

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IS THE MAIN FACTOR OF MODERN
DEVELOPMENT

Sattarov Khairulla Fayzullaevich,

Executive Director of "Youth – Our Future" Foundation.

*Researcher of the Graduate School of Business and Entrepreneurship
under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

Abstract: In today's era of globalization and rapid technological development, digital transformation is becoming a key factor in the development of all sectors of society and the economy. The widespread use of information and communication technologies, innovative solutions such as artificial intelligence, big data, and Internet technologies have become one of the main factors determining global competitiveness. Based on the analysis of advanced practices, the role of the sector in the conditions of Uzbekistan, as well as possible proposals and recommendations, have been developed.

Keywords: digital transformation, information and communication technologies, artificial intelligence, Big Data, internet technologies, public administration, economic efficiency, global market, innovation, digital solutions, IT infrastructure, information security, cybersecurity, single interactive public services portal, “One Million Uzbek Coders”, smart city.

In today's era of globalization and rapid technological development, digital transformation is becoming a key factor in the development of all sectors of society and the economy. The widespread use of information and communication technologies, innovative solutions such as artificial intelligence, big data, and Internet technologies have become one of the main factors determining global competitiveness. Digital transformation is not just a technical innovation, but also a systemic change in such important areas as the lifestyle of citizens, public administration, business models, and the education system. It is no coincidence that today's developed countries base their development strategies on digitalization and pay special attention to creating a digital economy and a digital society. Because digital transformation can bring efficiency, transparency, speed, and innovative approaches to life. In this sense, Uzbekistan is also implementing digital reforms at a rapid pace, not lagging behind modern digital trends in the world. Digital transformation has become the most effective tool for not only economic growth, but also for fundamental reforms in public administration, education, healthcare, finance, industry and all other aspects of society. This process is not about introducing simple digital devices, but about creating a fully digitized ecosystem, automating all stages of activity through intelligent technologies. That is, digital transformation is a complex process that includes digitization, innovation, data analysis and decision-making based on them.

The concept of digital transformation has become one of the central topics in modern research on economic development and public administration. Scholars emphasize that the widespread implementation of information and communication technologies (ICT), artificial intelligence (AI), and Big Data has a transformative impact on governance, the economy, and society as a whole [1; 2].

According to Klaus Schwab (2016), the Fourth Industrial Revolution marks the beginning of a new era in which digital technologies merge with biological and physical systems, creating a new paradigm of human interaction with technology [3]. In this context, digital transformation represents not only technical modernization but also a structural change in the functioning of public institutions and private enterprises. Manuel Castells (2010) and Daniel Bell (1999)

highlight the rise of the information society as a key stage in global development, emphasizing that knowledge and data have become new production resources determining competitiveness and innovation [4; 5]. These ideas have laid the theoretical foundation for understanding digital transformation as a driver of post-industrial development. According to research conducted by the OECD (2022) and the World Bank (2023), digitalization improves public service delivery, increases transparency, and contributes to sustainable economic growth. Successful examples of this can be found in countries such as Estonia, Singapore, and South Korea, which have achieved high levels of efficiency through digital governance [6; 7]. In the case of Uzbekistan, the strategic document “Digital Uzbekistan – 2030” and the Law on Electronic Government (2020) serve as the main policy frameworks for implementing digital transformation. Scholars such as A. Abdurakhmonov (2022) and M. Umarov (2023) note that these reforms focus on strengthening IT infrastructure, developing human capital, and integrating the country into the global digital economy [8; 9]. Furthermore, the UNESCO (2023) and ITU (2022) reports emphasize the importance of digital ethics, cybersecurity, and data protection as integral components of sustainable digital development. They argue that technological growth must be accompanied by ethical standards, inclusivity, and respect for privacy [10; 11].

In summary, the literature highlights that digital transformation is not only a technological but also a socio-economic process that redefines the principles of governance, education, and communication. For Uzbekistan, digital transformation represents a strategic pathway to modernization, global competitiveness, and sustainable national development. In world practice, it has been confirmed that the use of digital technologies plays an important role in increasing economic efficiency, rational use of human resources, preventing corruption, and organizing transparent and efficient public services. For example, countries such as Estonia, Singapore, South Korea, and Denmark are achieving sustainable development by restructuring their economies on a digital basis, introducing convenient electronic services for the population. The experience of these countries shows that digital transformation is an important condition for increasing competitiveness and strengthening their position in the global market.

In Uzbekistan, digital reforms have also become one of the priorities of state policy in recent years. In particular, the “ Digital Uzbekistan – 2030 ” strategy has been adopted, and great attention is being paid to the introduction of digital economy, e-government, e-education and e-health systems in the country. This not only improves the quality of services provided to the population, but also creates a qualitatively new stage in the openness of public administration, public oversight and the relationship of citizens with the state. Digital transformation has become the main locomotive of modern development. It is not just technology, but also forms a new, advanced and inclusive model of development of society. In this model, data is the new capital, innovations are the driving force, and digital solutions are the key to success. Therefore, a deep understanding of digital transformation and its consistent implementation are the main factors for the future sustainable development of any country. The fundamental changes taking place in the global economy and society today are largely due to the introduction and widespread use of digital technologies. Digital transformation is not a simple technical upgrade, but a process of reshaping the entire system on a modern basis. This process involves the introduction of digital solutions in everything from government to education, healthcare, industry, services, and even everyday life. The main focus is on the effective use of data, automation of processes, and making relations between citizens and organizations more transparent and efficient.

The experience of developed countries around the world shows that the timely and rational introduction of digital technologies not only ensures economic growth, but also forms efficiency, accountability and innovative approaches in society. For example, countries such as Singapore,

Estonia and South Korea have achieved global competitiveness through digital reforms. In them, most of the services provided to citizens are provided through online platforms, which saves time and resources. Uzbekistan, not remaining aloof from these global processes, has clearly defined the direction of national digital reforms through the “ Digital Uzbekistan – 2030 ” program. Within the framework of this strategy, public services are being transferred to an electronic format, IT infrastructure is being developed, and attention is being paid to increasing digital literacy. At the same time, qualitative changes are also being observed in the education and healthcare systems through digitization. Digital transformation is the main condition for the sustainable and inclusive development of any country. It can serve as a foundation for future development, paving the way for an innovative economy and a digital society. Therefore, it remains an urgent task to continue the work in this area in a systematic, continuous and targeted manner. Important strategies and legal documents adopted by our President in this area, including the “Digital Uzbekistan – 2030” program, the Law “On Electronic Government”, and the Concept of Digital Economy Development for 2020–2025, have set clear directions in this regard. Based on these policy documents, large-scale reforms are being implemented in the country in such areas as e-government, digital services, electronic payment systems, digital education, and healthcare. At the same time, the government is paying special attention to strengthening IT infrastructure, supporting local IT companies, and training specialists in digital technologies. For example, the IT Park Uzbekistan project, the activities of a number of innovation centers and technoparks, and the opening of new directions in information technology at educational institutions are the practical results of such a policy.

Uzbekistan is also taking clear and firm measures within the framework of state policy in the areas of information security, cybersecurity , and personal data protection. This will serve to protect the rights and interests of citizens in the process of digitalization. The state policy in the field of digitalization in Uzbekistan is aimed not only at technical progress, but also at creating a convenient, open and inclusive digital society for citizens. Through this policy, the country is integrating into the global digital economy and taking steps towards innovative development. Services provided through electronic state services through a single interactive state services portal (my.gov.uz) , employment and export services in the field of IT, project practice in the field of Internet and digital infrastructure, information security and cyber security center Through practical work in the field of digital literacy and education, the One Million Uzbek Coders project is carrying out concrete practical work to further enhance the position of our country in these areas. As a result of policy in this area , My.gov.uz The expansion of the types of services provided to the population by the portal, information about the provision of outsourced services not only to local startups, but also to countries such as the USA, Germany and the UAE through the activities of "IT Park Uzbekistan" , the introduction of " smart city " technologies within the framework of the "Digital City" project in Tashkent , traffic management, video surveillance and intelligent traffic lights, an electronic medical system, the introduction of digital education platforms up to primary grades , and the expansion of the possibility of learning through tablets in rural schools. The importance of the “Digital Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy lies in its integrative and comprehensive nature. It is aimed at implementing the digital transformation of Uzbekistan on a systematic basis, and its main goals are to implement state policy on the development of the digital economy , building a digital state , and forming a digital society. These goals are interconnected and together serve to increase the country's innovative and technological potential.

In conclusion, “Digital Uzbekistan – 2030” is not only a symbolic program of digital reforms, but also a roadmap for realizing Uzbekistan's technological prospects and intellectual potential.



Its successful implementation will serve to strengthen the country's digital sovereignty, take a worthy place in global competition, and create a modern, convenient, transparent, and effective public administration for citizens.

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