

“SANOAT VA XIZMAT KO'RSATISH SOHALARINING RAQAMLI TRANSFORMATSIYASI: TENDENSIYALAR, BOSHQARUV, STRATEGIYALAR”

**Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari to'plami
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**«Цифровая трансформация промышленности и сферы услуг:
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BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
IQTISODIYOT VA TURIZM FAKULTETI

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Mazkur to‘plamga kiritilgan maqolalar va ma'ruza tezislarining mazmuni, undagi statistik ma'lumotlar, sanalarning to‘g‘riligiga hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalarga mualliflarning shaxsan o‘zlari mas’uldirlar.

Авторы несут личную ответственность за содержание статей и тезисов, включенных в этот сборник, содержащуюся в них статистику, точность дат и критические комментарии.

- texnoparklar va kovorking markazlari faoliyatini, shu jumladan, davlat-xususiy sheriklik asosida tashkil etish orqali zamonaviy raqobatbardosh va eksportga yo‘naltirilgan dasturiy mahsulotlar va xizmatlarni, mahalliy ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish maqsadida IT-parklar faoliyatini yanada kengaytirish va respublikaning boshqa hududlarida uning filiallarini ochish, shuningdek, 20 ta oliy o‘quv yurtida bishlang‘ich loyihalarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash bo‘yicha inkubatsiya markazlarini tashkil etish.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 2030-yilga kelib Global Innovatsion Indeks reytingi bo‘yicha jahonning 50 ilg‘or mamlakati qatoriga kirishi uchun quyidagi chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilishi lozim deb hisoblayman:

- ilmiy-tadqiqot va ishlanmalarning ilmiy salohiyatini mustahkamlash va samaradorligini oshirish, ilmiy-tadqiqot, tajriba-konstruktorlik va texnologik ishlar natijalarini keng joriy etish uchun ta‘lim, ilm-fan va tadbirkorlikni integratsiya qilishning ta‘sirchan mexanizmlarini yaratish;

- rivojlangan mamlakatlardagi biz uchun kerak bo‘lgan barcha texnologik bilim va yangiliklarni o‘rganish va respublika iqtisodiyoti tarmoqlariga bosqichma-bosqich milliy manfaatlarimizdan kelib chiqqan holda tatbiq etish;

- asosiy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan ichki innovatsion loyihalarga investorlarni hamda xorijiy kapitalni jalb etish;

- texnologik innovatsiyalarga bag‘ishlangan bilimlar bazasini tashkil etish va unda internet portal orqali barcha fuqarolar foydalana olishlariga erishish;

- innovatsiyalar, ilmiy-tadqiqotlar, tajriba-konstruktorlik va texnologik ishlarga davlat va xususiy mablag‘lar kiritilishini kuchaytirish, bu sohalaridagi tadbirlarni moliyalashtirishning zamonaviy va samarali shakllarini joriy etish;

- respublikaning viloyatlarida iqtisodiyotning ixtisoslashgan tarmoqlariga innovatsion texnologiyalarni olib kirish, ularni zamonaviy tendensiyalar asosida boshqaruvchi malakali mutaxassislarini jalb etish, bu islohotlar orqali ekspert salohiyatini oshirish;

- milliy innovatsion tizimining shakllanishini moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlash majmuasi infratuzilmasini raqamli iqtisodiyotning axborot texnologiyalari bilan mustahkamlash, xususan, investorlarni ommaviy ravishda o‘zaro yaqinlashtiradigan va axborot almashinuvini ta‘minlaydigan internet portallarini yaratish, moliyaviy-investitsion institutlarning amaliyotini axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari orqali innovatsion rivojlantirish zarur.

Mintaqalar va tarmoqlar iqtisodiyoti rivojlanishning innovatsion yo‘liga o‘tish asosida sanoatning barqaror rivojlanishini ta‘minlash bo‘yicha nazariy qoidalar va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishda muhim strategiyalar ahamiyatlidir. Jumladan, sanoat va umuman mamlakat iqtisodiyotining barqaror rivojlanishini ta‘minlash bilan bog‘liq asosiy nazariy qoidalarni umumlashtirish va tizimlashtirish, sanoatda samarali iqtisodiy o‘rinishni davlat tomonidan tartibga solish usullarini ko‘rib chiqish, milliy innovatsion tizimni shakllantirish zaruriyati va asosiy yo‘nalishlarini ko‘rsatish shulardandir. Iqtisodiyotning innovatsion rivojlanishini boshqarish masalalari murakkab va ziddiyatli, chunki ular bir necha tomonlar – davlat, ventur kapital firmalari, olimlar va ixtirochilar hamda universitetlarning o‘zaro ta‘siriga ta‘sir qiladi. Zamonaviy jamiyatning asosiy harakatlantiruvchi kuchi sifatida bilim iqtisodiyotining birinchi o‘ringa olib chiqish uchun mamlakatning innovatsion rivojlanishi uchun ajralmas, to‘liq va ayni paytda mobil va rivojlanayotgan strategik tizim va yangi texnologiyalarni tijoratlashtirish mexanizmlari yaratilishi zarur.

Hozirgi bosqichda innovatsiyalar yangilik, bozorda tez amalga oshirish qobiliyati, inson faoliyatining har qanday sohasiga tatbiq etilishi va iqtisodiy va boshqa turdagi ta‘sirlarni o‘tkazish qobiliyati kabi xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lishi kerak.

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ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISMS FOR ENSURING THE INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND SERVICES IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE FORMATION OF AN INNOVATIVE ECONOMY

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada respublikaда хизматлар соҳасининг тезкор ўсиш суръатларини таъминлаш, мазкур йўналишда тadbirkorликни янада қўллаб-қувватлаш ва аҳоли учун янги иш ўринларини яратиш, шунингдек хизматлар соҳаси корхоналари фаолиятини балансли ривожлантириш ва диверсификациялашни таъминлаш, улар кўрсатадиган хизматларнинг рақобатбардошлилиги ва сифатини ошириш бўйича маълумотлар берилган.

Kalit so'zlar: Xizmatlar, Innovatsiyalar, muvozanat, tadbirkorlik, innovatsion mexanizm, diversifikatsiya, xizmat ko'rsatish, innovatsion iqtisodiyot, ishlanmalar.

Аннотация. В данной статье представлена информация по обеспечению быстрого роста сферы услуг в стране, дальнейшей поддержке предпринимательства в этой сфере и созданию новых рабочих мест для населения, а также сбалансированному развитию и диверсификации услуг, повышению конкурентоспособности и качества услуг.

Ключевые слова: Услуг, Инновация, баланс, предпринимательство, инновационный механизм, диверсификация, сервис, инновационная экономика, разработки

Annotation: This article provides information on ensuring the rapid growth of the service sector in the country, further supporting entrepreneurship in this area and creating new jobs for the population, as well as the balanced development and diversification of services, increasing competitiveness and quality of services.

Keywords: Services, Innovation, balance, entrepreneurship, innovation mechanism, diversification, service, innovation economy, developments.

Ensuring the rapid growth of the service sector in the country, further supporting entrepreneurship and creating new jobs for the population, as well as the balanced development and diversification of service enterprises, increasing the competitiveness and quality of their services is one of the key areas of activity. ongoing reforms. The share of the service sector in GDP on average in the world is 61%. In our country, this figure is 36%. But 86 percent of the added value is created in this area. If we continue this analysis at the republican level, then the volume of services per capita in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Kashkadarya, Namangan, Surkhandarya regions is 2 times lower than the national average. Only by improving the roadside infrastructure, it is possible to create additional services worth 700 billion soums. In particular, more than 400 large service facilities are required per 10,000 km of roads passing through more than 150 districts and cities.

At the same time, many services can be provided with the participation of investors by organizing light trade, catering and entertainment facilities in individual parks and alleys, providing entrepreneurs with an unoccupied part of educational, cultural, sports and healthcare facilities.

Measures are being taken to continue the procedure for quarterly payment of value added tax for entrepreneurs with an annual income of less than one billion soums. This will allow more than 8 thousand entrepreneurs to have working capital in the amount of 220 billion soums per quarter. This is important for organizational economic innovation, because what matters is not the result, but the degree to which these innovations ensure the continuity of all activities.

The development of the service sector is influenced by economic factors, including the unemployment rate, inflation rate, real family income, access to credit, interest rates and types. It is also affected by the price of substitute goods, the price of petroleum products, the cost of recreational equipment.

Service companies are also required to identify existing and potential competitors.

The goal is to identify the strengths and weaknesses of competitors. When identifying competitors, special attention should be paid to:

- characteristics and quality of products (or services);
- degree of location in relation to different geographic markets;
- advertising themes and letters (texts);
- price level and type of consumers and the mechanism of their attraction.

The new service market is:

- set of consumers of services with potential sales opportunities and resources;
- the world economy is a system of relations in which money is converted into services;
- is an economic system consisting of four main elements - supply, demand, price and competition.

It should be noted that the market of innovative services also has the following features:

1. Invisibility, that is, it is impossible to touch, smell, feel the sold and consumed service. Therefore, the reliability and guarantee of services of the specified level and quality is of great importance. Вақт давомида йўқолиш хусусияти. Агар ўз вақтида хизматлар кўрсатилмаса даромадлар буткул йўқолиши мумкин.

2. The property to disappear with time. If services are not provided in a timely manner, income may be lost altogether. Хизматларни сотиб олиш ва уни истеъмол қилиш оралиғидаги вақтнинг узилиш хусусияти.

3. The nature of fluctuations in demand for services in the off-season.

4. The level of quality in tourism is a characteristic that depends on the attendants.

Table 1.2

Indicators of the socio-economic status of consumers of innovative services

Indicators	Characteristics of indicators of socio-economic status
Place of work, (position)	A) top managers, creative, political and scientific elite, entrepreneurs; V) managers and middle-level employees, scientists, state employees, highly skilled workers; C) low-skilled workers, unskilled workers, student youth.
Income	A) high (above average per person per region); C) average; S) past.
Information	A) higher; C) secondary professional; C) moderate and low.
Housing conditions	A) elite housing (cottages, apartments);

	C) apartments with special conveniences C) communal apartments, dormitories, temporarily acquired land.
Consumption of services	A) individual services, expensive services, services for VIP; C) quality services at a reasonable price; C) economic services.

Source: author's development

To determine which of the highlighted strata (Table 1.2) belongs to the consumer, a complex indicator C is calculated:

$$S = \alpha_1 X_1 + \alpha_2 X_2 + \alpha_3 X_3 + \alpha_4 X_4 + \alpha_5 X_5 \quad (1.1)$$

in this:

$\alpha_1 - \alpha_5$ – parameters, weights of influencing factors.

In the research process, it is advisable to use the Delphi method (collective expert assessment method) to determine the weighting coefficient of individual indicators.

As a final indicator, the selection index is calculated:

$$IND = \frac{Str\%}{Pzm\%}, \quad (1.2)$$

in this:

$Str\%$ - the amount of strata among buyers of tourism services;

$Pzm\%$ - the amount of this stratum between the requested persons.

Table-1.2

Descriptions of strata of consumers of innovative services

Consumer strata	Strata quality indicators	Quantitative indicators of strata
Major class	Senior managers, creative, political and scientific elite, high-income, highly educated, cottages, entrepreneurs living in elite apartments; individuals who purchase high quality and valuable species.	2.5 to 3
Medium class	Middle managers and employees, researchers, public sector employees, people with average incomes in the region, skilled workers with higher and secondary education, people living in their own homes and apartments, people who buy quality tourism services at a reasonable price.	1,5 to 2,5
Minor class	Skilled and unskilled workers with secondary vocational education, student youth, low-income people living in their own homes, communal and rented apartments, dormitories, inconvenient housing, people who buy cheap tourism services.	1 to 1,5

Source: author's development

The application of the proposed methodology has led to the development of survey tools to determine the need for such services by consumers who purchase services from different social groups, and to study and identify unsatisfactory consumer demand.

It is necessary to increase the efficiency of production, taking full advantage of the potential of the industry, taking into account the threat to sustainable development of the service industry of Uzbekistan and the impact of external factors and trends.

So, in order to make full and effective use of the potential of local science, it is possible to expand the availability of modern equipment for scientists and provide them with all the necessary resources. To this end, it is expedient to create scientific laboratories, engineering centers and production and experimental sites in the territory of the High Technology Park in the sectors that are the "drivers" of the country's economy.

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