



THE IMPORTANCE OF DIGITALIZATION OF THE ECONOMY AND PRIORITIES IN UZBEKISTAN

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<p>Received: June, 20th 2021 Accepted: July, 11th 2021 Published: August 26th 2021</p>	<p>Nowadays, techniques and technologies are evolving. This article highlights the digitization of the economy and its sectors and the introduction of new techniques and technologies. The digital economy is a business activity in which the main factor in the production and service is data in the form of numbers, which can be processed by processing large amounts of information and analysing the results of various types of processing. is to implement more efficient solutions than the previous system in production, services, technologies, devices, storage, delivery of products. The digital economy plays an important role in the life of society. So, this article will be about the digital economy. We will try to find answers to such important questions as "What is the digital economy?", "Tasks and objectives of the digital economy", "Obstacles to the development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan." Before covering this topic, let's look at a situation that can happen in our daily lives.</p>
<p>Keywords: Economics, digital economy, digitization, digital technologies, factor, production, business activity, labor efficiency, competitiveness, monopoly, quality of production, information technology, cybersecurity, internet, payment systems.</p>	

INTRODUCTION.

Today, technologies are evolving so much that there are no areas that have not been penetrated, no walls that have not been occupied. Of course, it also entered the field of economics and we discovered a new economy. We call this economy the digital economy. The digital economy is a business activity in which the main factor in the production and service is data in the form of numbers, which can be processed by processing large amounts of information and analyzing the results of various types of processing. is to implement more efficient solutions than the previous system in production, services, technologies, devices, storage, delivery of products. In other words, the digital economy is an activity associated with the development of digital computer technology in the provision of online services, electronic payments, Internet commerce, crowdfunding and other types of industries.

MAIN PART.

At a time when the concept of digital economy was relatively recent, it was discovered in 1995 by Nicholas Negroponte, an American scientist at the University of Massachusetts. The scientist spoke about the changes that may occur in the transition from the old economy to the new economy, following the intensive development of information and communication technologies. In recent times, the concept of "digital economy" has been used many times.

Indeed, in many developed countries, the digital economy has had a significant impact on their development factors. The digital economy plays an important role in the life of society. So, this article will be about the digital economy. We will try to find answers to such important questions as "What is the digital economy?", "Tasks and objectives of the digital economy", "Obstacles to the development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan." Before covering this topic, let's look at a situation that can happen in our daily lives.



Imagine that you came home from work on Friday, surrounded by family members, and suddenly had the idea to travel by car to Samarkand region and the city of Samarkand on Saturdays and Sundays. But you don't have a personal car. Then you go to the sites or mobile applications of companies that rent cars on your computer or smartphone, enter your name, driver's license number and order a family car for 6 people for two days. Now you need to choose the direction of travel. Where to go, which museum, historical monuments to visit. Then you go to the sites or mobile applications of agencies that provide travel services, enter the number of your family members and choose a tourist destination that will be of interest to you and your family members. Then there will be a 6-seater car in front of your house on Saturday morning, tickets to museums and historical monuments on your smartphone, and a pre-booked place to spend the night at the hotel. You organized a family, car, trip for two days without going anywhere, without calling anyone. Then you went to Samarkand. After being there for two days, you felt a little tired on your way home on Sunday, plus you had to go to work on Monday. Then you take your smartphone and immediately get a ticket for yourself and your family on the Afrasiyab high-speed train, go to the station and go home, the car is left at the station.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

E-commerce, internet banking, e-payments, internet advertising and, at the same time, internet games are considered to be the main elements of the development of the digital economy. Thanks to the development and application of information technology, many conveniences are emerging in our daily lives. Let's say we want to eat, but we don't want to cook it, no problem, we can order any food online through the home delivery service online. Or we need to transfer money to a friend, there is no need to go to a bank or financial institution, we can transfer money through mobile banking. We can do many such services online, via smartphone or computer.

Advantages of the digital economy-Of course, the development of information and communication technologies, the introduction of modern technologies in our lives can provide many positive opportunities in everyone's life. With the development of digital technology, a person can use the service he needs faster, save a lot of money by buying the products he needs online.

For example, buying an electronic version of a book can make it much cheaper for you to buy a printed

version of that book. Or an ordinary consumer can be an entrepreneur himself, engaging in online shopping without leaving home.

- ✓ increase of labour efficiency in production;
- ✓ growth of competitiveness of companies;
- ✓ reduction of production costs;
- ✓ creation of new jobs;
- ✓ emergence of new modern professions;
- ✓ overcoming poverty and eliminating social

inequality.

The role of the state in the digital economy - The study of world experience has shown that in developed countries in the digital economy, the state (government) sets the rules of the market "game" for all participants in the game, and the most important task of the state is to create the same, equal and accessible conditions for game participants. That is, whether there is a large company in the market or a small business, they are equal. They are given the same opportunities.

Ensuring that government regulations are followed and ultimately the average consumer receives a quality, modern service or product. This means that for the development of the digital economy, the state should create equal conditions for all, make market rules, laws, contracts as transparent as possible, based on market demand (ie be able to predict market development trends and adopt the necessary regulations). should provide freedom for game participants.

Digital Economy in Uzbekistan - Like other countries in the world, the digital economy is developing in Uzbekistan. With the introduction of information technology in our daily lives, many opportunities are being created for ordinary people. Nowadays, we can order a lot of groceries and meals without leaving home, and they can deliver them to our home. However, it should be noted that the digital economy in Uzbekistan is developing several times slower than the potential of Uzbekistan. That is, there is an opportunity, the necessary resources are available, but development is much slower.

The reasons for this are several obstacles to the development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan:

- 1) monopoly in many areas;
- 2) low internet speed and poor quality;
- 3) outdated legislation in the field of information technology;
- 4) extremely low computer literacy of citizens;
- 5) non-transparency of the legislation;



- 6) lack of IT specialists or their departure to other countries;
- 7) lack of information culture, information hygiene;
- 8) poor security of information technologies;
- 9) lack or (in some) absence of specialists in the governing bodies who understand the field.

If the above-mentioned problems are solved step by step, systematically, based on world experience, Uzbekistan can easily become one of the countries with a developed digital economy. Olimjon Umarov, First Deputy Minister of Information Technologies and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan, noted that the digital economy does not mean a separate type of activity, but the active use of information technology in business, industrial facilities and services. If in a simple economy material goods are the main resource, in a digital economy it is information that can be processed and transmitted.

According to the analysis of leading international organizations, the digital economy will increase GDP by at least 30%, while eliminating the shadow economy, said Eldor Tulyakov, executive director of the Center for Development Strategy. - In international practice, the digital economy today is not limited to e-commerce and services, but in all spheres of life, in particular, health, science, education, construction, energy, agriculture and water management, transport, geology, cadastre, archives. , internet banking and other industries, and each of them is yielding high results.

The provision of e-services and e-products by the government to its citizens is a key part of the digital economy. Extensive development of this sector in our country will eliminate the scourge of corruption.

Development and implementation of the "Digital Uzbekistan-2030" program in Uzbekistan, first of all, the formation of thorough and comprehensive organizational and legal mechanisms, as well as ensuring close cooperation between government agencies and businesses in the introduction of innovative ideas, technologies and developments. Coverage of production and services in the industry with digital technologies, the development of intellectually gifted personnel with in-depth knowledge in this area, thereby contributing to the creation of an "information society" environment in the country.

Despite the availability of payment systems that allow Click, Payme, M-bank, Upay, Easy and other online payments, the rate of online payments for mobile payments, internet, utility payments is not high. In 2017, 34% of account holders made digital payments.

For comparison, the figure is 96% in the UK. It is noteworthy that the number of payments through the terminal is growing. For example, in 2018, payments through the terminal amounted to 53 trillion soums. The concepts of digitalization and cybersecurity always come side by side. Because along with the digitization of all systems and processes, it is important to ensure their technically perfect and flawless operation and security.

The more attention is paid to the development of the digital economy in our country, the more urgent is the provision of cyber security. Uzbekistan is strengthening its position in the global cybersecurity index. In 2017, our country took 93rd place in this ranking, and in 2018 it rose to 52nd place.

Cybersecurity, as a form of information security, is a different concept from the high morality that serves to sort information. It is more technical and involves the installation of secure and strong passwords for mail, social networks, payment systems, and the protection of one's personal computer and smartphone from viruses. In a broader sense, cybersecurity is a set of measures to protect networks, mobile applications and devices. This means maintaining the confidentiality of the data, protecting its integrity, and ensuring that the site, application, or program is fully operational.

According to the analysis of the State Unitary Enterprise "Cyber Security Center", in 2019, 268 cybersecurity incidents were detected on the websites of the national segment of the Internet. This means that the number of offenses in the digital world has decreased by 44% compared to the previous year. Of these, 222 were unauthorized uploads, 45 were failures (a hacking attack that meant a website was replaced with another, for example, an ad page), and one was a covert mine (a covert activity on a cryptocurrency platform).

Monitoring of the national segment of the Internet has identified more than 130,000 threats to cybersecurity. Of these, 106,508 cases concerned hosts that became participants in botnet networks. 13,882 cases were related to the blocking of blacklisted IP addresses by various services due to spam e-mail or password breaches. 8,457 cases are related to the use of the TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) protocol and related ports, which can lead to the download of third-party content due to the lack of authentication mechanisms. 2,114 cases are related to the use of the weak RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol) protocol. 1,042 cases were related to the lack of authentication mechanisms in software and database management systems, as well as expired or invalid signed SSL



certificates. These analyzes reaffirm the urgency of the issue of cybersecurity, as software vulnerabilities can lead to intruders infringing information systems or websites, as well as files and data remotely, and leaking citizens' personal information.

CONCLUSION

Cybersecurity measures prevent such cases. According to the state program for the implementation of the Action Strategy on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 in the "Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy", the National Cyber Security Strategy for 2020-2023 and the draft law "On Cyber Security" developed.

From the above information, we can see that the economy is one of the most important sectors for us. But we need to understand that we need to digitize it in order to develop it. That is, if we digitize it, we will achieve maximum efficiency. This means that we minimize costs and achieve maximum benefits.

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