

SOCIO– ECONOMIC IMPACTS E– GOVERNMENT SYSTEM IN CASE OF “DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY” IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *The history of economically thriving societies indicates that private property fosters economic progress while reducing social unrest. The transition from the administrative– command system of economic management to the market– based system is also significantly impacted by it. Therefore, the following article is devoted to the study of collaboration among digitalized government services for expanding their reach. It also examines the most recent data on the state of privatization, in the case of Uzbekistan.*

Key words: *privatization, digitalization, governmental assets, governmental properties, privatization, private properties, ownership, efficiency.*

Particularly in the 18th century, Adam Smith provided a thorough explanation of "capitalism," which sparked the interest of numerous other scientists. because managing state properties required a lot of government work and did not produce significant income for governmental institutions. These were the initial steps in the development of private properties.

At the time, because capitalism is an economic system based on the private ownership and operation of productive assets for profit, turning state assets into private property was considered as a viable answer because governmental assets are limited and in short supply.

Many governments began privatization their assets in this scenario in an effort to speed up the state system for achieving swift economic stability growth.

Also, the Pandemic era demonstrated how society is still unprepared for unforeseen difficulties with nature and health, while being surrounded by technology progress. There is evidence that this hurt many economic sectors on Earth, and at the moment, social media provides a graphic depiction of both what transpired as a result of the epidemic and the steps that were taken globally to improve the economy.

People then understood the shortcomings of the analog information transition method and the need for digitalization. At the period, e– government concepts and digitalization tactics both underwent a significant expansion.

Improvements in personnel and process effectiveness and efficiency have fueled digitization and enhanced governance in the delivery of public services. As a result, each government has a different path to delivering digitally enhanced government services, and this path is not always straightforward. Institutional failures can be caused by a number of issues, including procedural, personnel, and structural issues.

The process will then be described in detail, with its positive and negative features in the context of Uzbekistan being studied in order to make the appropriate conclusions about property privatization in various countries. Governments and its constituent organizations are embracing digitalization in order to provide citizens with user– friendly government services while also reducing the cost of doing so. There are many success examples, some of which strangely originate from very small nations, but there are also many failure stories.

The digital transformation of government institutions at all levels of government, whether at the national, state, or municipal level, has been accelerated by a convergence of

factors. There is a growing need to manage service delivery costs (both direct and indirect), the widespread use of Internet– based services supported by Internet penetration, rising expectations for simple access to government services supported by citizens who are tech savvy and digital natives, the inability of physical delivery channels to effectively serve stakeholders at scale, and more.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the work done to assist Uzbek nationals who are temporarily working abroad, the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan also decided to rationally establish funds for the fund for the support of citizens carrying out labor activities abroad under the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan [1].

Also, the president of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev's declaration on "The Development Plan of New Uzbekistan for 2022– 2026" called for a significant increase in the digitalization of all commercial and service sectors. Also, there are seven fundamental directions that cover the important objectives for enhancing the national economy of the nation:

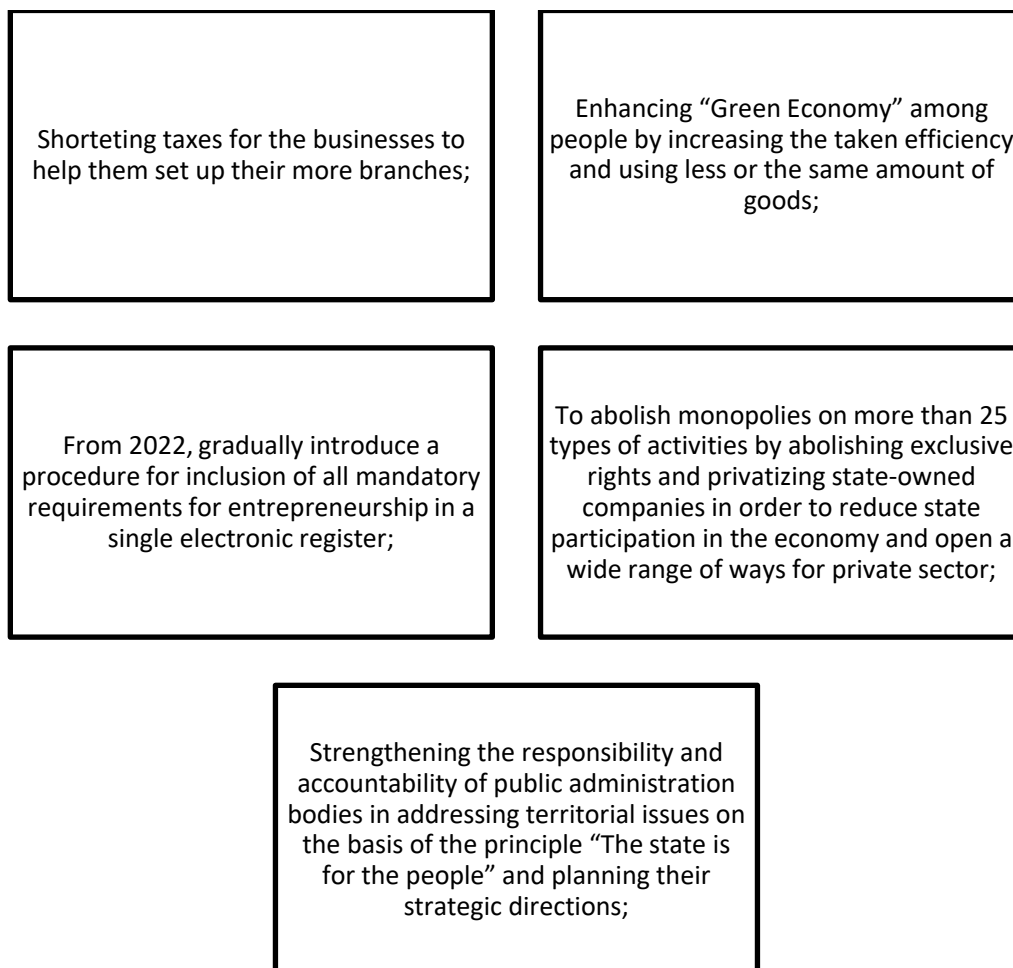


Fig №1. Directions of "The Development Plan of New Uzbekistan for 2022– 2026"[3]

The statistics below can be used to determine the pace of privatization for the entire nation as well as the nation's capital, and they reveal that the government has actively pursued several of the objectives and directions outlined above:

**Fig №2. The rate of privatization in Uzbekistan
(in percentages and million sums) [2]**

	Number of privatized enterprises and object		Receipt of funds from the sale of state assets	
	units	% Of total	Million sums	% To total
The Republic of Uzbekistan	632	100,0	300357,3	100,0
Tashkent city	40	6,3	77744,4 2	25,9
CO Agency			102610,3	34,2

Privatization is unquestionably crucial for all nations, and if the goal is to increase economic stability and improve living conditions, it should be expanded even further. To speed up the process, digitalization should be included because only analog systems slow it down.

This is an explanation of the unique insides for developing states as determined by an analysis of global experience:

- encouraging the potential of unrestricted competition among non-governmental firms to offer clients better services at more affordable prices;
- implementing e- Government;
- distributing open stock.

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