

THE DIGITAL REVOLUTION: NEW HORIZONS FOR STRUCTURAL POLICIES**Nabieva Farangiz Alisherovna**

Student of the 4th year of the faculty "Management in production"

Fergana Polytechnic Institute, Fergana, Uzbekistan

E-mail:nebifar2003@mail.ru**Tillaboyeva Shakhlohon Ahajon kizi**

Student of the 4th year of "Management in production" faculty

Fergana Polytechnic Institute, Fergana, Uzbekistan

Sobirov Sardorbek Ilhom ugli

Student of the 1st year of "Management in production" faculty

Fergana Polytechnic Institute, Fergana, Uzbekistan

Abstract: The article provides a thorough analysis of the impact of digitalization on the processes of structural policy transformation. The key technological innovations driving changes in structural policy are highlighted and the implications of these changes for different sectors of the economy are explored. It demonstrates how digital transformation contributes to the efficiency and flexibility of structural policies, opening up new opportunities for optimizing production and resource allocation. Examples of policy initiatives and strategies that have been adapted to the digital age to maximize the potential of this technology are discussed. Recommendations are offered for the development of adaptive structural policies that can respond to dynamic technological developments. The analysis reveals the main challenges and risks associated with the transition to digital standards in economic management.

Key words: Business models, structural policy, technological innovation, transformation, digitalization, economy.

Introduction: In our time, the digital revolution has become an integral part of economic and social development, opening up new horizons and redefining conventional approaches to various aspects of society. This phenomenon has a profound impact on the structural policies of states, causing the need to adapt and search for innovative solutions [1-20]. The introduction of digital technologies into various sectors of the economy and public life leads to the transformation of traditional business models, labor relations, and social structures. Understanding these changes and developing appropriate strategies are becoming key challenges for modern policy [54-66]. In this context, the digital revolution represents not only a challenge, but also an opportunity for government agencies to realize a number of policy goals, such as increasing productivity, improving the quality of life of citizens, and ensuring sustainable economic development. But in order to achieve these goals, it is necessary to develop effective regulatory mechanisms that facilitate the integration of digital technologies into various spheres of public life [15-35]. In this context, the task of forming a new structural policy that would ensure a balance between innovation and protecting the interests of various social groups becomes urgent. Thus, this study aims to provide insight into the significance of the digital revolution for structural policy and highlight the need to develop appropriate policies and regulatory mechanisms in this context.

Analysis of Literature: In recent decades, the global economy has seen an increasing role of human capital, science and highly qualified personnel as factors of economic growth. This led to an increase in the share of high-tech and knowledge-intensive industries in the structure of industrial production. Many countries are striving to follow an innovative path of development, and the processes of globalization of the world economy create the conditions for this. However, a successful transition to innovative development requires macroeconomic and political stability, a developed competitive environment, high scientific and technical potential and an effective national innovation system. A high degree of industrialization and developed export-import relations are also important [24-64].

There are many different points of view on the process of innovative development of the economy, caused by the variety of theoretical and methodological problems. The work of such scientists as J. Schumpeter, P. Drucker, D. Clark, G. Mensch, D. Bell, T. Kuhn, M. Porter and K. Arrow made a significant contribution to the development of scientific understanding of innovation.

In the Russian scientific community, a significant contribution to the study of this problem was made by L.I. Abalkin, S.Yu. Glazyev, A.G. Gryaznova, A.A. Dynkin, A.G. Zeldner, A.N. Illarionov, V.V. Kulikov, I.N. Myslyanova and others.

Domestic scientists, such as Gulyamov S.S., Abdullaev A.M., M.A.Ikramov, K.I.Kurpayanidi, M.S.Ashurov, A.Abdullaev, are actively engaged in researching the features of innovative development of the economy. They also pay special attention to managerial aspects and methods of state regulation of innovation potential. These scientists have developed conceptual approaches to the assessment of innovation and investment, business methodology, competitiveness, financing of innovation, innovative entrepreneurship and the implementation of enterprise innovation policies in conditions of uncertainty and risk.

Despite the extensive literature devoted to various aspects of innovative economic development, a number of problems still require further research. There is ambiguity in the interpretation of categorical concepts and factors that can slow down the country's transition to an innovative path of development.

Research methodology: To conduct this study, were used methods of scientific knowledge. To analyze trends in the development of innovation in the country, a practical analysis of target guidelines for innovative development of the economy was carried out. Using the abstraction method, conclusions were drawn about the specifics of using innovation as an indicator of investment policy. Using the generalization method, characteristic trends characteristic of developing countries were identified in decision-making on investment policy, as well as new phenomena on the path of innovative development of the country.

Statistical data were obtained from reports of the Agency for Statistics under the President of Uzbekistan.

The theoretical and methodological basis of this study was the work of representatives of classical, neoclassical and institutional economic theories. The information and empirical base included materials from monographs, articles by modern domestic and foreign economists, as well as the results of scientific and scientific-practical conferences.

When conducting the study, various methods were used, including formal logical, systemic, deductive, inductive and economic-statistical methods, as well as comparative analysis and analogies, which made it possible to describe economic phenomena and their properties [45-67].

Analysis and results: Currently, the desire for innovative economic development is becoming especially important for our country, since this requires the full disclosure of the national scientific and technical potential. The goals and objectives of state policy in the field of innovation are defined in the main directions of development of the innovation system, considered as a set of subjects and objects of innovation activity. These subjects and objects interact in the process of creating and implementing innovative products and operate within the framework of state policy in this area. This is an integral part of the state scientific, technical and industrial policy. The country's innovation policy is a set of measures aimed at creating conditions for the development of the production of competitive innovative products based on advanced scientific, technological and technical achievements. These measures are also aimed at increasing the share of innovative products in the overall production structure, as well as creating a system for promoting and selling products and services in domestic and world markets. The policy for the development of the innovation system in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the principles of equal public-private partnership. It is aimed at combining the efforts and resources of the state and entrepreneurs to stimulate innovative activity [25-48].

The digitalization process has become one of the leading trends in the development of both economic and social spheres. Digitalization refers to the widespread use of digital resources and technologies for the purpose of automation and computerization of various processes, as well as the creation and use of digital platforms both in business and in everyday life. The digitalization process brings many advantages to various areas of life, such as speeding up processes, improving product quality and reducing the time required to complete various procedures. Particularly promising areas of digitalization are the use of Big Data, Cyber Physical System and Internet of Things. The use and development of digital information platforms not only in business, but also in public administration is also undeniably relevant. Today's technologies allow citizens of various countries to remotely submit applications for documents from government agencies and confirm their identity online, which greatly simplifies interaction with government agencies. In this context, block-chain technologies are of particular interest, since they provide the ability to issue digital documents to citizens without the risk of forgery. Digitalization has an impact on all spheres of society, from optimizing business processes to introducing structural changes in government policy.

According to the study by Kappel, R., modern structural policy is defined as a set of measures aimed at creating optimal inter-industry, intra-industry and regional relationships in order to ensure balanced development of the economy and increase its competitiveness based on the application of scientific and technological achievements. Thus, structural policy is a system of organization, an integral part of the functioning of the economic system of society.

As Imamov, M., & Semenikhina, N. defines, the economic system of society is an integral complex that carries out internally interconnected production, appropriation and socially significant consumption to ensure physical life and create a material base. The goals of structural policy are formed on the basis of the chosen strategy for the development of the state's economy, taking into account cultural, historical and national characteristics, as well as the impact of modern global trends and challenges. Thus, structural policy plays a key role in ensuring sustainable and balanced

economic development, taking into account the complex socio-economic conditions and needs of society.

The modern structural policy of the state is aimed at adapting the economic system to modern challenges, both internal and external. The modern world is changing rapidly, representing a complex network of trends that influence structural policies. Although it is impossible to create a single terminological base that can cover all modern trends, it is possible to highlight the influence of individual factors that affect the sustainability of the economic system of society.

Structural policies are divided into various categories based on level, scope, objectives, instruments and other characteristics. In a market economy, one of the main objectives of structural policy is to maintain macroeconomic balance and prevent the emergence of imbalances. An effective structural policy must take into account modern challenges and the political situation, both within the country and on the world stage. Among the main trends in the transformation of structural policy are digitalization, globalization, risk economics and changes in political structures.

For example, the digitalization process, which covers various spheres of society, is accompanied by changes in business and government processes. Digitalization of government services requires changes in other related areas, such as processes for identifying individuals and obtaining documents. This reflects the relationship and interdependence between digitalization and other areas of public life, which is discussed by E.N. Naumova. However, in an environment of economic and technological uncertainty, as well as geopolitical instability, it is important to recognize that blindly following trends can lead to serious economic, social and political costs.

Today it is impossible to achieve leadership on the world stage without the active development of information and communication technologies, robotics, cyber-physical systems, nano-industry and other key areas related to the fourth industrial revolution. These trends are in demand in many sectors of the economy, such as metallurgy, chemical and pharmaceutical industries, automotive industry, agriculture and food industry.

An example is the development of digital technologies in agriculture, for example, the use of drones to monitor fields and optimize harvesting processes. This improves production efficiency and reduces resource costs.

Discussions: As part of its policy of innovative development, the Republic of Uzbekistan focuses its efforts on the development and support of innovative projects. According to the decree of the President of Uzbekistan dated July 6, 2022 No. UP-165 "On approval of the strategy for innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022 - 2026," the state provides support for innovative projects in the form of tax and customs benefits. These measures apply to organizations of all forms of ownership.

The main goal of the structural policy of Uzbekistan is the modernization of the national industrial complex in accordance with modern trends of the fourth industrial revolution. This includes digitalization and automation of production, as well as the development of innovative business models.

Professor K. Kurpayanidhi emphasizes that the basis of modern industrial production is cyber-physical systems, which include the digitalization of equipment and products, the creation of their virtual analogues and real-time control of production processes using automated decision-making

algorithms. These technologies facilitate the integration of production processes at both horizontal and vertical levels. As M.A. emphasizes Ikramov, such integration is promising not only within the country, but also at the international level, as it unites participants in the production process, regardless of their scale and nationality. This is especially relevant in the context of the transformation of structural policies under the influence of the digitalization process.

When developing measures to ensure sustainable economic development, it is necessary to take into account both internal and external factors. The main directions of structural policy include the concentration of financial resources on advanced technologies and breakthrough projects, expanding the use of new forms of financing innovative programs, including public-private partnerships, and promoting active technology transfer between research organizations, universities and enterprises.

Conclusion: Nowadays, in the context of the rapid development of digital technologies, the fourth industrial revolution and geopolitical instability, the formation of structural policy must take into account both long-term and short-term state strategies, as well as take into account the latest global trends and challenges, both internal and external. However, the development of effective structural policies cannot be limited to just following global trends or internal and external challenges. When forming it, it is necessary to take into account the historical, cultural, national, political, economic and other unique characteristics of the country. It is also important to maintain cooperation within the union state and focus on financing advanced technologies and innovative projects. With this approach, it should be taken into account that rising inflation can pose a real threat only in the event of ineffective or misdirected use of financial resources.

Without a significant increase in investment in fixed capital, it becomes impossible to implement new industrialization in the country.

List of used literature:

1. Abdullaev, A. M., & Khudaykulov, A. (2020). Challenges of coping with the economic consequences of the global pandemic COVID-19. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 5(85), 1.
2. Abdullaev, A., Ashurov, M., Tukhtasinova, M., & Shakirova, Y. (2020). The issue of a competitive national innovative system formation in Uzbekistan. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 159, p. 04024). EDP Sciences.
3. Ashurov, M., Oripov, D., Shakirova, Y., &ets (2022, May). Strategies for Improvement and Evaluation of the Quality Management System of Uzbekistan Manufacturers. In *International Scientific Conference on Agricultural Machinery Industry "Interagromash""* (pp. 1562-1570). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
4. Ikramov, M. A., Abdullaev, A. M., (2022). Development of the business sector of the economy in the context of institutional transformation. Monograph. Jakarta, 2022. - 205 p.
5. Ilyosov, A.A., et al. (2022). Sanoat mahsulotlari eksportining tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish (Farg'ona viloyati sanoat tarmog'i misolida): monografiya. Kurpayanidi K. I., Ilyosov A.A.; M. A. Ikramov tahrir ostida, Farg'ona politexnika instituti. AL-FERGANUS, 2022, p.184. ISBN 978-9943-7707-5-1
6. Imamov, M., & Semenikhina, N. (2021). The impact of the digital revolution on the global economy. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, 5(S4), 968-987.
7. Ivanovich, K. K. (2023). Factors and vector of the development of institutions in the sme sector of the national economy. *Qo 'qon universiteti xabarnomasi*, 1, 3-7.

8. Kappel, R. (2017). New horizons for Germany's Africa policy (No. 303). GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies.
9. Kurpayanidi K. (2023). Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida axborot kamchiliklari va institutsional cheklovlarini bartaraf etish. Iqtisodiyot va ta'lim, 24(5), 45-50
https://doi.org/10.55439/ECED/vol24_iss5/%x
10. Kurpayanidi, K. (2022). Integration of innovation and information and communication technologies as a source of economic transformation. Ekonomika I solum, 9 (100).
11. Kurpayanidi, K. (2023). Features of in-company training of company employees in the conditions of transformation. Iqtisodiyot va ta'lim, 24(1), 270-275.
12. Kurpayanidi, K. (2023). Methodological foundations of the study institutional environment of small industrial enterprises. In E3S Web of Conferences (Vol. 389, p. 09002). EDP Sciences.
13. Kurpayanidi, K. (2023). Modern digitalization: priorities and prospects in the context of economic transformation. Actual Problems of Humanities and Social Sciences., 3(2), 22-28.
14. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2020). On the problem of macroeconomic analysis and forecasting of the economy. Theoretical & Applied Science, (3), 1-6.
15. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2020). Some issues of macroeconomic analysis and forecasting of the economy of Uzbekistan. Iqtisodiyot va innovatsion texnologiyalar. Ilmiy elektron jurnali, 2, 100-108.
16. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2020). To issues of development of entrepreneurship in the regions: theory and practice of Uzbekistan (on the materials of Andizhan region). ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 6(86), 1-10.
17. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2020). К проблеме ведения бизнеса в условиях цифровой экономики. Theoretical & Applied Science, (9), 1-7.
18. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2021). Analysis of scientific and theoretical ideas about entrepreneurship. Nazariy va amaliy tadqiqotlar xalqaro jurnali, 1(1), 50-59.
19. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2021). Stimulation of foreign economic activities of entrepreneurship on the basis of innovative development. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 1(93), 8-13.
20. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2022). Issues of innovation and innovation management in the context of economic transformation. Farg'ona: Al-Ferganus, 2022. – 280 p. URL:
21. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2022). On the problem of developing an investment policy strategy in the context of institutional transformation. Nazariy Va Amaliy Tadqiqotlar Xalqaro Jurnali, 2(3), 7-23.
22. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2022). Scenarios of investment and innovation policy in the light of institutional transformation. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 04 (108), 1-11. Doi: <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2022.04.108.1>
23. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2022). Trends in the development of small and medium-sized businesses in the region: foreign experience (based on the materials of the Russian Federation). ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 9(113), 11-20.
24. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2023). Analysing the functioning of enterprise management in the context of institutional reforms. Yashil iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot. 10. 581-585. ISSN: 2992-8982. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10190057>
25. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2023). Economic transformation through institutional reforms: analysing challenges and perspectives of enterprise management. Xorazm Ma'mun Akademiyasi Axborotnomasi - Вестник Хорезмской академии Маъмуна. Xiva, 10-2 (107). 32-36 bb. ISSN 2091-573 X. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10049468>
26. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2023). Entrepreneurship in the context of institutional transformation of the economy. Farg'ona: Al-Ferganus, 2022. – 220 p.

27. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2023). Innovation and competitiveness: Modelling future economic growth through the national innovation system of Uzbekistan. E3S Web Conf. Volume 460, 2023. International Scientific Conference on Biotechnology and Food Technology (BFT-2023). Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202346003013>

28. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2023). Innovation and innovation activity: key aspects of economic transformation. Iqtisodiyot: tahlillar va prognozlar.3 (23). 12-20ю ISSN 2181-0567. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10049446>

29. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2023). Institutional aspects and risks in the digital economy: ways to reduce uncertainty for economic agents. Qo‘qon universiteti xabarnomasi (“ВестникКокандскогоуниверситета – Kokand University Herald”) ilmiy-elektron jurnali. №9(8), 21-25 bb. ISSN 2181-1695. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.54613/ku.v9i9.827>

30. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2023). Retrospective analysis of innovative activity of business entities in the conditions of transformation. E3S Web of Conf. Volume 402. eISSN: 2267-1242.

31. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2023). The dynamics of entrepreneurship in the transformation of economic institutions. Monograph. Farg‘ona: Al-Ferganus, 2023. – 200 p.

32. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2023). The role of innovation and innovative activities in the conditions of economic transformation: analysis of theoretical aspects. Iqtisodiyot: tahlillar va prognozlar. 2 (22). Aprel-Iyun. 14-20. ISSN 2181-0567. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8141649>

33. Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2023). Интеграция инновационной деятельности и икт как источник трансформации. Nazariy va amaliy tadqiqotlar xalqaro jurnali, 3(2), 45-55.

34. Kurpayanidi, K. I., (2023). Institutional aspects and risks in the digital economy: ways to reduce uncertainty for economic agents. Qo‘qon universiteti xabarnomasi, 9(9), 21–25. <https://doi.org/10.54613/ku.v9i9.827>

35. Kurpayanidi, K.I. (2022). Issues of innovation and innovation management in the context of economic transformation: Monograph. Kurpayanidi K.I., edited by M.A.Ikramov, Fergana polytechnic institute. AL-FERGANUS, 2022, 270 p. ISBN 978-9943-8579-2-6.

36. Mamurov, D.E. (2022). Management of innovative activity of business entities in industry: Monograph, Fergana polytechnic institute. AL-FERGANUS. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6475830>

37. Marganti, E.S., et al. (2022). Development of the business sector of the economy in the context of institutional transformation. Monograph. Jakarta, Gunadarma Publisher, Indonesia. ISBN: 978- 602-0764-47-4

38. Mikhaylov, A. B. (2023). Industry 4.0 and its impact on cross-border investment: new challenges and opportunities.“Iqtisodiy tadqiqotlarga asoslangan oliv malumotli iqtisodchi kadrlarni taylorlash: muammolar va innovatsion yechimlar”. Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi to’plami, 145-146.

39. Mikhaylov, A., & Kurpayanidi, K. (2023). Problems of corporate social responsibility assessment: analysis of key issues. Conference on Digital Innovation: "Modern Problems and Solutions". извлечено от <https://fer-teach.uz/index.php/codimpas/article/view/1606>

40. Nabieva, N. M., & Abdurahmonov, O. B. (2023). Проблемы и решения низкой эффективности малых субъектов предпринимательства. Nazariy va amaliy tadqiqotlar xalqaro jurnali, 3(4), 71-75.

41. Naumova, E. N. (2021). Public health inequalities, structural missingness, and digital revolution: time to question assumptions. Journal of Public Health Policy, 42, 531-535.

42. Tsoy, D., &ets. (2022). Impact of social media, Extended Parallel Process Model (EPPM) on the intention to stay at home during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Sustainability*, 14(12), 7192.

43. Tsoy, D., Godinic, D., & Tong, Q. (2022). Impact of Social Media, Extended Parallel Process Model (EPPM) on the Intention to Stay at Home during the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Sustainability* 2022, 14, 7192. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su1412719219>

44. Абдулаев, А. М., &др. (2020). Исследование систем управления предприятием: сущность, методы и проблемы. *Бюллетень науки и практики*, 6(2), 182-192.

45. Абдулаев, А., & (2020). Рақамлииқтисодиётдабизнесюритишихусусиятлари. *Farg'ona davlat universiteti*, (3), 39-43.

46. Гулямов С.С., Абдулаев А.М. и др. Инновационный потенциал и его влияние на конкурентное развитие экономики страны (теоретикометодологические аспекты) . - Т.: Фан ва технология, 2016 – 884 с.

47. Исмоилжонов, В. (2023). Развития цифровой экономики и его взаимосвязь с ростом конкурентоспособности регионов. 2023: *Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotning zamonaviy muammolari: tajriba, tendentsiyalar va istiqbollar Nashrlar*, 293-295. Retrieved from <https://e-itt.uz/index.php/editions/article/view/424>

48. Комилжонова, М. Б. (2020). К вопросам развития предпринимательства в регионах (на материалах Андижанской области Узбекистана). *Экономика и бизнес: теория и практика*, (6), 165-170.

49. Курпаяниди К.И. (2023). Развивая микроэкономический анализ: методология изучения институциональной среды малых предприятий. *Экономика и предпринимательство – Journal of Economy and entrepreneurship*. Moskva, 9 (158). 947-956. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.34925/EIP.2023.158.09.182>

50. Курпаяниди, К. (2021). Актуальные вопросы цифровизации в индустриальном секторе экономики Узбекистана. *Общество и инновации*, 2(4/S), 201-212.

51. Курпаяниди, К. (2023). Институциональная среда предпринимательского сектора экономики. " Milliy iqtisodiyotni isloh qilish va barqaror rivojlantirish istiqbollari" respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari to 'plami., 75-78.

52. Курпаяниди, К. (2023). Некоторые особенности методологии исследования институциональной среды малых промышленных предприятий. *Ижтимоий-гуманитарфандарнингдолзарбуммолари/Actual Problems of Humanities and Social Sciences.*, 3(4), 21-34.

53. Курпаяниди, К. (2024). Классификация институциональных факторов, определяющих предпринимательскую активность в Узбекистане. *Yashil iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot*. 1, 490-496. <https://yashil-iqtisodiyot-taraqqiyot.uz/journal/index.php/GED/article/download/850/855>

54. Курпаяниди, К. И. (2020). Вопросы ведения бизнеса в условиях цифровизации экономики. In Управление инновационными и инвестиционными процессами и изменениями в условиях цифровой экономики (pp. 126-133).

55. Курпаяниди, К. И. (2021). Научно-теоретические вопросы развития предпринимательства. *Бюллетень науки и практики*, 7(6), 345-352.

56. Курпаяниди, К. И. (2021). Современные концепции и модели развития предпринимательства. *Бюллетень науки и практики*, 7(9), 425-444.

57. Курпаяниди, К. И. (2022). К вопросам методологических подходов исследования институциональной среды малого предпринимательства. *Бюллетень науки и практики*, 8(9), 442-460.

58. Курпаяниди, К. И. (2022). Теоретические аспекты развития предпринимательства. Экономика и бизнес: теория и практика, (3-1), 186-188.

59. Курпаяниди, К. И. (2022). Цифровая трансформация как перспективное направление развития промышленности Узбекистана. Экономика и бизнес: теория и практика, (9), 120-123.

60. Курпаяниди, К. И. (2023). Анализ и теоретические аспекты непрерывного образования в республике Узбекистан. *Science and innovation*, 2(Special Issue 14), 823-829.

61. Курпаяниди, К. И. (2023). Развитие цифровой экономики: преодоление институциональных ограничений и раскрытие информационной асимметрии. Бюллетень науки и практики, 9(10), 202-216.

62. Курпаяниди, К. И. (2023). Сценарии развития экономики Узбекистана в условиях нестабильности. Экономика Центральной Азии, 7(1), 63-80.

63. Курпаяниди, К.И. (2024). Экономическая теория: практикум. Учебник. Farg'ona, SUNRISE-PRO, 2024. — 600 с.

64. Михайлов, А. Б., & Мамаджанов, Ш. М. (2024). Цифровая трансформация управления человеческим капиталом: стратегические модели на промышленных площадках. Бухарский инженерно-технологический институт Конференция: инновационные решения в промышленной инженерии, Бухара.

65. Михайлов, А., & Курпаяниди, К. (2024). Оценка корпоративной социальной ответственности: проблемы и анализ. *Interpretation and Researches*. извлечено от <https://interpretationandresearches.uz/index.php/iar/article/view/1861>

66. Михайлов, А., & Тургунов, Н. (2023). Зеленая экономика: проблемы, перспективы и возможности для Узбекистана. *Nashrlar: 2023: Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotning zamonalari: tajriba, tendentsiyalar va istiqbollar*, 1(2), 434-437. Retrieved from <https://e-itt.uz/index.php/editions/article/view/465>