



**SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF USING INFORMATION COMMUNICATION
TECHNOLOGIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

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The information revolution brings not only new solutions and new opportunities, but also new problems that become more apparent over time and require solutions. The introduction of new technologies will require significant material and labor costs, so not all countries will be able to make the same efforts. At the beginning of the 21st century, 80% of the world's people have never used a telephone or 93% in their lives. Such a situation could seriously impede the future political and economic development of the world. According to the level of ICT development, countries can be divided into several groups:

Developed countries with highly developed ITP: including a) those that have adopted state programs for the rapid development of ICT (Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada, Sweden, Finland, France); b) those who do not yet have special government programs in this area (Germany, Norway, Iceland, Italy, Australia);

- countries with moderate ITP (Greece, Portugal, Eastern Europe);

Countries that have adopted special programs for the rapid development of ICT (India, Russia, Estonia, Malaysia, Singapore, Mexico, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan);

Countries with a moderate level of ITP (mostly Latin America and Asia) that do not have special programs for the rapid development of ICT, Uzbekistan can also be included in this group;

Countries with very low levels of ITP that do not have the resources to implement ICTs;

African countries (excluding South Africa), some Asian countries (Afghanistan).

Today, ICT markets in Western Europe are among the fastest growing, while East Asia, Eastern Europe and South America are among the least developed. The ICT markets in the United States and Japan are growing at a moderate pace. The global ICT market today has a much more complex structure than it did just two or three years ago.

The information communication technology market includes microelectronics, hardware and software development and production, telecommunications, mobile services, Internet access, Internet information resources and e-business. Experts from the European Information Technology Observatory (www.eito.com) acknowledge that the entire ICT market is divided into a telecommunications market and an information technology market.

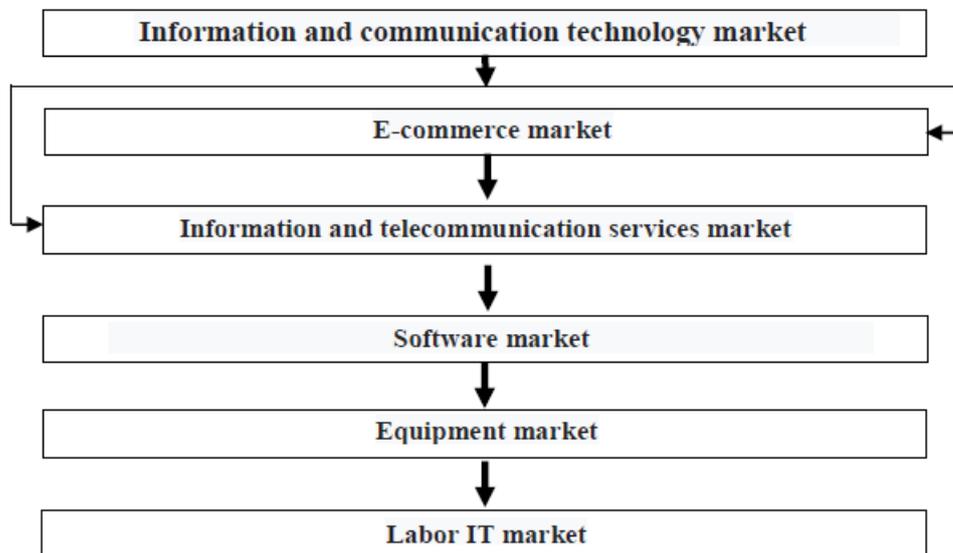


Figure 1.4. The structure of the information communication technology market.

Currently, the information technology (IT) sector is developing rapidly compared to the telecommunications market: the demand for information technology in local and global markets, raw materials markets in their creation, transportation costs, low cost of implementation, maximum profitability of information technology industries. There is a steady growth trend in the share of information services in the IT market due to the reduction of other segments of the ICT market.

The Internet will radically change the principles of grouping people, serve as an instrument for more efficient formation and exchange of databases among all members of society (government, citizens and government), as well as new IT segments (e-business,



“Electronic government ”). All networks use the TCP / IP protocol and a single space of IP addresses, while in all other places they are administratively and financially independent. The hallmarks of the Internet are its low cost and popularity: the number of Internet users is doubling every year. Mobile phones have played a key role in the growth of the Internet.¹

The software (SM) market is one of the most dynamic and lucrative segments of the ICT market. Software analysis and design are the most technologically complex processes and can be very expensive. Direct programming and testing account for only 10-15% (or 30%, of course) of the total cost of the project and do not require high skills. The software itself is more efficient in terms of investment than other segments of the ICT market.

At the present stage of ICT development, there is a convergence of information and communication technologies. This process is taking place with the further differentiation and complication of technological solutions. This convergence is leading to the emergence of universal technologies. For example, modern multimedia systems are now able to combine the functions of a television, radio, photo lab, slide projector, telephone, answering machine, fax, and provide access to a classic set of computing functions and data transmission networks. Such systems are easy to adapt to the individual needs of each user.

Global trends in the development of information communication technologies show that over time, e-government becomes a necessity for any country, and the sooner it is introduced, the better. E-government is not a substitute for public administration, but based on ICT, the state will be able to optimize its functions, accelerate the collection of information, and take into account the myriad factors that influence government decisions.

Modern ICT have great potential for improving the state structure, significantly increasing production efficiency, developing new services and making optimal use of local conditions, saving natural resources and protecting the environment. The large-scale changes taking place in connection with the introduction of information communication technologies in all spheres of life should be controlled by the state in an alliance with all interested countries and should be in the interests of society as a whole.

¹ Gulamov S.S, Shermuhamedov A.G, Begalov B. Economic informatics. - T .: - "Teacher", 1996