

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

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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. Myslyaeva 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.

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