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# PROGRESS OF ICT IN SOME DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Information and communications technology (ICT) is technology that is used to handle the communications processes such as telecommunications, broadcast media, audiovisual and transmission system, and for monitoring functions. ICT includes hardware (computers, servers, etc.) and software (operation systems, searching systems and network protocols). Nowadays IT is an important and inseparable part of politics, economy, business and everyday life of very country.

Developing countries are sovereign states with a lower industrial and economical basis and a lower Human Development Index relative to other countries. Though being developing countries economically, India and Belarus are Tech Booming republics. The increasing IT job market with its high demand for top-class programmers has changed the personal attitude of the whole generation.

There are 5 problems which hinder IT progress:

- Outdated politicians. According to the law, companies that offer the lowest price for their services or goods are awarded contracts during tenders. In this case, domestic companies are not competitive. Therefore, entrepreneurs look into a possibility of amending the law in order to simplify the rules of participation for local companies.

- Deficit of state funding. For developing countries with their small IT industry, the only solution that to become profitable is an individual support from the government of more or less mature IT products. For example, South Korea did the same in the 80s and such giants as Samsung, LG and others developed as a result.

- Weak and limited internal market.

- Insufficient number of quality graduates. Insufficient financial security of educational institutions, lack of links between educational institutions and the real IT industry, the inconsistency of educational processes with market needs, as well as the low level of research have a negative impact on education.

- "State is a bad manager". Developing start-ups and supporting hi tech projects is necessary to strengthen the national economy. Issues of digitalization always arise in developing countries because of the policy that state must be engaged in the creation of rules and regulations to create conditions for business.

- Lack of diversity in venture capital market. The global practice of start-up development – venture capital financing – is developing at the moment. Developing countries don't have venture investment yet. Few investors are ready to invest into IT start-ups or ready to wait for profit for a long time. A start-up business model should have either a short pay-back period, or at least bring some return from the beginning.

Despite the problems mentioned since the end of the XX century the boost in the development of IT industry has taken place in the world. The governmental strategic policy, which is aimed at boosting IT exports, has brought global technological brands. For instance, High Technology Park (HTP) was opened in Belarus and the main goal of this project is "Formation of favorable conditions for the development in the Republic of Belarus of software, information and communication technologies aimed at increasing the competitiveness of the national economy". However, at the beginning HTP didn't bring expected results. That is why a special preferential tax regime that significantly lowers operational expenditures was passed. In order to take a new qualitative step in the development of technology and ensure high rates of profit growth, it is necessary to create a whole regulatory system aimed at stimulating the product model in the field of IT.

Nowadays, despite the deepening crisis in the traditional sectors of the economy, the technological industry is growing rapidly in Belarus and India. Considering the fact that the average monthly salary in the Belarusian tech sphere ($1,600), in India ($1,584) exceeded that of all other industries ($420) fourfold in 2015, in India ($460) the IT job market saw a record number of applications from people, from all spheres of life. The amount of offers for various non-academic coding trainings, courses and boot camps for both adults and kids has also reached the highest level in recent yeas.

All in all, the authorities of developing states stopped huge brain drain from their countries. On the other hand, some ICT professionals are still leaving their native places, but these people just dream about working on interesting projects in international teams, with industry leaders.

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