



PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROCESSES OF TRANSFORMATION OF THE PERSON INTO THE DIGITAL SOCIETY

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Abstract

This article covers the processes of transformation of an individual into a digital society, the reforms being carried out in our country, the issues of organizing distance learning in the education sector, and the reforms of the Digital Uzbekistan-2030 Strategy. The President's policy in the field of developing a digital society, government decisions and their implementation in practice are discussed. The practical significance of the reforms carried out in our country and their important aspects in improving the social life of the population are emphasized.

Keywords: transformation, digital society, strategy, identification, e-government, digital economy.

Introduction. When analyzing human development as an individual, social and transformational process, it is certainly appropriate to consider approaches to this issue. It is necessary to discuss the importance of transformation into a digital society as a central concept to enrich ideas about human development.

Today, the life of society cannot be imagined without digital technologies. In particular, one of the main priorities of our country is the development of communication, informatization and telecommunication technologies.

Main part. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6079 dated October 5, 2020, the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy was adopted and measures for its effective implementation were determined.

The main goal of the Strategy is to ensure the implementation of tasks related to the rapid development of the digital industry in the republic, increasing the competitiveness of the national economy, as well as the development of telecommunication technologies, networks and communication infrastructure, expanding fixed and mobile communications, creating the necessary infrastructure for broadband access, modernization and expansion of backbone telecommunication networks, development of multimedia services, improvement of information systems and databases of the "Electronic Government", improving the quality and efficiency of public services, implementing public control mechanisms, strengthening the role of civil society institutions and the media.

Within the framework of this Strategy, comprehensive measures have been implemented in various sectors and areas, primarily in public administration, education, healthcare and agriculture. Below are some examples of the measures implemented within the framework of the Strategy.

In particular, an automatic control system was introduced at the Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine, which allows for remote control of production processes, and an information system "Management of the Higher Education Process" in the field of education. This will allow the formation of a single electronic database of educational, scientific and



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financial processes and students, the introduction of a system for issuing diplomas of graduation from a higher educational institution.

In addition, in order to introduce a single system of digital identification of citizens, the widespread introduction of innovative technologies in various sectors of the economy, social security and protection of the population, and the effective use of primary data on individuals for information cooperation between various state registration systems, identification ID cards were introduced in the Republic of Uzbekistan from January 1, 2021. To date, more than 890 thousand citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have used this service. The introduction of ID cards made it possible to abandon the practice of requiring documents confirming diplomas, marriage certificates, military IDs, driver's licenses, etc.

Of course, the successful implementation of the above projects would not have been possible without a cardinal digital transformation. In this, "e-government" plays a key role, acting as a platform that allows for the transparent development of electronic public services, expanding electronic participation and cooperation, and strengthening the digital potential in providing services to the population.

In particular, the dynamics of data transfer through the interdepartmental integration platform of the "e-government" system shows that if in 2018 the information exchange indicator of state bodies and agencies amounted to 25 million, then by the end of 2021 this indicator will exceed 1.4 billion.

The above indicators were achieved as a result of the integration of 146 services in 120 information systems of 23 state bodies, which made it possible to reduce the time and wait times for the population and business entities to use public services.

Due to the integration of data retrieval services into the interdepartmental integration platform, the number of public services provided has increased to 300: 185 of them are free, 181 do not require EDS confirmation, and 217 are intended directly for business entities.

The increase in the provision of public services in electronic form has allowed saving 16.8 billion soums in budget funds per year. All the reforms being carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the widespread introduction of information and communication technologies, the most promising sector of the modern economy, are the prelude to the introduction of a system for solving social problems. And this is showing its effectiveness in improving the social environment in society and increasing the well-being of the population.

As a result of the adoption of Presidential Decree No. PF-6191 dated March 23, 2021 "On additional measures to create more favorable conditions for the population and business entities to use public services, reduce bureaucratic obstacles in this regard" and Decree No. PD-6269 dated July 24, 2021 "On measures to improve the infrastructure for providing public services and expand the population's access to public services", the number of certificates required by state bodies from citizens when providing public services and implementing social reforms has decreased.

Thanks to these regulatory legal acts, the requirement of more than 30 different certificates from citizens has been abolished.

In addition to the above, it is worth noting the mobile application developed for easy use of the interactive public services portal by citizens. This application has a convenient, intuitive interface and is adapted for people with disabilities, allowing the population to expand the scope of public services.



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Currently, more than 81 public services can be used using the mobile application, including 19 without registration. It is also possible to check payments for utilities.

In addition, as part of the implementation of the Strategy, a rating of the state of digital transformation of state and economic management bodies is assessed at the end of each quarter. The following indicators are taken into account when forming the rating: openness and electronic participation, the number of electronic public services, the state of information security, etc.

The reforms that have begun today have become irreversible, society has fundamentally changed, and the positive results of the reforms reflected in various world rankings have made it possible for our country to take a new step - the development of a digital society. In this, the "Electronic Government" serves as a support for citizens and a locomotive of the economy of our republic.

With the onset of the global pandemic, the role of digital technologies has increased significantly, which has shown the importance of digital transformation, especially for developing countries, including Uzbekistan.

Indeed, digital transformation has the potential to further modernize society and increase the competitiveness of the national economy. In this regard, the ongoing reforms, as well as the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for the next five years, are paying special attention to the digitization of all key sectors and the creation of a true information society in the country. Since the early 2000s, Uzbekistan has been prioritizing the development and digitization of information and communication technologies (ICT). In particular, the "Comprehensive Program for the Development of the National Information and Communication System of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2013-2020", "Strategy of Actions in Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", as well as "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" and "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" provide for a number of measures aimed at implementing digital transformation in the national economy, industry and society as a whole. In particular, with the launch of the main system of our country's e-government - the Unified Interactive State Services Portal (my.gov.uz), significant progress has been made in this area, as well as in the introduction and digitization of new technologies in public administration. As a result, as of January 2022, 56 percent of government services were provided through my.gov.uz, the number of government services on this e-government platform reached 307, and more than 1.3 million citizens used e-government services. At the same time, the total number of Internet users in Uzbekistan reached 27.2 million at the beginning of this year.

In addition, over the past period, a large amount of investment has been attracted to the sector in order to improve the republic's ICT systems and digital infrastructure. As a result, according to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2017-2021, the gross added value in the information and communications sector more than doubled, reaching 11.8 trillion soums (over 1 billion US dollars) in 2021.

Also, since the establishment of IT parks in Uzbekistan, the volume of exports in the sector has increased 50 times and reached 46 million US dollars. The number of permanent residents of the park has increased from 147 to 500, more than 300 new companies have been opened, and 8,500 high-paying jobs have been created. Currently, more than 11,000 young people work in IT parks.



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The total length of fiber-optic communication lines in our country has increased significantly since 2017. For example, according to the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan, this indicator increased by almost 6 times in 2017-2022, and in January 2022 the total length of fiber-optic communication lines reached 118 thousand kilometers. Also, since 2017, the bandwidth of the international data transmission network has increased 28 times, from 64.2 Gbit/s to 1800 Gbit/s.

It is worth noting that the global pandemic has shown the need for digitization and digital transformation, and in order to address pressing issues in the IT sector and ensure sustainable development, Uzbekistan's digitization strategy has been revised and improved.

In accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated October 5, 2020, the "Digital Uzbekistan – 2030" strategy was approved, as well as the "roadmap" for its implementation in 2020-2022. The strategy includes two programs: digitalization of regions and digitalization of networks, and includes such priority areas as the development of digital infrastructure, e-government, the national market of digital technologies, and education and training in the field of information technologies.

The most important conditions for the successful implementation of the "Digital Uzbekistan – 2030" strategy are financial support for the sector and increasing the digital literacy of the population. Thus, in accordance with the document, the Ministry of Development of Information Technologies and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan, together with other relevant state bodies, will take measures to complete the digitization of preschool education, healthcare, and general education schools by the end of 2022.

"Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" also plays an important role in achieving the goals set out in other national strategic documents and programs, in particular, the national goals of the UN Sustainable Development Goals for the period up to 2030 and the goals set in the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026.

In particular, a number of tasks are envisaged, such as developing the "Electronic Government" system, increasing the share of electronic public services to 100 percent, digitizing public services and transferring 20 percent of them to the private sector, introducing the Mobile ID system for personal identification in the provision of public services, as well as implementing the "Digital Passport of Citizens" and "Digital Office" projects.

In addition, by ensuring stable high growth rates in economic sectors, it is planned to increase the GDP per capita by 1.6 times in the next five years and per capita income by 4 thousand US dollars by 2030, and create the basis for entering the ranks of "upper-middle-income countries." In this regard, it is planned to make the digital economy the main "driver" sector and increase its volume by at least 2.5 times by the end of 2026, while increasing the volume of the software industry by 5 times, and their exports by 10 times, reaching 500 million US dollars, as well as increasing the level of digitalization of production and operational processes in the real sector of the economy and in the financial and banking sectors by up to 70 percent. In addition, priority is given to the digitization of cities, improving the quality of construction and design work, and developing them within the framework of the "Smart City" concept.

Conclusion. In general, digital technologies play a central role in the post-pandemic recovery, as well as in building a sustainable economy. Therefore, digitization and digital transformation should be a key priority for developing countries like Uzbekistan.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has achieved high results in the development and digitization of ICT, especially in the provision of e-government services. At the same time, along with



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ongoing cooperation with South Korea, Russia, Estonia, China, it is important to attract technologically advanced countries such as Germany, Great Britain, the USA, Singapore, Japan to the country's IT sector, diversify the geography of international partners. Investments in the digital ecosystem, IT infrastructure and e-services will serve to further modernize the national economy and accelerate inclusive growth in all sectors.

Today, in the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is extremely important to study the laws, trends and opportunities for the development of the digital economy, in particular, the level of penetration of information technologies into various sectors of society, on a scientific basis. The development and prospects of our homeland, the success of the large-scale reforms being implemented in our country, are directly dependent on the introduction of new innovations into our national society. Therefore, it is important to develop a digital society, to conduct scientific and practical research into its economic, political, social and legal foundations.

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