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ИННОВАЦИЯ ВА РАҚАМЛИ ИҚТИСОДИЁТ

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THE ROLE OF HUMAN CAPITAL IN FORMING THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Abstract: this article analyzes the role and place of human capital in the formation and development of the digital economy, the features of human capital development. It also discusses the new professions that will emerge through the digitalization of industries and sectors, the training of qualified personnel in these professions and the formation of a corresponding labor market.

Keywords: digital economy, digital technologies, human capital, human resources, labor market, ways of forming.

Introduction. Today, the digitalization of existing sectors and networks, the acceleration of globalization and integration processes has made the formation and development of a digital economy a necessary issue for every country. The development of the digital economy is the most effective way to restore the activities of not only the production and service sectors, but also all the existing sectors in the conditions of the global crisis, which is currently affecting the social, economic and political life of the countries of the world.

Literature Review. On the one hand, the development of the digital economy requires a highly developed digital infrastructure (a high-quality Internet communication system, full digitalization of industries and networks, the introduction of full ICTs in work and study processes, etc.), and on the other hand, working with digital technologies and ICTs requires human capital with high intellectual potential. Therefore, taking into account the above, a number of decisions and decrees were adopted by our government.

In particular, the decree No. PD-6079 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev on approval of the "Digital Uzbekistan-2030" strategy and measures for its effective implementation, approved on October 5, 2020, is of particular importance. As one of the priorities of the development of the digital economy, the decree specifies the formation of a generation of highly qualified personnel in the field of digital technologies, the development of human capital and specialized education, including the popularization of professions in the IT field, etc. [1].

Research Methodology. In the study, methods such as logical analysis, generalization, and comparative analysis were used to prove that the role of human capital is important in the development of the digital economy.

Analysis and Research. One of the most important forms of resources at the global level is human resources, which is reflected in the intellectual potential, level of education and skills of the country's population. To date, there are different approaches to human capital by economists. For example, E. Denison, "The cost factor directed to human capital is not the primary factor, but their resulting quality indicators are one of the main factors of economic growth", and S. Fisher, "The ability that can bring income to a person is human capital".

Human capital has classifications such as "innate ability, talent, and acquired" [2] and consists of the sum of skills.

The results of the research conducted by the World Bank showed that two-thirds of the value of wealth accumulated in the whole world is concentrated in human capital. The importance of human capital is more evident in the economy of countries with a highly developed industry and a leader in the level of development of the digital economy. For example, in Japan, land and natural resources are far behind human capital in terms of their economic importance. Despite this, Japan occupies the third place in the world in terms of resource wealth per capita [2]. Among such countries, Singapore can be included, it is among the rich countries due to its highly

educated and entrepreneurial human capital.

The World Bank has announced the human capital index of the countries of the world for 2020. For the first time, information on healthcare and education in Uzbekistan was included in this rating, which includes 174 countries where 98 percent of the world's population lives. This data covers the period until March 2020 and serves as a key indicator of children's health and education in the pre-pandemic period. The human capital index measures the extent to which the child will become an effective worker in the future. The value of the index is in the range from 0 to 1, and the closer the value is to 1, the more mature the future generation will be, the more skilled it will be in its field.

Human capital index - 2020 [3].

| | Uzbe- kistan | Low income countries | Above average income countries | Lower middle income countries | High income countries |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Human capital index - 2020 | 0,62 | 0,37 | 0,56 | 0,48 | 0,71 |

Uzbekistan, which participated in these studies for the first time, showed a result of 62 percent. That is, Uzbekistan ranked after the Republic of Belarus (70 percent), Russia (68 percent) and Kazakhstan (63 percent) among the CIS countries.

The World Bank uses a number of important indicators of the child's development trajectory (from birth to adulthood) when evaluating the Human Capital Index:

- Probability of survival (from birth to 5 years);
- Length of study aimed at the expected quality of education at primary and secondary level;
- Percentage of children with developmental delays;
- The viability of the older generation, etc.

The obtained results serve as an important source of information for measures to be taken in the field of healthcare and education during the recovery period after the pandemic.

Conclusions and Suggestions. We know that the development of human capital requires a long time and a large amount of funds, however, at a time when economic resources are limited, it is purposeful, taking into account the fact that development has taken a digital form and that human thinking and knowledge can be developed and used to an unlimited extent. Redirection opens the door to enormous possibilities. In order to develop human capital in our country and to form active labor market resources in the digital sphere, it is appropriate to carry out the following activities:

1. Digitalization of all stages of education and raising the quality of education to a level that meets world education standards;
2. Formation of legal and material bases of human capital development;
3. Attracting internal and external investments for the future development of this industry, i.e. establishing an active investment policy;
4. Development of scientific methodological bases and methods of human capital development;
5. Developing and implementing national indices that include the calculation of the level of human capital development and other indicators;
6. Active involvement of the private sector in creation of conditions and incentives for personnel development;
7. In order to increase the intellectual potential of employees working in state and private sector enterprises and organizations, to arm them with modern knowledge, to strengthen their skills and qualifications, to establish a regular exchange of experience with enterprises and firms of developed countries, etc.
8. Ensuring the flexibility of the labor market by opening digital and information technology centers that train and retrain the population for new professions and increase the digital and information literacy of the population.

As the digital economy develops, some professions are disappearing and new professions related to digital and information technologies are being formed instead. Adjusting the labor market to these new professions will prevent the growth of unemployment and digital disruption [5].

To sum up, the development of human capital plays a key role in the acceleration of economic growth in every country and is a guarantee of success in innovative development.

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| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Sh.Yuldashev, L.Xalikova Raqamli iqtisodiyotni shakllantirishda inson kapitalining roli</p> | <p>Ш.Юлдашев, Л.Халикова Роль человеческого капитала в формировании цифровой экономики</p> |
| <p>Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada raqamli iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish va rivojlantirishda inson kapitalining roli va o`rni ko`rib chiqiladi, inson kapitalining rivojlanish xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, soha va tarmoqlarni raqamlashtirish orqali yangi kasb-hunarlar yaratish va ushbu sohalarda yuqori malakali mutaxassislar tayyorlash sharoitida munosib mehnat bozorini shakllantirish yo`llari belgilab olindi.</p> <p>Kalit so`zlar: raqamli iqtisodiyot, raqamli texnologiyalar, inson kapitali, inson resurslari, mehnat bozori, shakllanish yo`llari.</p> | <p>Аннотация: в этой статье рассмотрены роль и место человеческого капитала в условиях формирования и развития цифровой экономики, проанализированы особенности развития человеческого капитала. Также обозначены пути формирования соответствующего рынка труда в условиях создания новых профессий и подготовки высококвалифицированных специалистов по этим направлениям посредством цифровизации сфер и отраслей.</p> <p>Ключевые слова: цифровая экономика, цифровые технологии, человеческий капитал, человеческие ресурсы, рынок труда, пути формирования.</p> |

Mavluda Azamatovna Shodmonova – Samarqand agroinnovatsiyalar va tadqiqotlar insitituti assistenti

RAQAMLASHTIRISHNING LOGISTIKA SAMARADORLIGIGA TA’SIRI

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada, raqamlashtirishning logistik samaradorlikga ta’siri ilmiy asoslangan. Bundan tashqari, murakkab tashkiliy-texnik obyektlarni tashkil etish, infratuzilmani samarali boshqarish bo’yicha logistik injineriing prinsplarini qo’llash, transport-logistika tizimini boshqarishda proaktiv (ogohlantiruvchi) boshqaruv usulidan foydalanish bo’yicha takliflar berilgan.

Kalit so`zlari: raqamlashtirish, logistika transport logistika, logistika samaradorligi, logistika samaradorligi indeksi, axborot-kommunikatsiyasi, xorij vizalari

Kirish. Zamonaviy jamiyat axborotning yoshiga aylandi. Logistik axborotlashtirish - muqarrar talab va ijtimoiy axborotlashtirishning muhim qismidir. Logistika ma`lumotlari: logistika axborotlarini kommertsializatsiya qilish, logistika axborotlarini yig’ish va razvedka, elektron va kompyuterlashtirilgan logistika axborotlarini qayta ishlash, standartlashtirish va real vaqtda logistika axborotlarini uzatish, logistika axborotlarini saqlash va logistikani raqamlashtirish. Bu zamonaviy logistika rivojlanishining asosidir. Axborotsiz, ilg’or texnologiya va uskunalar muammosiz ishlatilishi mumkin emas. Axborot texnologiyalarini qo’llash dunyo logistikasining yuzini butunlay o`zgartiradi. Kelgusida logistika operatsiyalarida yangi axborot texnologiyalari keng tarqaladi.¹

¹ Karrieva Y., Ne`matov K., Masharipov A. TIFda transport ta`minoti. Darslik. – 20020.

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