

APPLYING THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE AGRICULTURAL FIELD

Axmedov A.

PhD, docent, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization
Engineers and National Research University

Xolmuradov.M.

Master's student, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization
Engineers and National Research University

Annotation

This article focuses on the risks, challenges and solutions in the digital economy and the success of the digital economy in agriculture.

Keywords: Digital economy, information technology, cyber-attack, agriculture

Introduction

In our contemporary world, we often hear the phrase "digital economy" in our country. We will take look on its theoretical definition to understand what it actually means. The digital economy is a process of economic activity, in which the main factor in production and services is data in the form of numbers, the processing of large amounts of information and the analysis of the results of this processing is to implement more efficient solutions than the previous system in production, service, technology, 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, e-commerce and other types of industries.

It is safe to say that today is the age of innovative technologies. No matter where we look, we feel the need for information technology. Because their presence gives the product the effect of productivity.

The digital economy and information technology are intertwined. Because information technology is the foundation 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 to be faster, save a lot of money by buying the products he needs cheaply via the Internet.

For example, buying an electronic version of a book can cost you a lot less than buying a printed version of that book. In other words, an ordinary consumer can become an entrepreneur himself and engage in online shopping without leaving home.

Other benefits of developing a digital economy include:

- 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.

The good news is that the digital economy has its drawbacks. These are:

- Risk of cyber-attack;
- increasing unemployment.

The “digital” countries today are Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The top 10 countries with developed digital economies are the United States, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Finland, Singapore, South Korea and Hong Kong.

The question is, what does the digital economy have to do with agriculture? For example, would not it benefit us to use information technology in agriculture?

For example, if there is a base that reflects the costs, profits, losses, does it increase our income? If there is a database that gathers all the data in one place, the numbers you are looking for will be found quickly. Earnings are calculated correctly. Depending on the benefits and harms, the processing technology will be changed or updated.

As a result of studying the world experience, it became clear that in developed countries in the digital economy, the state (government) market "game" rules are set for all participants of the game, and the most important task of the state is to create a diverse, equal and accessible environment. That is, whether it is a large company or a small business in the market, they are equal. They are given the same opportunities.

Government regulations will be enforced and ultimately the average consumer will receive 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.

It should be noted that the development of the digital economy in our country is slower. There are many examples of this. One of them is the qualification of the staff. There is an opportunity in our country, but there is a lack of qualified specialists to use it. Another factor is low internet speed and price problems.

There are still problems with the Internet in all parts of the country. Most of the agriculture is located abroad. The fact that information technology security is not good is also a factor. Attacks by hackers or scammers are on the rise. This is one of the biggest risks of the digital economy.

This means that if we find solutions to the above factors for the application of the digital economy, we will be able to achieve our goals. For example, it would be expedient to improve the equipment for Internet speed, to contract with qualified foreign IT specialists for training, to introduce a system of training them, to strengthen additional protection for information security.

It should be borne in mind 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, the laws should be based on market demand (i.e. to predict market development trends and the necessary regulations). acceptance) should give freedom to the participants of the game.

An example of the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on June 15, 2021 to enter the digital economy in Uzbekistan is "Further improvement of the rating system for the development of the digital economy and e-government." Here is a description of the rating. Rating - to determine the position of organizations and regions in the list from the highest to the lowest result by assessing the state of digital development using rating indicators and indicators. In this regard, the strategy "Digital Uzbekistan-2030" is being implemented in our country. According to him, the digitalization of industries and regions of the economy, the introduction of public information systems and e-services, as well as the improvement of public education, public services, the judiciary, finance and banking are important issues to ensure the widespread use of digital technologies.



List of Used Literature:

1. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 373 "Further improvement of the rating system for the development of the digital economy and e-government." 15.06.2021y.
2. Website www.wikipedia.uz.
3. Website www.texnoman.uz.

