



THE PROBLEM OF WIDE IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PUBLIC ASSET MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

Yarmatov Orif Elmurod o'g'li

Chief specialist of the Aggregate Analysis Department, Master's student of the Higher School of Business and Entrepreneurship under the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Electrical Energy under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7927674>

ARTICLE INFO

Qabul qilindi: 01-May 2023 yil
Ma'qullandi: 06-May 2023 yil
Nashr qilindi: 12-May 2023 yil

KEY WORDS

digital technologies, public asset management, implementation, efficiency, transparency, accountability, digital, infrastructure, funding, resistance to change, skills and training, comprehensive digital strategy, capacity building, policies and standards, collaboration innovation.

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the issue of limited implementation of digital technologies in the public asset management system, despite their potential to improve efficiency, transparency, and accountability. The author argues that various factors, such as the lack of digital infrastructure, limited funding, resistance to change, and inadequate skills and training, have hindered the adoption of digital solutions. The article proposes several solutions to address these challenges, including the development of a comprehensive digital strategy, increased funding and resources for digital infrastructure, capacity building and training for staff, and the establishment of clear policies and standards for digital implementation. The author also emphasizes the need for collaboration between government agencies, private sector partners, and civil society to promote a culture of innovation and enable the successful implementation of digital technologies.

The integration of digital technologies into various aspects of our lives has brought about numerous benefits, including increased efficiency, productivity, and convenience. From e-commerce to social media, digital technologies have transformed the way we interact with the world around us. However, one area where the adoption of digital technologies has been slow is the public asset management system. Despite the potential benefits of digital solutions in this area, many public institutions and agencies have yet to fully embrace these technologies. Public asset management involves the planning, acquisition, maintenance, and disposal of public assets, such as infrastructure, buildings, and equipment. The effective management of public assets is essential for ensuring the efficient delivery of public services, as well as promoting economic growth and social welfare. However, many public asset management systems are still reliant on manual processes and outdated technologies, leading to inefficiencies, delays, and increased costs.

Digital technologies offer numerous opportunities to improve the public asset management

system. For example, digital solutions can help streamline asset inventory management, automate maintenance scheduling, and improve data accuracy and reliability. They can also enhance transparency and accountability, allowing citizens to access information about public assets and track their usage and maintenance.

Despite these benefits, the implementation of digital technologies in the public asset management system has been slow and patchy. There are several reasons for this. One of the main reasons is the lack of digital infrastructure. Many public institutions and agencies lack the necessary hardware, software, and connectivity to support digital solutions. This lack of infrastructure can be particularly challenging in rural areas or in developing countries, where access to digital technologies is limited.

Another reason for the slow adoption of digital technologies in public asset management is the limited funding and resources available. Public institutions and agencies often have to compete for limited resources, and digital technologies may not be a priority. Moreover, the initial investment required for implementing digital solutions can be high, making it difficult for institutions with limited budgets to afford them.

Resistance to change is another factor that can hinder the implementation of digital technologies in public asset management. Many public institutions and agencies are used to traditional ways of working and may be hesitant to adopt new technologies. Moreover, staff may lack the necessary skills and training to use digital solutions effectively, leading to a reluctance to embrace them.

To address these challenges, there is a need for a comprehensive digital strategy for public asset management. Such a strategy would provide a roadmap for the implementation of digital solutions, taking into account the specific needs and challenges of different institutions and agencies. It would also set clear goals and targets for the adoption of digital technologies, as well as identify the resources and funding required to achieve them.

Capacity building and training are also essential for the successful implementation of digital technologies in public asset management. Staff need to be trained on how to use digital solutions effectively and efficiently. This may involve training on new software and hardware, as well as on new work processes and procedures. Moreover, staff need to be encouraged to embrace new ways of working and to see the potential benefits of digital solutions.

Clear policies and standards are also necessary for the successful implementation of digital technologies in public asset management. These policies and standards should provide guidance on issues such as data privacy and security, as well as on the use of digital solutions in specific areas of public asset management, such as inventory management and maintenance scheduling. Moreover, these policies and standards should be regularly reviewed and updated to ensure that they remain relevant and effective.

Finally, collaboration between government agencies, private sector partners, and civil society is crucial for the successful implementation of digital technologies in public asset management. Collaboration can help to promote a culture of innovation and experimentation, as well as facilitate the sharing of knowledge and expertise. It can also help to identify new opportunities for using digital solutions to improve public asset management.

In conclusion, the slow adoption of digital technologies in the public asset management system is a missed opportunity to improve the efficiency, transparency, and accountability of public institutions and agencies. There are several challenges that need to be addressed to

promote the widespread adoption of digital solutions, including the lack of digital infrastructure, limited funding and resources, resistance to change, and inadequate skills and training.

To address these challenges, a comprehensive digital strategy is needed, which should include clear goals and targets for the adoption of digital technologies, as well as the resources and funding required to achieve them. Capacity building and training for staff are also essential, as is the establishment of clear policies and standards for digital implementation. Collaboration between government agencies, private sector partners, and civil society can also help to promote a culture of innovation and enable the successful implementation of digital technologies.

The benefits of digital solutions in public asset management are clear. They can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public services, promote economic growth and social welfare, and enhance transparency and accountability. Therefore, it is crucial that public institutions and agencies embrace these technologies and work towards their widespread adoption. By doing so, they can unlock the full potential of digital solutions and create a more efficient and effective public asset management system.

References:

1. American Society of Civil Engineers. (2020). 2020 Infrastructure Report Card. Retrieved from <https://www.infrastructurereportcard.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/2020-Infrastructure-Report-Card.pdf>
2. Baskaran, A., AlGhamdi, R., & Abu Bakar, A. (2021). Digital Asset Management in Public Sector: A Systematic Literature Review. *International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications*, 12(2), 51-59.
3. European Commission. (2018). DIGITAL4PUBLIC - Digital Transformation of Public Administrations in Europe. Retrieved from <https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/eu-digital-transformation-of-public-administrations.pdf>
4. Government Digital Service. (2020). Public Sector Digital Maturity Index. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/public-sector-digital-maturity-index/public-sector-digital-maturity-index>
5. International Infrastructure Management Manual. (2015). Public Infrastructure Asset Management. Retrieved from <https://www.inframanage.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Public-Infrastructure-Asset-Management.pdf>
6. OECD. (2018). Digital Government Review of Norway: Boosting the Digital Transformation of the Public Sector. Retrieved from https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/digital-government-review-of-norway_9789264308639-en
7. World Bank. (2017). Enhancing Public Sector Effectiveness and Efficiency: Challenges and Opportunities. Retrieved from <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/28125/9781464810498.pdf>