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ANJUMANLAR PLATFORMASI

O'ZBEKISTON TARAQQIYOT STRATEGIYASINING USTUVOR YO'NALISHLARI BO'YICHA TADQIQOTLAR

III Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya
MATEARIALLARI



1-JILD | 3-SON

2025-YIL



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O‘ZBEKISTON TARAQQIYOT STRATEGIYASINING USTUVOR YO‘NALISHLARI BO‘YICHA TADQIQOTLAR

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Annotatsiya

Mazkur to'plamda "O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasining ustuvor yo'nalishlari bo'yicha tadqiqotlar" mavzusidagi III Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari jamlangan. Nashrda respublikaning turli oliy ta'lim muassasalari, ilmiy markazlari va amaliyotchi mutaxassislari tomonidan tayyorlangan maqolalar o'rin olgan bo'lib, ular ijtimoiy-gumanitar, tabiiy, texnik va yuridik fanlarning dolzarb muammolari va ularning innovatsion yechimlariga bag'ishlangan.

Ushbu nashr ilmiy izlanuvchilar, oliy ta'lim o'qituvchilari, doktorantlar va soha mutaxassislari uchun foydali qo'llanma bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya, strategiya, ustuvor yo'nalishlar, innovatsion yondashuv, zamonaviy fan, fanlararo integratsiya, ilmiy-tadqiqot, nazariya va amaliyot, texnologik taraqqiyot, ilmiy hamkorlik.

Barcha huquqlar himoyalangan.

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SIYOSIY FANLAR

STRATEGIC RESILIENCE AND REGIONAL LEADERSHIP: UZBEKISTAN'S PATH THROUGH THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

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Annotation. The Fourth Industrial Revolution, also known as Industry 4.0, after a decade since its introduction, has dramatically changed economies around the world. Omnipresent supercomputers, cutting-edge artificial intelligence, latest big data technologies — the industrial landscape is evolving at a fastest pace possible. Uzbekistan, undergoing strategic updates and reforms, is showing a visible potential in implementing elements of Industry 4.0 and becoming a regional leader in technology and sustainable development. This paper examines Uzbekistan's initiatives and studies its progress in developing digital and political image nationally and internationally.

Key words: Fourth Industrial Revolution, innovations, reforms, government, digitization, technologies, leadership, cooperation.

STRATEGIK BARQARORLIK VA MINTAQAVIY YETAKCHILIK: TO'RTINCHI SANOAT INQILOBI DAVRIDA O'ZBEKISTONNING YO'LI

Umarova Nilufar

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Annotatsiya. To'rtinchi sanoat inqilobi, ya'ni "Industry 4.0" deb ham ataluvchi davr, joriy etilganiga o'n yil o'tgan bo'lishiga qaramay, dunyo iqtisodiyotlarini tubdan o'zgartirib yubordi. Har joyda mavjud superkompyuterlar, ilg'or sun'iy intellekt tizimlari va zamonaviy katta ma'lumotlar (big data) texnologiyalari sanoat manzarasini misli ko'rilmagan tezlikda o'zgartirmoqda. Strategik yangilanishlar va islohotlar jarayonida bo'lgan O'zbekiston "Industry 4.0" elementlarini joriy etishda sezilarli salohiyat namoyon etmoqda va texnologiya hamda barqaror rivojlanish sohasida mintaqaviy yetakchiga aylanish yo'lida. Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonning tashabbuslari tahlil qilinadi hamda mamlakatning raqamli va siyosiy imijini milliy va xalqaro miqyosda shakllantirishdagi yutuqlari o'rganiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: To'rtinchi sanoat inqilobi, innovatsiyalar, islohotlar, hukumat, raqamlashtirish, texnologiyalar, yetakchilik, hamkorlik.

Professor Klaus Schwab, Founder and Executive Chairman of the World Economic Forum is convinced that we are living during the age of a revolution that is fundamentally changing the way we live, work, and relate to one another - *The Fourth Industrial Revolution* [4, 19]. The term «Industry 4.0» was first coined in 2011 in Germany as the part of strategic planning to modernize German manufacturing by implementing cyber-physical systems, the Internet of Things (IoT), and smart factories [2, 2].

Economic and political power is now hugely centered around technological innovations. The ability to lead in this new era will rely not only on material and military resources, but also on vision and flexibility. Leadership, as Helms [3, 271] notes, is divided into multiple layers - states, corporations, civil and transnational institutions, all in a race to set standards and norms

of technological progress. Uzbekistan, during 30 years of its independence, first managed to try the 'Uzbek model [1, p. 6] of economic development, abandoning it later for liberalization and reformation of the outdated system. First transformations happened within the framework of the second and third industrial revolution, as the country was catching up and filling the gaps, building up its potential at the expense of old installations. As a result, the country did not make drastic steps towards IT technologies, relying on traditional methods of development, proceeded both from the mentality of the people and the centuries-old traditions. However, during the past years Uzbekistan has performed a visible transformation, and is now acting not as the following actor both in economics and digital transformations, but rather as a leader and practical example.

The advantages of the implementing Fourth Industrial Revolution tools are obvious: increased productivity, greater worker safety (due to the reduction of jobs in hazardous working conditions), increased competitiveness (only qualification can guarantee a job), fundamentally new products, and much more. Like all previous industrial revolutions, the Fourth one changes not only production, but also the whole life of people - the economy, relations between people, and, as Klaus Schwab (Schwab 2016, p. 23) once put it, even to some extent the very understanding of what it means *to be a human*. Artificial intelligence and robotization, the Internet of Things, and 3D printing, virtual reality, bio and neurotechnologies - these latest methods are becoming a part of our daily existence before our very eyes, creating conditions for further cyber-physical development.

The emergence of big IT companies like Uzum, PayMe, Yandex Uzbekistan, Humo, Alif (Tajikistan), and others captured the international interest. The diversified approach of Uzum in e-commerce (Uzum Bank + Uzum Nasiya) enabled the company to capture more market share and get the attention from international investors, with a valuation above \$1,5 billion. Moreover, Uzbekistan has hosted ICT Week 2025, gathering more than 20,000 participants, 300 companies, and delegates from more than 50 countries. This was perceived as a major step towards positioning Uzbekistan as a digital hub connecting Europe, Asia and the Middle East [7].

The main goals that the Republic of Uzbekistan follows in its aspirations to integrate into the processes of the Fourth Industrial Revolution are to accelerate the pace of development of the country's economy and improve the quality of life of the population, creating conditions for digital transition. The main asset of Uzbekistan is *its people*, and they are already beginning to adapt to technological changes in the country: in 2020, the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy was approved, which involves a number of breakthrough measures for the country. In accordance with the document, a wide range of long-term issues related to the introduction of digital technologies in the field of telecommunications, public services, economy, healthcare, the state cadasters and etc. are being resolved. The principles of Fourth Industrial revolutions are also embedded in the frameworks like The Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, and the Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2030.

Entering the Fourth Industrial Revolution requires an unusual combination of skills to mobilize large-scale changes in systems. Governments and businesses *must work together* to identify the best strategies together to accelerate the adoption of technologies such as self-managing systems and data sharing in a safe, green, and beneficial way for all parties.

Uzbekistan has put an ambitious aim to become a Central Asian IT hub by 2030, with a vast contribution of AI in its economy (more than 1 billion). The country is making a visible progress through infrastructure development, innovation hubs, and skills enhancement [8]. The phased introduction of *digital technologies, ensuring digital literacy and creating conditions for the cybersecurity* of citizens are the main priorities taken as a basis by the state. The UNDP report on «Digital Economy of Uzbekistan» highlights the importance of public-private collaborations, expansion of digital literacy, development of sector-specific digital strategies, improvement of e-government strategies, and etc [5, 26].

In order to facilitate reforms and catch up with international trends, Uzbekistan needs to develop adaptive skills to face rapid technological advancements. Uzbekistan's industrial framework requires adaptive, value-based approach that integrates technological advancements with social responsibility, which includes broad international cooperation. The EU-Central Asia Summit in Samarkand, held in April 3-4 2025, is an important point in EU-Central Asia relations, as stated by European Council President Antonio Costa and European Commission President Ursula von Der Leyen. During the Summit, the EU announced €12 billion Gateway Investment Package for building more extensive economic, infrastructural, and geopolitical relations with the Central Asian countries [6]. Uzbekistan, as the host of the summit, demonstrated eagerness and will to deepen large scale cooperation, emphasizing the importance of tech-driven industries.

Uzbekistan's Minister of Digital Technologies, Sherzod Shermatov, has also underlined the country's potential to become a digital leader in Central Asia. During his interview for Times of Central Asia, he put a special interest in expanding geography of digital infrastructure throughout the country, developing cloud technologies and strengthening cybersecurity [8]. Uzbekistan also plans to prioritize digitization of regional cooperation to promote digital transformation beyond the country.

To sum, these days Uzbekistan is experiencing a decisive period of industrial modernization and transition to Fourth Industrial Revolution, and is demonstrating a clear strategic orientation towards innovative and transformative approach. The government's initiatives, including «Digital Uzbekistan - 2030», the development of IT parks and implementation of digital roadmaps reflect a strong political will of Uzbekistan to become a regional leader in Fourth Industrial Revolution and beyond.

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