

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN: DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES - AN IMPORTANT FACTOR OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

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The transition to the digital economy remains an urgent and urgent issue for all countries and, of course, economic entities. Many definitions of digital economy have been given in scientific literature and press pages, including in foreign sources, digital economy is defined as the interconnection between digital information technologies and economic agents, while in others, it is defined as the result of economic development of economic entities connected to the Internet. some include definitions of activities related to the creation, distribution, and use of digital technologies and related products and services. There are other definitions of the digital economy. Indeed, such definitions given to the digital economy accurately represent its essence,

For this reason, we believe that it would be more complete if the digital economy is defined as the provision of economic and social development as a result of the introduction of modern information technology achievements to all sectors of the national economy and various aspects of the social life of each country and its effective use.

The need to develop a new economy becomes even more clear in a situation where by 2022 almost a quarter of the world's GDP will be accounted for by the digital sector. In developed countries, the implementation of the digital economy has already begun. In the conditions of the globalization of the world economy and the development of technologies, the economic development of Uzbekistan cannot be achieved without the development of the digital economy [3,4,5].

Today's rapid digitization process has created a "new economy". This market segment, which is underexplored and growing day by day, provides manufacturers with optimal methods of organizing effective marketing campaigns in business, obtaining maximum profit at minimum cost, and successfully selling goods and services. Quality service and convenience are provided to consumers, buyers and clients. It is more than just ordering lunch on the Internet, calling a taxi through a mobile application, and sending money to a distant relative, and includes cross-border business cooperation, e-commerce space, remote office, etc.

Because the wide implementation of the digital economy and its support occupy an important place in the future development plan of our country, a wide range of measures have been established for the development of the digital sector of the economy, and following the

implementation of these tasks, new electronic document circulation systems are being introduced in our country, electronic payments are being developed, and electronic commerce is being developed. the regulatory legal framework in the field is being improved, electronic infrastructure and commerce are being formed, and the transition to digital transformation is being implemented step by step in all aspects of the economy.

The digital economy is an economic activity based on digital technologies, connected to e-business, e-commerce, and producing and providing digital goods and services. In this case, payments for economic services and goods are made through electronic money. The concept of the digital economy is based on the transition from atom to bit, that is, from the smallest chemical particle to an electronic unit [8,9].

Olimjon Umarov, First Deputy Minister of Information Technologies and Communications Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, said that the digital economy is not a separate type of activity, but the active use of information technologies in business, industrial facilities, and services. If in the ordinary economy, material goods are considered the main resource, in the digital economy it will be information and data that can be processed and transmitted.

The digital economy allows large industrial facilities to increase their work efficiency, increase production, ensure transparency of activity, and reduce product costs.

According to the results of the analyses conducted by authoritative international organizations, the digital economy will increase the gross domestic product by at least 30%, therefore, it will end the secret economy. Turning to international practice, today the digital economy is not limited to the field of e-commerce and services, but to every aspect of life, in particular, health, science and education, construction, energy, agriculture and water management, transport, geology, cadastre, archive, Internet banking and other areas are rapidly entering and giving high results in each of them. The government's provision of electronic services and electronic products for its citizens is a key part of the digital economy. Extensive development of this field in our country will end the evil of corruption [10-13].

The concepts of digitization and cyber security always go hand in hand. Along with the digitization of all systems and processes, it is important to ensure their technically perfect and error-free operation and safety. The more attention is paid to the development of the digital economy in our country, the more urgent it is to ensure cyber security. Uzbekistan is strengthening its position in the global cyber security index. In 2017, our country took 93rd place in this rating, and in 2018, it rose to 52nd place.

Cybersecurity, being a form of information security, is a different concept than high spirituality which serves to sort out information. It refers to more technical processes, and for the average user, it means setting up reliable and strong passwords in the mail, social networks, and payment systems, and protecting their personal computer and smartphone from viruses. In a broader sense, cyber security is a set of measures aimed at protecting networks, mobile

applications and devices. This means maintaining the confidentiality of data, protecting their integrity, and the full operation of this or that site, application, or program.

According to the analysis of the "Cybersecurity Center" SUK, in 2019, 268 cyber security incidents were detected on the websites of the national segment of the Internet. This means that the number of crimes in the digital world has decreased by 44% compared to the previous year. Of these, 222 were related to unauthorized content uploads, 45 to deface (a hacking attack that means a website page is replaced with another, such as an ad page), and one to stealth mining (hidden activity on a cryptocurrency platform).

69 per cent of the incidents were detected on websites hosted by hosting providers in Uzbekistan, and the remaining 31 per cent were related to sites hosted by hosting providers in foreign countries. In relation to 80 cases, verification work was carried out and practical recommendations were given to eliminate the identified vulnerabilities, and the remaining 188 cases were independently eliminated by the website owners. Security issues in cyberspace include managing content with security flaws in the code, working with outdated versions, easy access passwords, templates downloaded from insecure sources, and managing websites on virus-infected computers.

As a result of monitoring the national segment of the Internet, more than 130,000 threats to cyber security have been identified. Of these, 106,508 cases relate to hosts that became participants in botnet networks. 13,882 cases are related to blocking IP addresses blacklisted by various services due to spam e-mail or password cracking. 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 extraneous content due to the lack of authentication mechanisms. 2,114 cases are related to the use of a vulnerable RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol) protocol. 1,042 cases of lack of authentication mechanism in software and database management systems,

These analyses once again confirm the relevance of the issue of cyber security, because software vulnerabilities can cause an attacker to remotely access an information system or website, as well as files and data, and leak the personal data of citizens. Cybersecurity measures prevent such situations.

According to the state program on the implementation of the action strategy on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 in the "Year of Development of Science, enlightenment and Digital Economy", a national strategy on cyber security for 2020-2023 and a draft law "On Cyber Security" will be developed.

Improvement of telecommunication and electronic infrastructure is of particular importance in the development of the digital economy.

Of course, the higher the level of Internet access among the population, the more effective the digital economy, including the electronic government system, will function. In 2018, the number of Internet users in our country made up 46 per cent of the total population, and in 2021, this figure will exceed 60 per cent.

In connection with reality, we can see that in countries with a developed digital economy, both the volume of GDP and the share of GDP per capita are high. From this point of view, paying attention to this issue in our country has a single goal, which is to improve the living conditions of the population, increase the real income of the population, and also to develop entrepreneurship and the economy of our country.

"Digital technologies not only increase the quality of products and services, but also reduce excess costs. At the same time, it is also an effective tool in eliminating the worst evil that worries and disturbs me - the scourge of corruption" - these words of the President noted that digitization not only ensures savings and efficiency in economic sectors but also is an effective tool for fighting corruption and the black economy. is important.

In conclusion, the development of the digital economy is unique in that it is one of the main tools that serve to build an economically socially, and politically strong, democratic state in which the laws of the market economy are fully applicable, as well as to improve the business environment in the country, to create a wide range of convenience for business activities and to simplify its management, and to realize new innovative ideas. is important.

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