

# INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract.** The problems of entrepreneurship institutional mechanisms promote development in modern conditions are looked through in the article.

Turning of economy into innovative way of development including himself and regular tax subjects of entrepreneurship which consist of long term tax policy.

**Keywords:** innovative activity, tax incentives, enterprise.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has consistently and purposefully implemented wide-ranging reforms in the socio-economic sphere, including the field of information and communication technologies, and the formation of the modern information society. As noted in the report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov "Among the most intensive high-tech services in recent years, developed communication services and information that in the past five years have increased by 3.3 times, and for the year - by 24.5 percent"<sup>1</sup>.

The peculiarity of the modern world economy is the widespread introduction of information technologies that will mean the continuous development of ICT, updating the technological basis of production and therefore development is not capital-intensive industries.

With different approaches to ICT development in different countries the role paid to information technology, usually goes into two areas:

1. ICT as a production sector. This means the policy of strengthening and development of the production-related to ICT.

2. Informatization as a catalyst for social and economic development.

This approach implies the adoption of an overall strategy, affecting many sectors of the economy to the maximum of information economy and society. Having examined the international experience of the transition to an innovative path of development, we can conclude that the development of the ICT sector can become one of the most preferred areas of structural adjustment of the economy.

The development of information technologies is introducing new opportunities, in this case the task of creating large and internationally competitive ICT industries, which include software development and data processing activities and access to these products on the international markets, as well as the use of ICT in other industries and in public life.

At present, more and more electronic communication systems and management are widely used, information systems are being introduced. The gradual integration of all types of telecommunications and information services, the concentration of production in a single information- industrial complex is becoming today one of the leading areas for development. This changes the nature

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<sup>1</sup> Report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov at the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers dedicated to the socio -economic development in 2014 and the most important priorities of economic program for 2015

of the industrial activity in the services sector, reducing the information cycle and timing of product updates, leading to an increase in its diversity.

One of the most significant problems in the framework of the global information space is a disproportionate use of the Internet and information and telecommunication technologies in general. It should be noted that the problem of inequality in access to new information technologies is acute not only at the international level, but also at the micro level in each individual State.

The active use of ICT is currently one of the main factors determining economic growth in modern developed countries and some developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Modern requirements of globalization is the development, the implementation and the use of information and communication technologies in various sectors of economic and social life, which is the priority of our country's leadership for the development of the national economy. In recent years, Uzbekistan made significant steps towards the Information Society.

For the development of communication by the legislative, legal and regulatory framework are developed, independent channels of communication with international operators were created, the modernization of telecommunication networks based on digital technology has started, involving significant investments to carry out reforms in postal services.

First, the independent communication system was introduced that has provided Uzbekistan to the international telecommunications network and the independence of the country in the field of communications. 11 laws, six related laws, decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, over 40 resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers, as well as more than 600 regulations were adopted. All this was the beginning of the widespread introduction of information technologies in various spheres of economy, in particular in the areas of administration, business, science and education as well as in creation conditions for broader use of modern computer and information systems by the country's population.

The telecommunications infrastructure has the particular importance, linking ICT production with producers and consumers. The most typical actions of infrastructure development are as follows:

- association of local telecommunications networks with each other, increasing competition between networks;
- subsidization upgrade of telecommunications networks;
- government support for research in the field of new technologies and telecommunications;
- public funding and support construction of new information channels high bandwidth, particularly Fibre Channel and satellite systems.

Thus, the development of information technology must help to improve resource management, planning and control schemes and projects of development of the enterprise with a key focus can help to increase productivity. The low level of human capital can be an obstacle for the development of the ICT sector. Therefore, the strategy focused on the development of human capital is leading to

more efficient use of ICT in other areas. As in the case of infrastructure, the growth of qualification of users can lead to increased efficiency of existing facilities.

Today, with full confidence we can speak about a wide introduction of computer and information technologies in various spheres of life, management, business, science and education. All the conditions for a wide use of modern computers and information systems are introduced for the population.