of automated services to 60% by 2022;

- * providing a unified technological approach to the development of e-government information systems, including reducing the cost of developing office systems of government agencies using open source software;

- * Improving the mechanisms for the development, formation and use of open government data based on consumer demand, as well as increasing the share of government mobile applications and programs based on "open data";

- * Automatic decision-making by creating a unified system of public data management by creating all the necessary resources for data collection and digitization in public administration;

- * optimization of procedures for the provision of public services, including the reduction of the number of required information and documents through the automation of administrative procedures;

- * optimization of all procedures related to the issuance of licenses and permits and their transfer to electronic form in real time;

- * Development of digital identification within the e-government system, which provides for the introduction of additional forms and methods of remote identification of e-government services for the population and businesses;

- * Ability to provide and inform the population and businesses of legally significant information through e-government systems;

- * Introduction of effective online tracking systems ("tracking") for the review of appeals of the population and businesses to government agencies and organizations;

- * introduction of digital technologies in the activities of government agencies and the introduction of a system for evaluating the effectiveness of their use;

- * Further improve the mechanism of participation of citizens and entrepreneurs in the online discussion of draft legislation, taking into account the suggestions and comments of the population, as well as increasing the share of projects based on public opinion;

- * creation of a complex of information systems for online payment of duties, fees and other payments and automation of queues for all services of government agencies and other entities, etc.

The organization and further improvement of the process of financing public administration on the basis of digital technologies is carried out in various ways (Table 1).



Table 1 Analysis of the main directions of digitization of public administration financing processes around the world 6

Directions of digitization	Peculiarities	Countries
Digital optimization of the content of national innovation systems	Optimization of the state system of management and planning in the field of innovation	Japan, Norway, India, Chile
	Optimizing government funding for science and innovation	USA, France, UK, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Taiwan, Australia
	Development of fundamental research	Great Britain, Sweden, Slovenia
Supporting the digital specialization of science (universities) and business within the country	Enhancing the symmetrical convergence of universities and corporations	USA, Finland
	Public investment and digital private capital in the field of digital innovation	Israel, Finland
	Encourage private sector innovation by attracting foreign capital in the financial sector	UK, Ireland, China, Korea, Malaysia, India, Israel
	Supporting the digital innovation initiative of the scientific sector	Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Denmark
Integration into the international digital finance network	Complex integration	Finland, Israel, the Netherlands, China
	Technological specialization	Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, India
Digital development of domestic innovation networks	Creating special conditions for digital communication in the field of innovation	USA, Norway, Ireland
	Supporting local initiatives	France, Germany, Finland
Creating a national digital financing system	Digital restructuring of public science	Bulgaria, Poland, Lithuania
	Supporting the integration of science and education	Latvia, Estonia, Czech Republic
	Involvement of small and medium business in innovation	Romania, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Latvia, Estonia, Turkey, Chile
	Identify high-tech export priorities	Czech Republic, Romania, Chile, Turkey

In developed countries, the components of digital financing are inextricably linked to the process of expanded reproduction.

In other words, digital innovation is a qualitatively new way of expanding reproduction. State regulation of economic development means the creation of conditions for expanded reproduction in all sectors of



the national economy, taking into account innovation factors. The system of measures to support scientific and technological development by the state is a set of methods and measures for the expansion of the economy, supplemented by specific methods and directions to stimulate innovation processes. In Japan, for example, in addition to traditional economic and administrative methods of influencing the digitalization of public administration financing processes, there are a number of other methods and tools, such as preferential export crediting and insurance, partial exemption of exporters from various fees, direct subsidies, and government subsidies to exporters. They provide comprehensive assistance, support their social activities, and so on.

The program-targeted approach to regulating the digitalization of public administration financing processes involves the provision of real funding for innovation through government targeted programs to support innovation, especially in small firms with high capacity; a system of state contracts will be created for the purchase of certain goods and services, credit incentives will be provided to firms to implement innovations, and so on. In world practice, there are different approaches to the creation of regional program management mechanisms.

Today, as a result of digitalization of public administration financing processes, 85% of enterprises use cloud technologies, 86% use artificial intelligence, and 80% use digital big data. Computer technology has long been ingrained in our daily lives. However, with the advent of smartphones and computer tablets, the impact of computer technology has increased significantly. The growing influence of digital technology on people's lives and work is one of the brightest aspects of modern civilization. This is due to the rapid development of microelectronics, information and communication technologies. As a result, it can be argued that "digitization" of public life is a desirable and inevitable trend.

In conclusion, it should be noted that despite the known shortcomings of the digitalization of the economy of modern society, there are many advantages associated with this phenomenon, and these advantages are much more important.

As mentioned earlier, digital technologies are constantly expanding their scope of public administration financing processes, reducing the cost of introducing fixed assets, increasing the level of the digital economy, and increasing the availability of digital devices.

From the above, it can be said that the digitalization of the economy is an inevitable process that contributes to social development.

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