International Journal Of Management And Economics Fundamental
(ISSN – 2771-2257)
VOLUME 04 ISSUE 12 PAGES: 47-54
OCLC – 1121105677

Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

Journal Website: https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijmef

Research Article

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE FORMATION TRENDS OF FREELANCING ACTIVITY AND EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

Submission Date: December 01, 2024, Accepted Date: December 06, 2024,
Published Date: December 11, 2024
Crossref doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/ijmef/Volume04Issue12-05

Lutpidinov Shukhrat Zakirdzhanovich
Senior Lecturer (PhD) of the Department of Green Economy and Sustainable Business, Namangan State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

If we pay attention to the history of the development of countries in the world economy, they have experienced several economic crises during their development. The economic crises of the 1930s, the financial and economic crisis that began in 2008, and the coronavirus pandemic that began in early 2020 required the reconstruction and modernization of the world economy. This, in turn, made all countries realize the need to digitize their economies, and in several countries the mechanisms of the digital economy began to be developed.

KEYWORDS

"Social 5.0" "Smart (intelligent) society" "Smart (intelligent) city" "Smart (intelligent) villages" Digital platform e-commerce "Digital revolution" Robot-drone Robot-assistant Robot-consultant Robot-programmer online freelance marketplaces.

INTRODUCTION

The digitization of the economy required the development of inclusive development paths and the improvement of existing ones. This, in turn, led to the development of an information society, the Japanese government established a new digital society "Social 5.0". These are issues of implementing the ideas of

International Journal Of Management And Economics Fundamental
(ISSN – 2771-2257)
VOLUME 04 ISSUE 12 PAGES: 47-54
OCLC – 1121105677
Crossref doi Google Scholar WorldCat MENDELEY
Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

creating a new "Smart (intelligent) society" by changing people's life activities, connecting them with digital technologies, and giving digital technologies a greater role in socio-economic development. In 2020-2021, the Japanese government began work on large-scale projects, namely the construction of "Smart (smart) cities", "Smart (smart) villages", and the convenience of these is that all processes and socio-economic development are fully based on digital technologies. Such actions began to be implemented in many developed countries, and a digital economy based on digital technologies began to be developed. The period of crises mentioned above accelerated these processes even more. For this reason, various international organizations, along with the attention paid in recent years to the development of digital technologies, are conducting research on many current problems and ways to overcome them.

METHODOLOGY

In the economies of several countries, opportunities have been created to reduce the impact of crises caused by the pandemic by several times using digital technologies.

Much attention has been paid to the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the reform of the healthcare system and in other areas. Digital technologies based on artificial intelligence began to be widely used. The Internet was widely used, communication was carried out in the form of video conferences. Distance learning and e-commerce were introduced in the field of education. At the same time, various digital platforms began to develop.

In 2020, global economic growth fell by 4% due to the pandemic" [1. Digital technologies are playing a key and decisive role in the fight against the pandemic, and the aim is to stimulate the development of e-commerce, among other areas, the digitization of business sectors.

The above-mentioned contraction in the global economy, in turn, can be attributed to factors such as the existence of problems with internet connectivity, the novelty of the elements of the digital economy and their lack of familiarity with the general public. The gender composition of the population and the differences between urban and rural residents can be cited as reasons for the problems in using digital platforms.

Today, a total of 5.07 billion people worldwide use the internet – equivalent to 63.5% of the world's population – and internet users continue to grow, with the latest figures showing that the world's connected population grew by more than 170 million in the 12 months to October 2022. Social media usage also continues to grow, with the total number of global users reaching 4.74 billion in October 2022. This equates to 59.3% of all people on Earth and means that over 93% of internet users now use social media every month2.

Thus, the gross added value created in the service sector in the "information and communication" sector increased from 2.4 trillion soums in 2016 to 8.8 trillion

International Journal Of Management And Economics Fundamental
(ISSN – 2771-2257)
VOLUME 04 ISSUE 12 PAGES: 47-54
OCLC – 1121105677
Crossref doi Google Scholar WorldCat MENDELEY
Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

soums in 2021, and the volume of services provided in the "information and communication" type of economic activity doubled, from 6.3 trillion soums to 12.9 trillion soums.

The development of the information and communication technologies sector was facilitated by the growth of investments in fixed assets in the "information and communication" type of activity, which in 2016-2021 from 1.2 trillion soums to 4.8 trillion soums, including a 4-fold increase in volume3. This, in turn, increased the number of people communicating with digital technologies, created a competitive environment between them, and created a new kind of competition between telecommunications operators. All this led to the development of new types of activities. According to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres, the "Digital Revolution" has fundamentally changed human work and life, and new technologies serve to ensure the sustainable development of the world economy, moving towards new goals. The digital economy is presenting cybersecurity challenges to the global economy, with a digital shadow economy flourishing in countries with weak digital technologies."4]

In order to overcome these problems, rapid development of the field of digital technologies is required in all countries. At the same time, it is necessary to reduce internet tariffs and fully provide internet systems in all countries.

A key role in the digital economy requires extensive use of information technology, and the definition of the Internet is inextricably linked to its speed. In 2002, 100 gigabytes per second, 2000 gigabytes in 2000, and 46,000 gigabytes in 2017 were reached, and by 2022, it was predicted to reach 150,700 gigabytes per second [5.

Acceleration of this process, in turn, creates technological progress. In this, positive results will be achieved through the wide use of digital technologies and resources, and the implementation of economic and social reforms. New technologies are produced through artificial intelligence, and thus additional potentials are used. In the information society, digital infrastructures are built with the help of digital technologies. At the same time, new economic security is emerging through the creation of new digital technologies.

Internet access by households in countries of the world is more than 90% mainly in developed countries, only in Estonia 90%, in Korea and Japan 99%, in Great Britain 95%, in Germany, Finland 94%, in Sweden 92%, in France 89%, 87% in Canada, 86% in the Czech Republic, 84% in the USA and Italy, and 77% in Russia reached 6. Information on such Internet access is provided, prepared in the cross-section of households by country of the world.

It can be seen from the data that Internet usage is 96% in the Republic of Korea and Japan, 95% in Great Britain, 92% in Germany and Sweden, 81% in Russia and 74% in

International Journal Of Management And Economics Fundamental
(ISSN – 2771-2257)
VOLUME 04 ISSUE 12 PAGES: 47-54
OCLC – 1121105677
Crossref doi Google Scholar WorldCat MENDELEY
Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

Italy. These indicators were studied among the 16-74-year-old population. The research conducted in 2020 was conducted among 13 countries of the world. Thus, 64.8% of the population access the Internet via mobile devices, 11.4% via a laptop or netbook, and 8.9% via tablets. entry was observed7.]

Most of the world's population uses the Internet via mobile phones, and many mobile applications and mobile electronic programs are being developed. With the widespread use of such opportunities, new innovative forms and forms of self-employment are emerging, which is why the development and formation of freelance activities, which are being studied, is in turn related to the quality levels of the Internet, mobile phones, tablets, laptops and netbooks.

Information on access to the Internet using mobile phones in countries around the world is provided, and it can be seen that in the Republic of Korea, 96% of the population access the Internet via mobile devices, 39% of the population of Italy and Japan access the Internet via mobile devices, and in the USA, 47% of the population uses Internet systems via mobile devices. This figure is around 64-68% in France, Estonia, Russia, the Czech Republic, and 79-74% in Germany, the United Kingdom, and Finland [8.

The main reason for the separate analysis of this indicator is that these mobile devices are always in front of a person and extend the period of activity in Internet systems. Due to the inconvenience of carrying other devices, the population of countries with a low indicator has a limited period of activity on the Internet or they can use the Internet at work or at home, which reduces their periods of activity on the Internet. Countries with an advantage in this indicator have the opportunity to constantly be online. From the data in Figure 5, it can be understood that it is possible to determine statistical data on the search for work by the population through Internet resources. The highest indicator was observed in Finland, where 31% of the population searched for work online in 2020, while in Sweden it was 29%, in Russia 8%, and in the Czech Republic 6% of the population searched for a suitable job online.

In countries with high indicators, it is possible to find a job through virtual platforms, and information about job vacancies is provided on Internet resources, or in countries with low indicators, the virtual system is poorly developed and the possibility of finding a job through the Internet is low or no information is provided at all.]

The data suggests that it is possible to determine statistical data on the population's search for work through online sources. The highest rate was observed in Finland, where 31% of the population searched for work online in 2020, while in Sweden it was 29%, in Russia 8%, and in the Czech Republic 6% of the population searched for a suitable job online [9. In countries with high rates, it is possible to find work through virtual platforms, where information about

International Journal Of Management And Economics Fundamental
(ISSN – 2771-2257)
VOLUME 04 ISSUE 12 PAGES: 47-54
OCLC – 1121105677
Crossref doi Google Scholar WorldCat MENDELEY
Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

job vacancies is provided on online sources, or in countries with low rates, where the virtual system is poorly developed and the possibility of finding work online is low or not provided at all. The data in Figure 5 shows the level of convenience of countries due to the development of digital technologies, the high level of development of these digital platforms, the abundance of information in them and the ability of those seeking the necessary information to find the necessary information, the ease of finding a job through virtual platforms, and the absence of unnecessary hassle.

An analysis of the orders placed by the population via the Internet in the world by youth is presented, according to which the age group that makes the most orders via the Internet is 25-34 years old, but the group that makes the most orders via the Internet is 65-74 years old. From this it can be understood that the population between the ages of 25-34 can freely communicate with mobile devices, understand software tools and digital platforms,

while the population between the ages of 65-74 slowly absorbs innovations, and reasons such as health problems limit their activities in this area.

From this it can be concluded that the main factor in using the Internet, communicating with digital technologies, searching for necessary information through digital platforms is the age factor.

Representatives of the elderly population face many difficulties in working with these systems.

Figure 7 presents information on the tasks performed by owners of digital professions. Robot-assistant helps people with household chores, and this figure is 66% worldwide. Robot-drones are used to deliver products to the population and carry out sales and purchases from stores, this figure is 62%. Robot-consultants are used to provide legal advice to the population, and this figure is 53%, and robot-assistants help the population with personal affairs, and its figure is 44%.

A robot programmer drives cars and performs various programming tasks, a robot surgeon is used in delicate operations in the medical field, and a robot educator helps in raising and caring for children in kindergartens. From this table, it can be concluded that the range of areas and professions related to freelance activities is expanding, which in turn indicates the need for new research and scientific research.]

Under the influence of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the self-employment and labor sectors, like all other sectors, are undergoing significant structural changes. Therefore, it is necessary to take such changes into account in all studies.

Data on the business digitization index for some countries of the world are provided. The highest level of the business digitization index was observed in Finland, with a score of 50 points, and no low level was observed, while the lowest level was observed in Romania, with a score of 25 points. Belgium, Japan, and the Netherlands had high scores, while Poland had 31 points, Russia had 31 points, and Turkey had 33 points.

International Journal Of Management And Economics Fundamental
(ISSN – 2771-2257)
VOLUME 04 ISSUE 12 PAGES: 47-54
OCLC – 1121105677
Crossref doi Google Scholar WorldCat MENDELEY
Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

In developed countries, the difference between low and high levels of business digitization is not high, but low levels are observed in Eastern Europe and Russia. In conclusion, it can be said that in order to increase the business digitization index, it is necessary to first create digital platforms and build digital infrastructures. By digitizing all processes, the human factor is reduced. This creates many conveniences, saves time and money for the population.

The data shows that wireless Internet

in 2017 was 85.3%, in 2020 it was 89.5%, broadband Internet was 78.9% in 2017, in 2020 it was 86%, access through servers was 53.8% in 2017, in 2020 it was 59.9%, and access through websites was 41.4% in 2017, in 2020 it was 48.7%. The use of ICT by business entities is mainly carried out via wireless internet, and broadband internet with a speed of 100 Mbps is

9.1% in 2017, 9% in 2018, 9.3% in 2019, and 10.4% in 2020 worldwide, with a small percentage of business entities using this internet resource.

In conclusion, it can be said that high-level use is mainly carried out via wireless internet, broadband internet, and stationary servers. Such an increase in the level of internet use, in turn, leads to the formation of forms of digitization in the activities of other sectors.

From the data, it can be understood that broadband internet is widely used in some developed countries, while Finland has a 100% internet usage rate, while Russia has 90% internet usage and 86% broadband internet usage, while Mexico has an 80% internet usage rate. In conclusion, it should be noted that we can observe that broadband internet usage rates are increasing year by year in most countries of the world.

nformation on the use of RFID technologies is provided, RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) technologies are technologies that automatically identify objects and work on the basis of radio signals[11. RFID tags are placed, work through software applications. RFID tags are microcircuits that store a lot of data and wirelessly transmit information. Internal circuits scan the RFID tag, process the data.

Every year, objects are automatically identified, Radio Frequency IDentification conducts financial audits of organizations, controls the automation of production processes, logistics shipments, and monitors future activities. Radio Frequency IDentification works on the basis of “familiar - alien” radar algorithms and automatically searches for radio waves.

Conclusion: Information is provided on the current state of freelancers in countries around the world, the development of the world economy based on digital technologies. At the same time, the development of an information society aims to develop innovative and creative freelance activities as a result of the development of an information society. An information society is developed through the development of inclusive development paths, digitalization of the economy, and information on the development of a new digital society “Social 5.0”. The problems of changing people’s lives, connecting them

International Journal Of Management And Economics Fundamental (ISSN – 2771-2257)
VOLUME 04 ISSUE 12 PAGES: 47-54
OCLC – 1121105677
Crossref doi Google Scholar WorldCat MENDELEY
Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

with digital technologies, and creating a new "Smart (intelligent) society" by giving digital technologies a greater role in socio-economic development are developed. During the pandemic, attention is paid to digital technologies based on the use of artificial intelligence (AI) for the virtual development of economic sectors. The results of the business digitization index in countries around the world are presented and a group of countries with the highest, middle, and low levels of the business digitization index is developed. In freelance work, RFID technologies (RFID in English refers to technologies that automatically identify objects, operating on the basis of radio signals) are used to automatically identify objects by placing RFID tags, developing software applications, storing a lot of data, and wirelessly transmitting information. Radio Frequency IDentification has developed scientific recommendations for creating digital platforms that work on the basis of "familiar - alien" radar algorithms and automatically search for radio waves.

REFERENCES

1. Абдурахмонова Г.К. Аҳолини муносиб меҳнат тамойиллари асосида иш билан таъминлаш. Монография. – Т.: IQTISODIYOT, 2017. – 131 б.
2. Абдурахмонов Қ.Х. Меҳнат иқтисодиёти: назария ва амалиёт. Дарслик. Қайта ишланган ва тўлдирилган 3-нашри. Т.: "FAN", 2019. – 592 б.
3. Абдурахманов К.Х., Зокирова Н.К, ИсламовБ., Hiwatari M. Systemic transformation and sustainable human development: the Case of Uzbekistan. Jakarta: Gunadarma Publisher, – 2016. – p. 230;
4. Ahmed Z (2017). Pakistan is ranked no.4.in the freelancing industry Report (July 24). Retrieved;
5. Архипов В.В.. "Внештатный работник": быть или не быть? Электронный ресурс// Портал KADROVIK.RU URL http //www.kadrovik.ru/modules.php?op=modiload&name=News&file=article&sid=7657.
6. Abramova M.V., Kopyleva M.M. E-government as one of the main elements of an inclusive government as an example of Canada // Вестник Уфимского государственного авиационного технического университета. 2014. Т. 18. № 5. С. 109-113
7. Абдурахманова Г.И., Вишневский К.О., Гохберг и Л.М. др Цифровая экономика:2020: краткий статистический сборник/.; Нац. исслед. ун-т "Высшая школа экномика". – М.: НИУ ВШЭ, ISBN 978-5-7598 2148-9. 2020. 17 ст.
8. Бодрунов С.Д., Дж.К. Гелбрейт. Концепция нового индустриального общества: история и развитие. Учебно-методическое пособие. Екатеринбург.2018, 37 б;
9. Бринйолфссон и Эрик Эндрю Макафи, "Вторая эра машин: работа, прогресс и процветание в эпоху блестящих технологий", Изд-во W. W. Norton&Company, 2014.

International Journal Of Management And Economics Fundamental (ISSN – 2771-2257)
VOLUME 04 ISSUE 12 PAGES: 47-54
OCLC – 1121105677
Crossref doi Google Scholar WorldCat MENDELEY
Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

10. Болтански Л., Кьяпелло Э. Новый дух капитализма /У Логос. 2011. №1 (80) С 83; Шевчук А.В. О будущем труда и будущем без труда /•' Общественные науки и современность. 2007. №3. С. 44-54
11. Вебер М. Протестантская этика и дух капитализма II Вебер М. Избранные произведения. М., 1990