

## Digitization of the Economy And Its Sectors

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### ARTICLE INFO.

#### **Keywords:**

*Economics, digital economy, digitization, digital technologies*

### **Abstract:**

*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*

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Today, sciences and technologies are developing so much that there are no penetrated areas, no occupied walls left. Of course, it also entered the field of Economics, and we discovered a new economy. We call this economy a digital economy. Digital economy is the conduct of economic activity, in which the main factor in production and service is data in the form of numbers, using large-scale information processing and analysis of the result of this processing, to implement more effective solutions from the previous system in the delivery of various types of production, services, technologies, devices, storage, products. By the way, the digital economy is an activity that connects the provision of online services, the implementation of electronic services, internet trading, crowdfunding and other types of industries with the development of digital computer technologies. Digital economics was defined by Nicholas Negroponte, an American scientist at the University of Massachusetts, in 1995, at a time when the concept was relatively remote. The scientist mentioned in the transition from the old economy to the new economy after the intensive development of information and communication technologies, what changes can occur. In recent times, the concept of "digital economy" has been used many times. Indeed, in many developed countries, the digital economy has significantly influenced their development factors. A significant role in the life of society is played by the digital economy. So this article will be about the digital economy. Una is the author of "what is digital economy?", "Tasks and goals of the digital economy", "barriers to the development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan", we will try to look for answers to such important questions. Before covering this topic, let's look at a situation that can happen in our daily lives. Imagine that on Friday you came home from work, you are in the company of family members, suddenly on Saturday and Sunday weekends the idea arose to travel by car to the Samarkand region and the city of Samarkand. But you do not have a personal car. Then you entered the sites or mobile applications of companies that provide rental of cars through your computer or smartphone, entered your name, driver's license number and ordered 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 are visited. Then you will enter the sites or mobile applications of the agencies that provide the tourist service, enter the number of family members and choose a tourist route that will be of interest to you and your family members. Then on Saturday morning in front of your house there will be a car for 6 people, tickets for admission to the museum and historical monuments on your smartphone and a pre-booked place for overnight stays in the hotel. You arranged a family, car, trip for two days without going anywhere, without calling anyone. Then you went to Samarkand.

After two days of rotation there, you felt a little tired on your Sunday homecoming, in addition to having to go to work on Monday. Then you take your smartphone and immediately take a ticket to yourself and your family members for Afrosib high-speed trains, go to the station and head home, the car is left at the station. Primarily seen as a key element in the development of the digital economy are e-commerce, internet banking, e-commerce, internet advertising and, at the same time, internet gaming. Thanks to the development and implementation of Information Technology, a huge number of amenities are emerging in our daily lives. Suppose we want to eat, but we do not want to prepare it, not treat, we can order any food we want online through the internet home food delivery service. Or we need to transfer money to a friend, in which there is no need to go to atelab to a bank or financial institutions, we can transfer money through a mobile bank. We can implement many similar types of services online, via smartphone or computer. The advantages of the digital economy-of course, the development of information and communication technologies, the introduction of modern technologies into our lives can give many positive opportunities in the life of every person. In the wake of the development of digital technologies, a person can save a lot of money by using the service he needs faster, buying the products he needs on the internet cheaply. For example buying an electronic view of a book can cost you much cheaper, buying a printed view of the same book. Or, if not, an ordinary consumer can be an entrepreneur himself, engage in online trading without leaving home. As a result of the study of the role of the state in the digital economy-the world experience, it became clear that in the developed countries of the digital economy, the state(government) determines the rules of the market "game" for all participants in the game, and as the most important task of the state is to create the same, equal That is, whether there is a large company in the market or a small business, they are considered equal. They are given the same opportunities. It is ensured that the state rules are followed and that ultimately the ordinary consumer receives a quality, modern service or product. So, for the development of a digital economy, it is necessary that the state creates equal conditions for everyone, as far as possible, market rules, laws, contracts are transparent, laws can determine in advance the trends of development in the market(that is, adopt the necessary regulatory documents), give freedom to the participants in the game. Digital economy in Uzbekistan-like the countries of the world, the digital economy is developing in Uzbekistan. Many opportunities are being created for ordinary people after the introduction of information technologies into our daily lives. Today we can order a lot of food products and food without leaving the house, deliver them all the way to our home. But it should be noted that the digital economy in Uzbekistan is developing several times slower than the potential of Uzbekistan.

The concepts of numbering and cybersecurity always come side by side. Because with the digitization of all systems and processes, it is important to ensure their technically perfect and flawless operation, safety. The more attention is paid to the development of the digital economy in our country, the more relevant is the provision of cybersecurity. Uzbekistan is strengthening its position in the global cyber security index. In 2017, our country ranked 93rd in this ranking, while in 2018 it rose to 52nd. Cyber security is a concept

other than high morale that serves to sort information by being a manifestation of Information Security. It is more technical process-specific, which means setting reliable and robust passwords in mail, social networks, payment systems for an ordinary user, protecting their personal computer and smarfon 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, full-fledged operation of one or another site, application, program. According to the "Cybersecurity Center" DUK analysis, 268 cybersecurity incidents were identified on the websites of the national segment of the internet in 2019. This means that the number of violations in the digital world has decreased by 44% compared to the previous year. Of these, 222 account for unauthorized content loading, 45 for defeys (a hacking attack that means that a website page is exchanged for another, such as a page where an ad is posted), and one for a share of hidden May (hidden activity on a cryptocurrency platform). Monitoring of the national segment of the internet has revealed more than 130,000 threats to cyber security. Of this, 106,508 cases concern hosts that have become participants in botnet networks. 13,882 cases involved blocking IP addresses blacklisted by various services due to spam email or password breaches. 8,457 cases involve the use of the TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol –a simple form of File Transfer) Protocol and associated ports, which may lead to the download of alien content due to lack of utentification mechanisms. 2,114 cases are associated with the use of the RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol-Remote Desktop Protocol) weak protocol. 1,042 cases are associated with the lack of an authentication mechanism in software and database management systems, as well as Sslcertificates with expired or invalid signatures. This analysis reaffirms the relevance of the issue of cybersecurity, since software vulnerabilities can cause the attacker to access the Information System or website, as well as files and data remotely, and personal data of his citizens to get out. Cybersecurity measures prevent such situations. According to the state program on implementation of the strategy of action on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 in the "Year of development of Science, Education and digital economy", a national strategy for cybersecurity for 2020-2023 and a draft law "on cybersecurity" will be developed.

The subject of the theory of economics is the correspondence of people aimed at satisfying their needs on the basis of alternative economic management in the conditions of limited economic resources, the economic conditions that determine them. This science studies the economic correspondence of economic entities (firms, households, some individ and state) in integrity. His research object is economic phenomena, which occur in the field of production, exchange, distribution and consumption. Natural conditions are the climate, the structure of the soil, the mica, medicine, flora and fauna of the subsurface, the ability of people to work so that these factors do not affect economic activity. The theory of economics studies its subject using a number of methodological principles: assumes the integrity of all economic phenomena, the formation of an economic system, in this system each of them has its place, they affect each other; takes economic reality not by hardening, but by bringing it in development and renewal, taking into account the fact that instead of one reality, another Although nature is not a human society, it does not exist, but society cannot be outside nature, since it is a connection with the exploitation of nature's resources, nature is the material basis of the economy; changes in the economy go much faster than changes in nature, therefore, the laws of the development of the economy are constantly changing; if natural phenomena occur; economics theory does not bypass its impact on economics, but instead takes into account, if technology is not studied by bevo-sita. He theoretically justifies the economic limits of the introduction or failure of Technology-Technology; Studies the economy not in its pure form, but

taking into account the influence on it by socio-political, spiritual, National-Democratic factors. Economy is a part of social life, so society is also not free from its influence.

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