

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES TO POST OFFICE

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Abstract

This article analyzes the stages of creation and development of the digital economy in the world, discusses the goals and objectives of its implementation in the postal sphere, the introduction of the digital economy in the postal activity of Uzbekistan, its impact on economic growth.

Keywords

digital technologies, global information, Digital economy, Postal technologies, transformation, Postal technologies, network economy

РАЗРАБОТКА И ВНЕДРЕНИЕ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ПОЧТОВОМ ОТДЕЛЕНИИ

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Аннотация

В данной статье анализируются этапы создания и развития цифровой экономики в мире, рассматриваются цели и задачи ее внедрения в почтовую сферу, внедрение цифровой экономики в почтовую деятельность Узбекистана, ее влияние на экономический рост.

Ключевые слова

цифровые технологии, глобальная информация, Цифровая экономика, Почтовые технологии, трансформация, Почтовые технологии, сетевая экономика.

INTRODUCTION . In the process of globalization, the role of the digital economy is important in determining the competitiveness of countries. Let's not

look at which branch or sector of the economy, we see the place of digital technologies in all of them. The formation and development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan in the current period is inextricably linked with the development of information and communication technologies (ICT). Large-scale research on the digital economy has shown that ICT is a feature of its kind in all aspects of various sectors of the economy, public administration and society. According to the results of the study, experts stressed the importance of the role of the state in the successful development of the digital economy in a particular country, concluding that it acts as a coordinator in the introduction of advanced technologies. Today, the president and government of the Republic of Uzbekistan pays special attention to the development of ICT and its mass introduction into all spheres of society's life. In the appeal to the Senate and legislative chamber of the Supreme Assembly, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev declared 2020 as the "year of the development of Science and the digital economy" and noted that in this year the country should take a fundamental turn in the development of the digital economy. "First of all, it is necessary to fully digitize the areas of construction, energy, rural and water management, transport, geology, cadastre, health, education and archival work. From the service of the country in the postal system to the level of public services, we can observe that the share of innovative digital technologies is increasing[1].

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

When talking about the process of "digitization" in our economy and social life (in English - digitization means digitization, and sometimes "digitalization" means digitization), first of all, it is necessary to clarify the terminology. In the broadest sense, the process of "digitization" usually refers to the socio-economic change initiated by the initiative for the widespread use and assimilation of digital technologies. information generation, processing, sharing and transmission technologies [2]

The scientific and methodological aspects of the digital economy, its forms and influencing factors are considered by many foreign scientists, including: N.Lane, T.Mesenbourg, M.Castells, B.Panshin, N.Negroponete, A.Sokolov, A.Kunsman, R.Buxt, R.Hicks, M.Poloxixina, I.Strelkova, M.Kaluzhsky, S.Plugotarenko, M.Castells, R.Researched by Solou et al[3].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The work of this paper used scientific abstraction, induction and deduction, logical and empirical ,comparative methods.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In the article, the stages of development of the digital economy were studied on the basis of sources, enterprises that actively use the solutions of foreign experiments of research on digital technologies in postal activities are considered on the example of the largest companies in the world in terms of market capitalization.

LLC" BTS Express Cargo Service " was one of the first in Uzbekistan to introduce a technology that includes a program and an implementation structure (with a pen) that allows you to fully control the process from the receipt of an online working shipment to the transfer to the client. This technology is being used in the world's advanced logistics and courier service provider organizations. This technology was introduced by Amazon, which itself managed to get a patent in 2018. One of the first in the world experience was the Amazon Logistics and courier service provider used in the Company[4].

Let's give a little information about the process of working this technology:

- The technology will be similar to the fear of an ordinary mobile phone.
- Has a camera in front of the device
- Data is entered via barcode

In fact, the first manifestations of the digital economy were D.Dating back to the early appearance of telecommunications created by Bell. It was followed by the creation of the SABRE program for practice by IBM in the 50s of the last century, and the application of air tickets by American Airlines in the booking and procurement process, which ushered in a new twist in the creation of digital systems.

As a result of the use of the internet as a global network from the 90s of the 20th century, the level of digitalization of the sectors and sectors of the economy has gradually increased. The stages of development of the digital economy began to take shape after the research of Don Tapscott, and it can be explained as follows:

Stage 1. (1995-2000). Automation of technology and business processes.

Initially, it is advisable to distinguish the following three types of digital economy:

electronic business infrastructure (networks, software, computers, etc.

ye-business, that is, the process of organizing a business that uses computer networks;

e-commerce, that is, retail sales of goods. However, with the prevalence of new technologies: Big Data (Big Data), Cloud Computing (Cloud computing), Blockchain, Cognitive computing (Cognitive science), Internet of Things (Internet of Things), robots, financial internet technologies (Financial technology (FinTech)),

as well as virtual products (games, music, movies, books). This concept became a central element of the digital economy, with a broader meaning (Figure 2) [5].

Terms such as "Informatization" "Cybernetics", widely used abroad and in our country, have gone out of scientific and practical consumption, and more and more the phrases "digitization" or "digital transformations" have become widely used. In industry, however, changes in technology and business processes influenced by the digital economy brought about the fourth industrial revolution (Industry 4.0).

Stage 2. (2001-2010). Wide application of Universal connectivity, touch devices and large databases in trade and industry.

This period was characterized by the fact that the digitization of the economy also developed in developing countries. Including the inclusion of investments from the United States, EU countries and Japan in innovative networks and industries in the Republic of Korea, China and India, software development-oriented companies, has caused large reference bases to be widely used in trade and industry.

Stage 3. (2011-2017). Application of the smart factory/fabrik concept in industry, information exchange of public authorities and citizens, adaptation of banking activities to innovations in the digital economy.

As an integrated phenomenon, the ideas of the digital economy gradually entered the political agenda of the governments that began to develop and implement national digital strategies and international organizations engaged in the Coordination of digitization work[6].

Despite the various challenges that have occurred over the past few years, Facebook has been ranked first among social platforms. User trends recorded in the company indicate that the platform has more than 2.6 billion historical users in total, and the number of users has continued to grow steadily in most countries throughout 2019 (Figure 2).

Stage 4. (Post 2017). In industry, a digital system replaces the human factor in service provision, as well as a sharp reduction in jobs. It will be characteristic with the introduction of new directions in the industry and service sector.

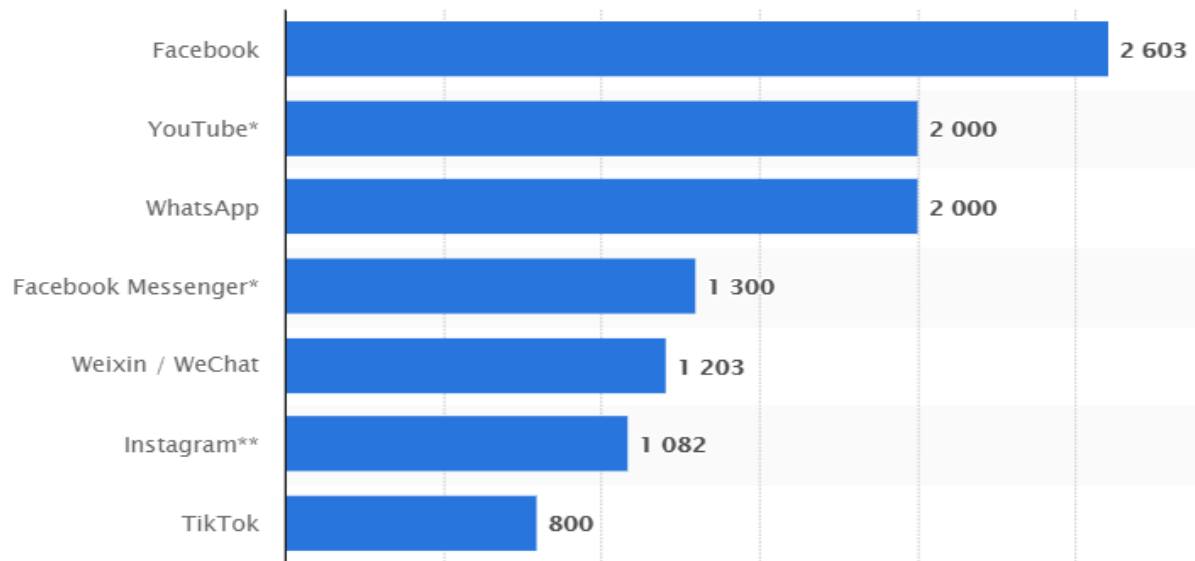


Figure 2. Ranking of social networks by the number of most popular and active users worldwide, as of July 2020 (in Million) [7].

The rate of spread of a digital economy is explained by the following numbers

:

the internet network is used by about 4 billion people (almost half of the population), of whom 53% use mobile Internet (Mobile Internet);

Internet users in EU countries are as follows: 97% of people aged 16 to 24 and 63% of the elderly (aged 55 to 74) use the internet;

5.5% of the employees working in the world economy are ICT specialists. Women make up 1.4 percent of them;

90% of businessmen connect with the internet network, only 20% use digital technology in production.

Google experts predicted that by the end of 2020, the number of internet users in the world will exceed 5 billion people. (Figure 3).

Within the framework of the new economy (digital economy) of the 21st century, scientists and politicians understand a number of new economic phenomena and processes. Usually, everyone takes over the process that is close to it and recognizes it as the basis of the new economy[8].

The evidence of the growing importance of the digital economy leads to an increase of 20 times more in 100 years due to the volume of gross domestic product and the share of virtual products in GDP, and not the weight of traditional products. One of the authors of the concept of " digital economy " N.Negroponte States the following about this concept. Where there is the Internet, the economy develops, and industrial enterprises strive for cities with a high internet speed.[8]

CONCLUSION

For the globalized world, the stages and community of the digital economy are creating strong competition for companies that are leaders in most areas. According to forecasts, in the coming years, macroeconomics is expected to be strongly dependent on manufacturers who rely on the criteria of "lean production", additiv, nano and biotechnology. In this regard, the scale of information considered necessary for rational management will also increase, while the structure of production and citizens ' dialogue, management of business and government bodies will undergo significant changes.

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