THE RELATIONSHIP OF STRUCTURAL AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqot ishida iqtisodiyotda raqamli va tarkibiy o'zgarishlarning rivojlanish davrlari tahlil qilingan. Hozirgi iqtisodiyot sharoiti uchun muhim hisoblangan ikkita transformatsion jarayonlarning aloqadorligi amaliy misollar bilan yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Iqtisodiyot, tarkibiy transformtasiya, raqamli transformatsiya, sanoat inqilobi, iqtisodiy tarmoq, raqamli texnologiya

Annotation: This research paper analyzes the development periods of digital and structural changes in the economy. The relationship between the two transformation processes considered important for the current economic conditions is illustrated with practical examples.

Keywords: Economy, structural transformation, digital transformation, industrial revolution, economic network, digital technology

Introduction

In recent years, transformative processes have been taking place in the world economy. One of the main reasons for this is the ongoing reforms in the economy, international integration, the introduction of new technologies, and fundamental changes in sectors and industries. By supporting such changes, the government seeks to achieve competitiveness not only in the domestic but also in the international market, and to form a stable economy that ensures the growth of high-profit sectors in the economy. The implementation of such processes in Uzbekistan is also stipulated in the adopted national strategies and regulatory legal acts. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. DP-158 "On the Strategy "Uzbekistan — 2030"" also sets out tasks such as "Continuing transformation and institutional reforms

in the economy, ensuring a favorable investment and business environment in the country, and implementing a balanced monetary policy." [1]. Therefore, implementing transformational processes in the economy and conducting research on such processes is one of the important tasks for economic development.

Literature view

In world practice, digital transformation processes have begun with the integration of digital technologies into all sectors and their introduction into the economy. This, in turn, has affected the transformation of economic sectors. For example, the use of digital technologies in the 1990s in European countries had a significant impact on the development of the agricultural sector, solving problems related to climate and environmental changes, and providing positive solutions to personnel issues[2]. Even today, agriculture in Uzbekistan is one of the most promising sectors in which digital technologies are widely used and in the modernization of its technical and technological base, it is a sector with a large scope and a high share in GDP.

The transition from the Third Industrial Revolution to the Fourth Industrial Revolution in the industrial sector took place precisely under the influence of digital technologies. Because, while the Third Industrial Revolution refers to the changes that occurred at the end of the 20th century with the transition from analog and mechanical devices to digital technologies, the Fourth Industrial Revolution is distinguished from other revolutions by the full use of digital technologies[4]. Therefore, the use of digital technologies in industry also leads to changes in its structure (the emergence of new industries, reduction/increase in jobs, optimization of management, etc.).

Therefore, the digitalization of the economy, in turn, also gives rise to structural changes in it. It is natural that structural changes will occur in the economy during the process of digitalization. Because the introduction of digital technologies into the economy requires changes in almost all sectors of the economy. Structural changes are often caused by technological innovations, new economic developments, changes in the availability of resources, changes in the demand and supply of resources, and global changes in capital and labor. Several factors influence the occurrence of structural

changes. In particular, today the development of the digital economy has accelerated this process and is causing new sectors to join the economy[3].

Results

The application of the digitization process in a particular sector is a means of bringing about digital transformation, while the fundamental change in the sector or the general economy as a result of this process directly ensures the emergence of a certain result. As a result, we can accept digital as a "means" and structural transformation as a "result". More detailed information on the relationship between digital and structural transformation is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

The interaction of digital and structural changes in the economy[1]

Implementing digital transformations in the economy	**The impact of digital transformations on structural changes in the economy**	**Results**
Application of digital technologies in industry	Diversification of industrial sectors	Productivity of industrial products will increase. Jobs will be created in new sectors
Modernization of agricultural sectors based on new technologies	Improvement of the agricultural sector	Land and water resources are used efficiently. The export potential of the industry increases
Developing service sectors through digitalization	Increasing the share of the services sector in GDP	Service networks will expand. International integration will accelerate in certain sectors

[1] Mullif tomonidan ishlangan

Planning of infrastructure facilities based on modern technologies	Improving the functioning of infrastructure networks essential to the economy	Energy-efficient vehicles are used. Reduces infrastructure overload
Using digital technologies in the formation of qualified personnel in economic sectors	Strengthening existing human resources capacity in economic sectors	The number of personnel with modern knowledge will increase. The number of employees supporting innovative approaches to management processes will increase

As can be seen from the table above, the use of digital technologies in the economy primarily drives digital transformations. Structural changes are the next level of changes that occur as a result or consequence of this transformation process. We can see the connection between the two changes not only in industry or agriculture, but also in all sectors and areas of the economy. Because digital technologies are now penetrating all sectors at the same rate and leading to various changes in them.

Conclusion

In general, the economy is constantly changing, and such changes contribute to its improvement and the development of high-income sectors. Transformational processes in the economy are formed inextricably. Because when changes are introduced into a sector based on certain characteristics, they also lead to changes in its structural characteristics based on its connection with other sectors. Therefore, the connection of digital and structural transformations in the economy directly encourages one-sided changes to give impetus to the other. The fact that Uzbekistan has been developing in accordance with world practice in recent years indicates the need to implement transformational processes not only in the economy, but also in other sectors. Studying the basis of the continuity of such changes determines that another research direction in modern economics.

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