

## ISSUES OF USING FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE INTRODUCTION OF INNOVATIONS BASED ON DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

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### Abstract

The article considers the digital economy as the main factor in the development of the country's economic sectors. The programs of the digital economy of various foreign countries have been analyzed. Methods of effective organization and establishment of the digital economy have been studied. One of the most important conditions for the effective development of the leading branches of human activity in the digital economy – based on the fact that the main emphasis is placed on the formation of the appropriate institutional environment-for the successful development of the digital economy, the basic conditions for the use of reforms, personnel and knowledge have been established.

**Keywords:** Economic Development; Digital Economy; Strategy; information technology; digitization; competitiveness.

### Introduction

Digitalization of the economy in Uzbekistan is considered a strategic issue, and new information and communication technologies are developing in Uzbekistan day by day. These digital technologies are widely used in public administration, in the production process and in the life of society as a whole. In modern world political practice, this important task is successfully carried out by e-government. The choice of this research topic was influenced by the relevant issues mentioned above. The topic is very important, it is closely related to the acute problem that contributes to the improvement of Public Administration.

### Literature analysis

The state should carefully study the issues related to the development of the digital economy. The importance of analyzing and introducing foreign experience in the development of the digital economy is discussed in many tutorials. A number of scientists have studied the concepts of the development of human resources and scientific and educational potential of the region in the digital economy, including Volkova, Galynchik, Gurbanov, Okrepilov, Yakutin. and we can include others[1,5]. About the fact that the development of the digital economy affects the development of the state in the field of small and medium-sized businesses, it has a snowball effect, since on the one hand it changes the desires and behavior of consumers, and on the other hand it affects the competence of busy human resources. A. Derkho, S.A. Gritsenko, D.S. Wilver, T.I. Sereda, and N.V. The Fomina have conducted many studies.



### Research methodology

The presented initial research technology includes bibliometric analysis; analysis of causal relationships between economic phenomena and Factors; analysis of indicators of the development of the digital economy in our country using methods of grouping and rating assessment. In particular, the share of the digital economy in our gross domestic product, the volume of investments involved in digitization, the classification of digital products in our country and export-import processes have been analyzed. With the help of macroeconomic, statistical and analytical approaches, priority areas for the introduction of digital economy were studied, and the effectiveness of the implementation of public policy of digital economy was analyzed.

### Analysis and results

It is argued that the digital economy will cause incomparable changes in more than half of the current existing sectors. In particular, according to experts from the World Bank, a 10 percent increase in the number of users of fast internet allows national economies to increase their gross volume by an average of 0.4-1.4 percent each year.

The pace of growth of the digital economy in the world is almost 20 percent per year. The share of the digital economy in the gross domestic product in the developed countries has reached 7%. They are now looking forward to the introduction of the digital economy.

As you can see, in developed countries, especially in the United States, China, Japan, Korea, with the rapid development of internet companies and ISPs, a new market of internet services, electronic products, services, providers cloud services, etc. is being formed, which penetrates into all sectors of the economy and changes the appearance of the entire economy.

In general, a digital economy is an activity in which information in digital form is considered the main production factor, allowing to seriously increase the efficiency of storage, sale and delivery of a variety of productions, technologies, equipment, goods and services based on the use of the results of process analysis and processing large amounts of data.

At the next prospect of modern development, digital technologies such as high - volume data processing technologies (Big Data), Artificial Intelligence, neurotechnologies, quantum technologies, the Internet of Things, robotics and sensors, digital electronic platforms, cloud and mobile technologies, virtual and additional reality technologies, crowdsourcing, blockchain technologies, cryptocurrencies and ICO, 3D-technologies are gaining decisive importance.

To assess how much the importance and impact of digitization is increasing, it is enough to see the share of the world market capitalization of several large technological companies and digital platforms of the last decade.

It is the same fact that in the process of such rapid changes and sharpening of competition taking place in the world community, without the widespread introduction of innovations and digital technologies, we cannot sustainably develop the economy of our country in the near and far future, ensuring its competitiveness, which, in turn, requires strengthening scientific and practical actions.

In this regard, within the framework of the comprehensive reforms carried out in recent years to radically modernize our national economy, a number of measures have been taken to



introduce digital technologies into the system of socio - economic life and public administration of our country.

The introduction of the “e-government” system in our country is an integral component of the development of the digital economy, the main purpose of which is to simplify the transition from administrative procedures and dishes, improve the quality of life of the population, improve the investment and business environment.

The National concept of “digital economy” is being developed in our country, which provides for the implementation of the main tasks set out, as well as the development of a digital society in our country, creating favorable opportunities for residents and entrepreneurs, the development of an effective and open public administration system free from bureaucratic obstacles and corruption factors, it is through the development of the digital economy that it is expected that it will be possible to grow the volume of gross domestic product by an additional 30 percent.

In this regard, the purpose of this study is to systematize domestic and foreign experience in order to activate the process of digital transformation of Russian industry.

The analysis of foreign models, methods and approaches to the digital transformation of the industry makes it possible in this area to develop solutions that include the adaptation and integration of legal, technical, organizational and financial means for the development of the digital economy in Russia. global economic space.

Abroad, more than 10 years ago, a global digitization process began, and industrial corporations from developed countries such as Singapore, the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany took the lead. Digitization in China is taking place at a rapid pace. In all these countries, the process of digitization of the economy is actively supported by state bodies.

In particular, the promotion of digitization at the state level in Singapore began at the end of the 20th century, when laws began to be passed on the protection of intellectual property, assistance in the creation of scientific research infrastructure, the development of individual industries and enterprises. must be developed. The Singapore model is usually based on the active development of the digital services industry – almost all public services are provided to the population online, for which a special digital identification of citizens – SingPass is used, the information security of which is provided by two levels. check. As for the process of digitization of Industry, Singapore Technologies are far ahead of other countries of the world.

The beginning of the development of the digital economy in the UK is also largely due to the digitization of the service sector. Following the global crisis that began in 2008, the introduction of new ICT has become one of the priorities in the UK. A legislative framework has been formed aimed at modernizing the innovative system. Innovative projects in the field of production receive active financial support from the state.

As for Germany, this state is included in the group of countries where digitalization has slowed down. Since 2006, a high-tech strategy has been adopted at the state level, on the basis of which leading German industrial enterprises have merged in the direction of digital transformation. Thus, the digitization of traditional industry involved the creation of a "smart manufacturing" model using cyberphysical systems (CPS) to achieve a synergistic effect by integrating computational resources into industrial processes. Despite Germany's position as leader 10 years ago, the process of digitization in the state has now slowed somewhat.



China can be called the leading country in the creation of IT industry in the country. Public project Plan 863 was launched in 1986, and Project torch in 1998. The Model is built on the basis of active copying of advanced world achievements in the field of ICT and the openness of the Chinese market to foreign investors. The implementation of the programs was carried out in stages, and the implementation of each stage was heavily controlled by the state. In the 2010s, the cloning model began to attempt to shape its own high-tech production. Internet technologies are actively developing.

Digital economic transformation programs implemented in China have enjoyed tremendous success in the development of IT industry in a short time, in particular, the development of electronic computing devices for the aerospace industry and the creation of its own Silicon Valley. . However, China is among the breakthrough countries in the field of innovation. Further digitization of the Chinese economy requires improvements in tax legislation, lowering credit rates for small and medium-sized enterprises, increasing innovative costs for private companies, etc.

**Table 1. Ranking of states by the pace of digitization of the economy**

Group	Countries	Group features
Leading nations	Singapore, UK, New Zealand, Japan, Israel, UAE, Estonia, Hong Kong	Very high level and fast pace of digital development. An example of successful technological progress and criteria for future growth maintain leadership in the spread of innovation
Countries slowing growth rates	South Korea, Australia, as well as Western European and Scandinavian countries	Very high level and fast pace of digital movement. The role model of successful technology development and the mengi growth criteria maintain the quality of innovation.
Countries with promising growth	China, Russia, India, Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico	The overall level of digitization compared to the first two groups is low, but at the same time, digital development is dynamic and stable. The implementation of the existing potential will attract investors and even allow you to get into the group of leaders
Countries with difficulty digitizing the economy	South Africa, Pakistan, Peru, Egypt, Greece	A low level of digital development, a slow growth rate of innovation, many obstacles associated primarily with internal factors

The considered example allows us to conclude that the digital transformation of industrial enterprises is not only a modern trend, but also a complex multifaceted process that requires simultaneous efforts by the management of the enterprise, performers and the state. and structures that support innovation and digitization.

Next, table 1 lists the countries divided into 4 groups according to the growth rates of the digital economy. According to Table 1, we can conclude that the countries we have studied before are mainly among the group of leaders in industrial digitization issues; however, the study shows



that the pace of digital transformation in Germany has slowed slightly in recent years, while China, breaking through the leaders. According to the indicators of the digitization of the economy, Russia can be included in the group of promising countries, the digital transformation of which is very dynamic. As for some foreign enterprises, among the world industrial giants in the field of digitalization, we can single out the companies General Electric, Kodak and Boeing. They were the first to innovate and their digital transformation process did not go smoothly. But nevertheless, their experience can be cited as an example.

There are a number of problems that are hindering the digital transformation of industrial enterprises. These include:

- \* complete or partial dependence on imports;
- \* difficulties in interaction and cooperation between enterprises due to different data formats;
- if the software does not match the required level of Information Security.

At the same time, it is worth noting the negative features of the Russian industry, in particular:

- low labor productivity;
- \* inefficient use of resources and production facilities;
- high level of marriage;
- long cycle of product marketability;
- high costs and complexity of forming cooperative chains;

The innovative approach to digital transformation of the domestic industrial sector assumes state regulation, which must be carried out on the principles of unity of goals and objectives for a number of related industries with a single level of technological equipment.

The experience of foreign countries shows that the practice of economic management has proven to be the main driving force behind innovation in the systematic increase in production and reproduction, ensuring the stability of economic development, radical renewal of productive forces. Accordingly, innovative activities in all countries of the world now serve as the basis for ensuring stability at all stages of economic development. On its basis, opportunities are being created to protect the economic security of the country, update the material and technical base on modern technologies, and radically modernize production.

Only through this direction will there be a decrease in production costs, attracting foreign investment and a positive state of macroeconomic indicators. In this regard, it should be noted that our country is slightly behind industrialized countries in creating new knowledge in the field of innovation, developing new principles, conducting large practical, fundamental research. Unique inventions, developments, innovative scientific research are created only where there are favorable conditions.

The laws of the development of the economy today and the directions of its technological modernization create the need to develop new innovative strategies that create the opportunity to increase the competitiveness of the country and raise the quality of life to the level of World templates

Today, relying on foreign experience in organizing innovative activities at enterprises, conclusions based on the results of scientific research, practical implementation of proposals will bring success. But a number of factors influence the process of effective organization of innovative activities of modern industrial enterprises. These include:



- the innovative potential of the enterprise (the scientific potential of the enterprise, the level of employee ownership of knowledge in the field of innovative business, the number of specialists involved in research, the presence of laboratories that provide the enterprise with modern equipment when creating an innovative product and the effectiveness of their use);
- economic potential of the regions in which the enterprise is located (the number of operating enterprises and types of activities, the formation of a competitive environment between them, the possibilities of being able to master innovations based on their geography);
- personnel potential of the enterprise (specialties and scientific degrees of employees, the number of employees involved in creating an innovative product, etc.);
- the investment potential of the enterprise (cost-effective financing opportunities in the creation of innovations or their implementation, research in the creation of innovations and the potential for employee salaries, etc.).

Within these centers, the ranking established by the Bloomberg International Agency is also recognized in prestigious circles. Because in determining the position of states in the field of innovative development, the agency's specialists rely on such important criteria as the amount of funds spent on scientific research, the amount of patents granted to discoveries and new developments, the efficiency of production, the number of companies based on high technologies, as well as the number of scientific researchers.

Research shows that the development of the national industry in Uzbekistan with the help of high-tech-based equipment, as well as the further development of the production of high-quality products, relying on international experience in the innovative management of corporate structures, makes it possible to saturate domestic and foreign markets with quality industrial products.

**Table 2 Development rating of the innovative economy1**

States	Sum of ranking points in 2020yil	2019/2018 intensity of research and development	2020/2019 added value creation	2020/2019 high-tech share	2020/2019 higher education efficiency	2020/2019 activity of research	2020/2019 patentability activism
Germany	88,21	8	4	3	26	11	3
South Korea	88,16	2	3	4	16	5	11
Singapore	87,01	12	2	17	1	13	5
Schwetzaria	85,67	3	6	10	17	3	19
Sweden	85,50	4	16	7	13	7	18
Israel	85,03	1	31	5	32	2	7
Finland	84,00	10	15	14	24	9	10
Denmark	83,22	7	24	8	31	1	24
USA	83,17	9	27	1	47	29	1
France	82,75	13	39	2	20	17	8

1 [https://www.herald.kokanduni.uz/index.php/public\\_html/article/download/566/352](https://www.herald.kokanduni.uz/index.php/public_html/article/download/566/352)



By the last years, innovative processes, which are increasingly emerging in world markets, are proving in practice that innovative ideas and technologies are the main driving force in ensuring the priority of economic development, in the radical renewal of the means of production. This shows how high or low the Innovation Index of all states is.

The international agency Bloomberg uses the following key indicators when evaluating the Innovation Index of states:

- research and development indicator.
- production indicator.
- productivity indicator.
- high-tech indicator.
- an indicator of the effectiveness of educational services.
- researchers share indicator.
- patent activity indicator.

Each country is assessed on these criteria and points are summed and a common place is determined on all indicators. According to the international news agency" Bloomberg", 50 countries in seven indicators of the Innovation Index are analyzed annually. We will consider the indexes of 10 countries that occupy high positions in our analysis (Table 1.5).

From the data of Table 2, it can be seen that the International Agency Bloomberg, according to the conclusion of its research, has published a list of 10 countries leading the world in innovation for 2020. We can include countries such as Germany (88,21), South Korea (88,16), Singapore (87,01), Switzerland (85,67), Sweden (85,50).

Germany finished 1st in the International Innovation Index in 2020, surpassing South Korea and also ranking higher than countries such as Singapore, Switzerland, Finland, the United States, France. In the ranking of the Blumberg Innovation Index, Germany ranked high in the efficiency of higher education, productivity of the economy and the creation of added value. South Korea, on the other hand, has made great strides in scientific research, the higher education system and patent activities.

According to the Korean state statistics committee, today more than 3.35 million small and medium-sized enterprises of innovation operate, representing 99.9 percent of the listed economic entities. In turn, the employment rate of the population is 87.7%. A huge amount of funds will be allocated from the state budget for scientific research in all of the states that have ranked the state innovation rating in the top ten by the international agency Bloomberg. For example, the United States spends \$ 476.5 billion (2.7% of GDP), Japan spends \$ 169.6 billion (3.4% of GDP), Germany spends \$ 109.6 billion (2.9% of GDP), and South Korea spends US \$ 73.1 billion (4.3% of GDP) annually. Singapore, on the other hand, directs almost 20% of the annual budget towards innovative research.

Accordingly, now in all countries, innovative activities serve as one of the main factors for ensuring stability at various stages of economic development, at the heart of which there are opportunities to protect the economic security of states, update the source of material and technical support on the basis of modern technologies, and radically modernize the production and service sectors.

Conclusion. All reforms carried out today are of strategic importance and are aimed at strengthening the prospects of our country in education, health, economy, political spheres.



With the rise of our economy, we are also raising the welfare of the people. In the context of digitization of the country's economy, economic processes are qualitatively shifting to the "knowledge economy" model, which is the main factor in industrialization. However, every year, new laws, despite the fact that new projects are published, the tasks set in it, in most cases, do not lead to the expected result in the case of various problems. In particular, we can see that a number of systemic problems still exist in the processes of digitization of the economy in our country, based on the data we analyzed above, despite the fact that the head of our state, through these appeals, sets his strategic goals for the people and sets out ways to implement it.

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