

Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. The use of the GSP+ system creates additional opportunities to increase the volume of trade between the European Union and Uzbekistan, as tariffs on a number of important exported goods will be canceled, as the number of goods that Uzbek manufacturers can export under the GSP + has increased by 6,200. This is twice as much as before, including covering all textile positions, including more than 1,000 positions, such as:

- 52-53 cotton fibers;
- 54-56 threads, non-woven fibers;
- 57 carpets;
- 58-60 fabric, textile materials, linen;
- 61-63 ready-made textiles, clothes.

It should be noted that the countries using GSP+ for Uzbekistan in the European Union market - the main competitors are Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Mongolia, and the share of textile products exported by these countries under the GSP+ system is at least 80 percent of the total export volume.

At the same time, major competitors such as Bangladesh, India, and Vietnam are also the main importers of the EU market, and Uzbekistan competes seriously with them for the market.

According to experts, according to the GSP+ preferential trade regime, the expected volume of textile products will exceed 150 million USD by the end of this year, and then increase to 1.2 billion USD by 2025.

CONCLUSIONS

Competitive analysis allows you to determine the following priorities:

- thread and thread (for fabric manufacturers);
- fabrics (for ready-made clothing manufacturers);
- knitting (for supermarket chains and clothing stores);
- women's, men's and children's clothes (for supermarket chains and clothing stores);
- terry products (for supermarket chains, home stores and hotels).

At this point, it should be noted that the use of benefits within the framework of the "GSP+" system by the 27 member countries of the European Union will significantly increase their export potential while ensuring the competitiveness of Uzbek products in the European market.

In this regard, it is recommended to implement a number of measures in order to carry out systematic work on the effective application of benefits within the framework of the "GSP+" system in the republic. Including:

- "Uztoqimaliksanoat" association should develop a strategy for bringing textile products to the European Union market in cooperation with international organizations and industrial enterprises;

- establishing a system of providing appropriate advice and assistance to textile enterprises on entering the European Union market through the effective use of benefits within the framework of the "GSP+" system;

- Certification of textile products based on European requirements, conducting educational and practical training on quality and marketing issues and providing benefits for these processes;

- Taking measures to ensure compliance of these products with technical, sanitary, phytosanitary requirements and international standards established by the European Union when exporting textile products to the European market. In doing so, studying the requirements of the European Union, further improving the directions of financial support for exports and coordinating the norms and standards of the national legislation in these areas with them, developing harmonized standards (directives) that provide for technical regulation and marking procedures for goods, and putting them into practice. ;

- to further expand the production capacity of new types of textile products in the Republic, which are in high demand in the European market, and to take measures to establish their delivery to the markets of the EU member countries in the future;

- Implementation of work on establishing investment cooperation with large business associations and financial institutions of the European Union.

At the same time, special attention should be paid to the quality of exported products. Activities such as regularly studying the market by textile enterprises and following current demand, introducing European standards and product certification based on quality standards, attracting international brands, retailers, export documents, marking products, and ensuring security will increase the export potential of textile enterprises in the future.

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**RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR VA UNING SAMARALI NATIJALARI, JAMIYAT
HAYOTIDA TUTGAN O'RNI**

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqola orqali raqamli iqtisodiyotning inson hayotidagi o'rni, bozor iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirish sabablari va rivojlangan mamlakatlar tajribasida raqamli texnologilar haqida ma'lumot olishingiz mumkin.*

Kalit so'zlar: *rag'batlantirish, takomillashtirish, chet el tajribasi, rivojlanish, iqtisodiy barqarorlik, raqamli iqtisodiyot, jamiyat, intellekt, valyuta.*

Hozrgi zamonda kelajak texnologiyalar raqamlashtirishda va ularning ularning amalga oshirilishi sezilarli darajada o'zgarishlar amalga oshmoqda. Iqtisodiyotni raqamlashtirish va raqamli texnologiyalarni amaliyotga keng targ'ib qilish orqali mehnat unumdorligini yanada oshirishga, bu esa o'z navbatida iqtisodiy o'sishga olib keladi. Sun'iy intellekt, raqamli valyutalar va kibertexnologiyalar insonlar hayotining ajralmas qismiga aylanib ulgurdi.

Tashqi topmondan olib qaralganda bu jarayonlarini amalga oshirish zamonaviy texnologiyalar sanoat, moliyaviy, boshqaruv, ijtimoiy va boshqa har qanday sohalarni oladigan bo'lsak juda ko'plab dalillar keltirishimiz mumkin. Bu esa mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyot uchun ijobiy effektlar va samarali oqibatlariga olib keladi. Bir qancha jarayonlar orqali iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish mumkin. Hozir esa bularni ko'rib chiqamiz:

Sifat darajasini takomillashtirish

Raqobatbardoshlikni rag'batlantirish

Resurslarni qayta ishlash va samaradorlikni oshirish

Yangi bozorlar shakllanishini qo'llab-quvvatlash

Hamma sanab o'tilgan effektlar hozir vaqtda bozor iqtisodiyotining globallashtirish jarayoniga olib keldi. Barcha effektlarni birinchi o'zlashtirgan mamlakat yangi texnologiyalarni o'zida qo'llash orqali xalqaro bozorlarda afzalliklarga ega bo'ladi. Bu esa bozor iqtisodiyotini yana bir pog'onaga olib chiqdi. Mamlakatlar nuqtai nazaridan raqamli texnologiyalarni yangisini joriy etish natijasida haqiqatan ham yuzaga kelgan iqtisodiy o'sish deb talqin qilish mumkin. Ammo iqtisodiy o'sishda raqamli texnologiyalarni amaliyotda qo'llash mobaynida ham bir qancha muammolarga duch kelingan. Tan olish

kerakki “Raqamli iqtisodiyot” hayotning keng qamrovli modelini baravariga o‘zida qamrab olishgava marketing salohiyatini yana bir bor oshirishga qodir emasdi. Raqamli iqtisodiyot mamlakatlar orasida raqobatbardoshlikni taminash va iqtisodiy sohani rivojlantirishga imkon berardi. Lekin buni rivojlanishi uchun ham bir qancha to‘siqlar mavjud bo‘lgan. Misol uchun oladigan bo‘lsak, “Ludditlar” ya’ni (Buyuk Britaniyada sanoat to‘ntarishi davri (18-asr oxiri — 19-asr boshi)da mashinalar joriy qilinishiga qarshi chiqqan dastlabki tarqoq harakatlar qatnashchilari)

Sifat darajasini takomillashtirish bunda har bir sohada inson omilining aralashuvi kamayadi. Ish unumdorligining ortishi va vaqt darajasida ham tezkorlikka erishish mukin hisoblanadi. Ya’ni ko‘p vaqt sarflamasdan ko‘proq natija olish imkonini ham beradi. Sifat darajasini takomillashishi esa har bir bajarilayotgan ishlar ma’lum raqamli dasturlar yordamida amalga oshadi. Bu esa yo‘l qo‘yilayotgan kamchiliklarni oldini olishga va mehnat unumdorligini oshishiga olib keladi.

Haqiqatdan olib qarashimiz kerakki “Raqamli iqtisodiyot” hayot keng qamrovli modelini rivojlanishtirishda texnika-texnologiyalarning o‘rni samarali hisoblanadi. Qolaversa bozor iqtisodiyotida marketing sohasini rivojlantirishda raqamli texnologiyalarni o‘rni ham beqiyos.

Zamonaviy jamiyatda bilim va ijod qadriyatini tarbiyalaydi. Asosiy texnologiyalar uchun axborot xavfsizligini taminlash kerak bo‘lgan. Tarmoq axborot texnologiya keskin kamaytirish tanqidiy tahlil qilish qobiliyatiga so‘zsiz ishonch tug‘iladi. Qidiruv tizimi, qisqicha ong, trans doimiy internet-sarfinng, o‘yin va boshqalarini o‘z ichiga oladi.

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan foydalanish barchadan katta hushyorlik talab qiladi. Bunga asosiy sabab unga joylanadigan turli xil ma’lumotlar hisblanadi. Undan qay maqsadda foydalanish bu insonning dunyo qarashiga va fikrlashiga bo‘g‘liqdir. Bugungi kunda hatto bo‘g‘chada tahsil olayotgan tarbiyalanuvchilar ham internetdan foydalanishni o‘rganganligi hech kimga sir emas. Rivijlanayotgan zamonda kelajakni internet va ko‘plab zamonaviy texnologiyalarsiz taavvur qilib bo‘lmaydi. Zamonaviy texnologiyalarda samarali foydalanmaslik faqat o‘sib kelayotgan avlodning zarariga ishlashi ham mumkin.

Yuqoridagi fikrlar ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga ham tegishli albatta. Internet va ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan foydalanishda ham oltin qoidaga – me’yorni unutmaslik shartiga amal qilish zarur.

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan foydalanish o‘ziga hos jihatlari ham talaygina. Misol uchun olib qarasa : biron bir ma’lumotni izlashdagi afzallik – bu jarayonda ko‘plab va erakli ma’lumotlarni ko‘p vaqt sarflamasdan ham toppish mumkin. Qolaversa muloqat jarayonidagi afzalliklarlar – bunda ko‘plab insonlar o‘zlarining yaqinlari bilan ma’lumot almashishi va turli xil sur‘at videolar yuborishi ham mumkin. Bu yerda insonlar bemalol biznes qilishlari va ko‘plab daromadlar topishi mumkin. Ijodkorlar uchun ham o‘z qobiliyatini namoyon qilishiga katta imkoniyat yaratadi. Turli xil aksiyalar va so‘rovnomalarda o‘z ovozi bilan qatnashishi, qolaversa o‘zi uchun manfaatli xaridlarni ham

amalga oshirishi mumkin. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar shu bilan birgalikda bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida ham misli ko'rilgan natijalarga chiqishga katta yo'l ochadi.

Bozor iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishda raqamli texnologiyalarning tutgan o'rnini beqiyos hisoblanadi. Raqamli iqtisodiyot bozor iqtisodiyotiga yondashishda davlat uchun ham katta optimal muhim yaratadi. Raqamli iqtisodiyotning barcha sohalarda ishlashi, shu jumladan biznes sohasida ham yangi sektorlarni tashkil etilishiga olib keladi. Uning natijasida mustaqil xo'jalik yurutuvchi subyektlar va xususiy korxonalarining salmog'i yanada ortadi. Juda ko'plab rivojlangan va rivojlanib kelayotgan davlatlarda iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish bu raqamlashtirish bilan uzviy bog'liq hisoblanadi. Bunga yaqqol misol qilib AQSh va Xitoyning olishimiz mumkin. Qolaversa Angilya, Yevropa ittifoqi mamlakatlari, Belarussiya va boshqalar. Xitoy tajribasiga yondashadigan bo'lsak, Pekin muhim texnologiya sohasida standart o'rnatishni maqsad qilgan edi va ko'p jihatdan allaqachon bunga erishgani ham hech kimga sir emas. Mamlakatda bir qator tashabbuslar mavjud bo'lib, ulardan eng mashhuri «Made in China 2025». Undan tashqari, «Digital China», «Axborot texnologiyalari bosh rejasini», «Keng polosali Xitoy» va «Internet+» ham mavjud. Ushbu tashabbuslar doirasida erishilgan yutuqlar kelgusi o'n yilliklarda Xitoy iqtisodiyotining drayveriga aylanishi kerak. Bu esa Xitoyning yirik ma'lumotlar sanoati 2025 yilga taxminan 470 milliard dollar oshib, yillik o'sish sur'ati qariyb 25 foizni tashkil etadi.

Qolaversa ko'plab davlatlarning rivojlanishi ham hozir kunda raqamli texnologiyalar yordamida amalga oshmoqda. Tabiiy boyliklar va eksport hamda import evaziga emas aksincha fikr sotish orqasidan daromad qilish anchagina qulay va samarali usulga aylanib qoldi. Asosiy urg'uni ular moddiy resurslardan keladigan foydaga emas balki nomdiiy resurslardan keladigan daromadga qaratishmoqda. Moddiy resurslarni reklama qilish va sotishdan ko'ra ko'proq xizmatlarni sotish qulay bo'lib qoldi va jahon bozorlarni online takliflar egalladi.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish mumkinki insonlar hayotida raqamli texnologiyalarni keng targ'ib etish qo'l mehnatini yengillashtiradi, ish samaradorligini ham oshiradi, raqobatbardosh muhitni taminlaydi, inson omlini aralashuvini kamaytiradi va turli xil korrupsion holatlarni ham oldi olinadi. Bozor iqtisodiyotini yanada jadallashtiradi va rivojlanishga katta turtki bo'ladi. Dunyo bozoriga chiqish imkoniyatini ham keng ochad. Offline savdodan online savdo o'tish imkoniyatini yaratadi. Ko'p mehnat sarflamasdan ko'proq daromad olish imkonini yaratadi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR: