



ADVANTAGES AND PROBLEMS OF DIGITALIZATION OF THE ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation

This article describes the economy, its digitization, ways to pursue a digitization policy, the components of the economy, how much this sector is needed today, the various problems in it, ways to solve them and the prospects for the future.

Keywords: Economics, digital economy, digitalization policy, Ministry of Innovative Development, Public Administration, Intellectual Age.

Introduction

Today, the demand for the digital economy is growing rapidly. Before we talk about this industry, let's now understand what this industry is. The term digital economy was first coined by a Japanese professor and researcher, an economist, during the recession of Japan in the 1990s. The term "digital economy" was first coined in 1995 by Don Tepecott in "The Digital Economy: Promise and Peril in the Age of Networked Intelligence." terminated. {1}

The digital economy is a product of intellectual activity, a complex system formed over a long period of time, consisting of technical, information, mathematical support, a system based on the widespread use of digital technologies in the socio-economic activities of the real sector.

Digital economy is used to express two different concepts. First, the digital economy is a modern stage of development, characterized by the priority of creative labor and the benefits of information. Second, the digital economy is a unique concept, the object of study of which is the information society. In today's fast-paced global economy, the digital economy is in its infancy, and the transition to the digital information age is only a few decades away. In general, the digital economy is a digital form that allows you to significantly increase the efficiency of storage, sales and delivery of various industries, technologies, equipment, services based on the use of the results of process analysis and large-scale data processing. data is the main production factor. {2}

In recent years, the President has signed a number of normative and legal acts in order to implement large-scale measures to develop the digital sector of the economy. As the widespread introduction and support of the digital economy is an important part of the country's future development plan, a wide range of measures have been identified to develop the digital sector of the economy. The regulatory



framework in the field of education is being improved, electronic infrastructure and commerce are being formed, and the transition to digital transformation is being carried out step by step in all sectors of the economy.

In order to further develop contactless forms of communication between the population and businesses with government agencies, a new version of the Single interactive public services portal, the Prime Minister's Virtual Reception of Entrepreneurs' portal "business.gov.uz" was launched in recent years to implement digital transformation.

The Digital Trust Fund has been established to implement the most promising and strategically important projects for the development of the digital economy, as well as measures to develop and implement blockchain technologies.

Consideration of draft regulations by all interested ministries, agencies, local executive bodies, for agreement using electronic digital signatures, including for simultaneous public discussion and expert submission, and to save time and manpower for expedited submission. The single electronic system "project.gov.uz" was introduced.

In order to digitize technological and business processes, production, logistics and trade in finished products in the digital economy, "IT-parks" with modern infrastructure have been established in the country. Crypto-active and blockchain technology companies are free to operate.

In order to train personnel in our country who have mastered modern programming technologies, the project "One million programmers" was developed, and the educational portal uzbekcoders.uz was launched to organize trainings within the project.

2020 has been declared the Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy in our country, and the work in this direction has reached a new level, with the Presidential Decree approving the country's Digital Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy and Roadmap for its implementation.

Improving telecommunications and electronic infrastructure is of particular importance in the development of the digital economy.

Of course, the higher the level of Internet access, the more effective the digital economy, including e-government. The number of Internet users in the country amounted to 46% of the total population in 2018, in 2021 this figure was more than 60%, and in 2022 this figure will be 77.7%.

In relation to reality, we can see that in developed countries, both the volume of GDP and the share of GDP per capita are high. From this point of view, the only goal in our country is to pay attention to this issue, which is to improve the living conditions of the population, increase real incomes, as well as the development of entrepreneurship and the economy of our country.

"Digital technologies not only improve the quality of products and services, they reduce unnecessary costs. At the same time, the most serious problem that worries me is that it is an effective tool in overcoming the scourge of corruption. " is important.

The directions of digitization of the real sector of the economy in Uzbekistan in 2020-2022 include automation of production and technological processes, financial and economic activities of industrial enterprises, accounting and management of material and technical resources, as well as regulation of customer relations, electronic sales of products, attention will be paid to the introduction of marketing



management systems. It is planned to implement about 100 projects in this area, including large-scale projects in the mining, metallurgy, oil and gas industries.

The digital economy creates the following conditions for economic development:

- increase of labor efficiency in production;
- (increasing the competitiveness of companies;
- (reduction of production costs;
- (creation of new jobs;
- (emergence of new modern professions;
- (overcoming poverty and eliminating social inequality.

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is to create the same, equal and accessible conditions for. That is, whether it is a large company or a small business in the market, 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 Uzbekistan is developing several times slower than its potential. That is, there is an opportunity to increase labor efficiency in production;

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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:

- monopoly in many areas;
- low internet speed and poor quality;
- outdated legislation in the field of information technology;
- extremely low computer literacy among citizens;
- non-transparency of legislation;
- lack of IT specialists or their departure to other countries;
- information culture, low level of information hygiene;
- information technology security is not good;
- 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 an analysis conducted by 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. - According to international practice, today the digital economy is not limited to e-commerce and services, but in all spheres of life, including health, science, education, construction, energy, agriculture and water management, transport, geology, cadastre, archives. , internet banking and other industries, each of which 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 the close cooperation of 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 high morality, which serves to sort information. It is more technical in nature, meaning that the average user can set secure and strong passwords in mail, social networks, payment systems, and protect their personal computers and smartphones from viruses. In a broader sense, cybersecurity is a set of measures to protect networks, mobile applications and devices. Keeping this information confidential and protecting its integrity means that a site, application, or program is fully functional. 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 secret activity on a cryptocurrency platform).

Monitoring of the national segment of the Internet has identified more than 130,000 cybersecurity threats. Of these, 106,508 cases belong to hosts who have become 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 its respective ports, which can lead to the download of third-party content due to the lack of authentication mechanisms. 2,114 cases are due to the use of a 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 signatures of SSL-certificates.

These analyzes reaffirm the urgency of the issue of cybersecurity, as software vulnerabilities can cause an intruder to access information systems or websites, as well as files and data remotely, and leak citizens' personal information. Cybersecurity measures prevent such cases.



Conclusion

In conclusion, the development of the digital economy is one of the main tools for building an economically, socially and politically strong, market-based democracy and improving the business environment in the country, facilitating and simplifying business, the implementation of new innovative ideas. is important.

Suggestions: Improving public online platforms, ie increasing the number of easy-to-understand platforms for the population. Creating simplified online platforms for retirees. Increasing the online implementation of payment systems by increasing the population's knowledge of online payments.

First of all, the digital economy should serve to improve the living standards of the population, reduce various expenditures. To this end, it is necessary to expand the population's access to platforms. must be set to.

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