

ICT Job Market in Georgia and its Perspectives



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As the author of this paper, I declare that this thesis presented for the degree of Master of Business Administration is an original report of my research and has been written by me. Due references have been provided on all supporting literature and resources. I confirm, that this thesis has been composed entirely by myself, that the work contained herein is my own except where explicitly stated otherwise in the text, and that this work has not been submitted for any other degree or professional qualification.

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Abstract

The urgency of the paper is reflected in the fact that the development of information and communication technologies (ICT) in the country is significantly related to the economic and socio-economic development of the country. The development of the ICT field will facilitate the use and development of new innovative technologies and techniques in the country, it will create an attractive environment for investment and develop competition, which will improve the existing types of services and introduce other new services. The ICT field is the platform of the forthcoming "Fourth Industrial Revolution", which in turn includes 4 main areas: Artificial Intelligence, Big Data, Cloud Technologies and the Internet of Things - IoT).

In recent years, the ICT sector in the country is developing at a great pace, but it is not enough. The possibilities offered by modern digital technologies are truly enormous. In order to use them effectively, it is necessary not only to cover large cities with digital infotainment systems, but also to introduce and develop ICT technologies in the regions, for which it is necessary to study the effectiveness of digital infotainment systems and find ways to improve them.

The present paper discusses different approaches to analyze the role of information and communication technologies (ICT) in the development of the economy. The mechanism of functioning of the information market is shown. Analysis of formation problems and development prospects of the Georgian sector of information and communication technologies.

The analysis of the field allows us to identify many factors that hinder the use and development of the intellectual and informational potential of the Georgian ICT sector. Let us consider these factors in more detail.

1. Insufficient market saturation with personal computers and insufficient internet distribution as the most important infrastructural element of the "new economy", ensuring the scale of use of information technology in the financial sector, procurement, electronic commerce, education and other areas.
2. Unfortunately, in order to correct such a significant shortcoming in a short period of time, the growth rate of the number of ICT users in the country is clearly insufficient. An example of solving this problem is the opening of collective Internet access points in almost all regions of Georgia.
3. Sharp polarization of the population according to the level of income. Stable increase in income differentiation coefficient which shows an increase in unequal distribution of income in the society. The social stratification of the society contributes to the aggravation of the problem of information inequality in the country.
4. Low (compared to developed countries) costs on information technologies. The broad growth of the ICT sector in developed countries is due to the significant inflow of investments in this field over the last two or three decades: in the US - 6.6% of GDP, in Japan - 5%, in Korea - 4%, in the EU - 3.8%.

5. Insufficient (previous years) state support in the promotion of information technologies and public administration. Currently the situation is changing. The government has expressed its priorities in the field of ICT development through national projects.