



On the development of ICT in Uzbekistan and its future prospects

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ABSTRACT

In this article, we will focus on the statistics of ICT in Uzbekistan, its development and ICT in education. Over the last decade, Uzbekistan has paid great attention to the field of ICT. Nowadays, ICT is developing in many areas. The government is adapting to ICT. Substantial work has also been done on legislation. Our country closely cooperates with international institutions in the field of ICT.

However, the further development of ICT requires a lot of effort. In this article, we will highlight the disadvantages, advantages and innovations related to ICT in our country and in our education system.

Keywords:

ICT of Uzbekistan, population of internet users, the statistics of Internet users in Uzbekistan, secure internet servers, the Netcraft Secure Server Survey, fixed broadband subscriptions, mobile cellular subscriptions.

Introduction

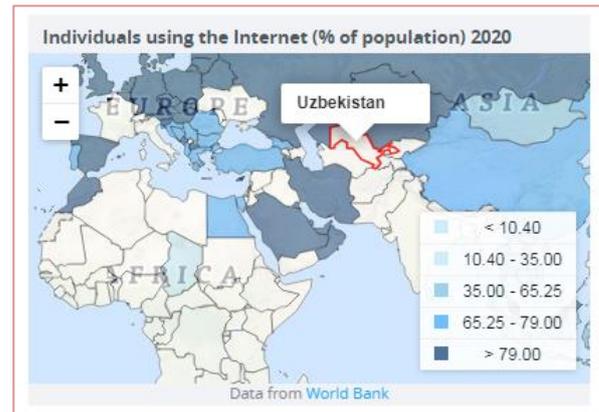
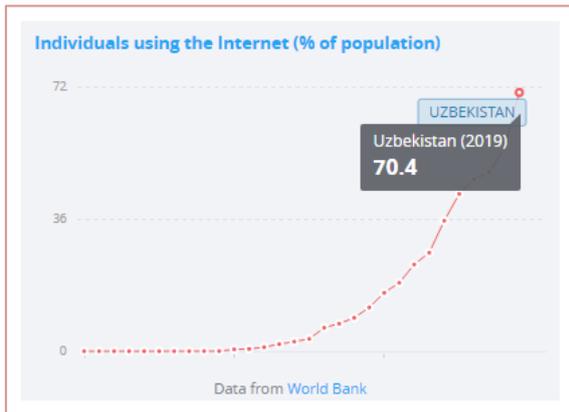
It is unfair to compare Uzbekistan with developed countries in terms of ICT development. However, comparisons to developing countries, especially those located in the region, show significant progress in the area. Uzbekistan is extensive (448,978 square kilometers), and has the largest population in Central Asia (about 35.320.000 as of mid-2022). Its communication network is said to cover all of the cities, towns, and regional centers in the country, and 95% of rural settlements. Currently, the number of Internet users in Uzbekistan has exceeded 27.2 million. This was reported by the press service of the Ministry for the Development of Information Technologies and Communications. Percentage of individuals using the internet in Uzbekistan

is 52.31% in 2019. According to the results of the reporting period, the most attractive for foreign investors were the electrical industry (growth - 25 times compared to the same period in 2019), the ICT sector (growth - 3.6 times) and the chemical industry (growth - 1.2 times). When considering the region-wise indicators, we should note the high dynamics of growth of direct foreign investments in Surkhandarya (1.1 times), Navai (1.7 times) and Namangan regions (1.3 times).

Access to technology

Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.

Individuals using the Internet (% of population) - Uzbekistan



The pictures show the statistics of Internet users in Uzbekistan in 2019

The digital and information revolution has changed the way the world learns, communicates, does business, and treats illnesses. New information and communications technologies (ICT) offer vast opportunities for progress in all walks of life in all countries - opportunities for economic growth, improved health, better service delivery, learning through distance education, and social and cultural advances. Today's smartphones and tablets have computer power equivalent to that of yesterday's computers and provide a similar range of functions. Device convergence is thus rendering the conventional definition obsolete. Comparable statistics on access, use, quality, and affordability of ICT are

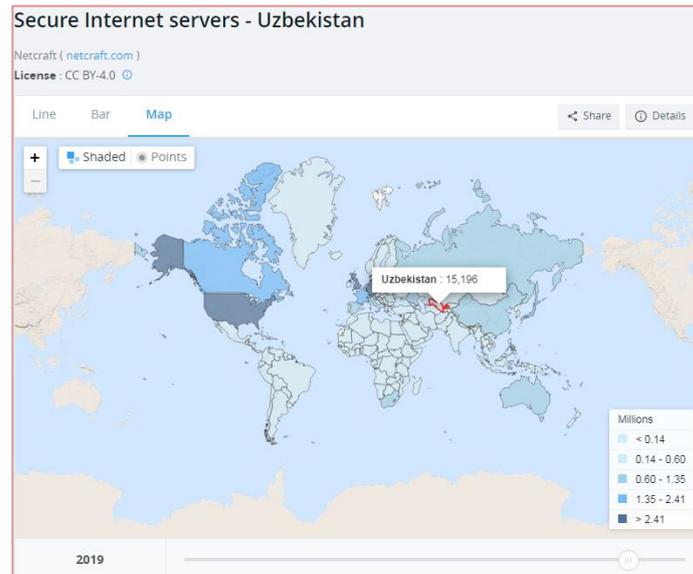
needed to formulate growth-enabling policies for the sector and to monitor and evaluate the sector's impact on development. Although basic access data are available for many countries, in most developing countries little is known about who uses ICT; what they are used for (school, work, business, research, government); and how they affect people and businesses. The global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development is helping to set standards, harmonize information and communications technology statistics, and build statistical capacity in developing countries. However, despite significant improvements in the developing world, the gap between the ICT haves and have-nots remains.

Secure internet servers - Uzbekistan

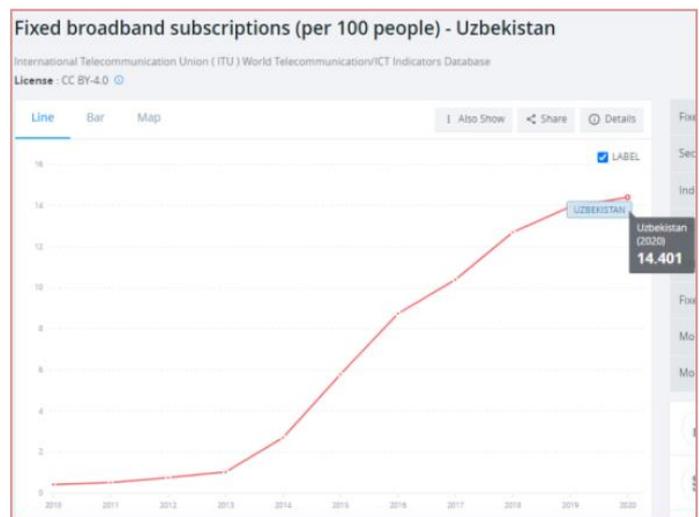
Series Name	Series Code	Country Name	Country Code	1990 [YR1990]	2000 [YR2000]	2011 [YR2011]	2012 [YR2012]
Secure Internet servers	IT.NET.SECR	Uzbekistan	UZB	8	27

2013 [YR2013]	2014 [YR2014]	2015 [YR2015]	2016 [YR2016]	2017 [YR2017]	2018 [YR2018]	2019 [YR2019]	2020 [YR2020]
41	73	177	2221	6548	9193	15196	16044

The number of distinct, publicly-trusted TLS/SSL certificates found in the Netcraft Secure Server Survey.



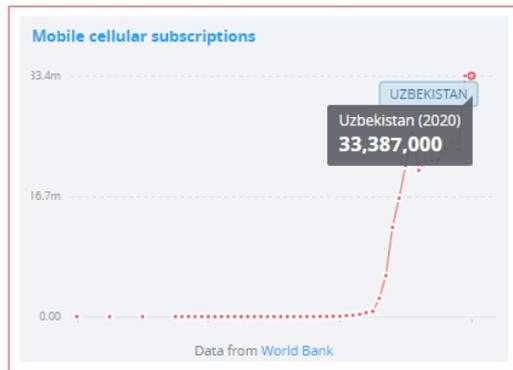
Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people) - Uzbekistan



Fixed broadband subscriptions refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This includes cable modem, DSL, fiber-to-the-home/building, other fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, satellite broadband and terrestrial fixed wireless broadband. This total is measured irrespective

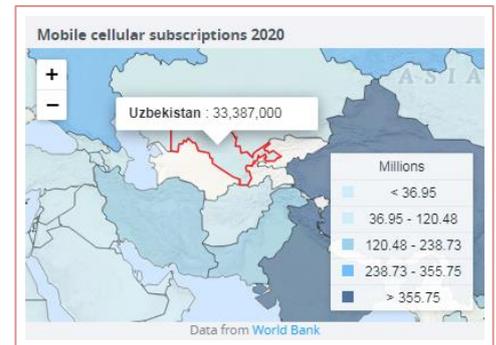
of the method of payment. It excludes subscriptions that have access to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile-cellular networks. It should include fixed WiMAX and any other fixed wireless technologies. It includes both residential subscriptions and subscriptions for organizations.

Mobile cellular subscriptions – Uzbekistan



Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes (and is split into) the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during the last three months). The indicator applies to all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer

voice communications. It excludes subscriptions via data cards or USB modems, subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging and telemetry services.



Modern ICT

The main focus in this area is the development of e-government focused. Currently loading this system operates where:

- National Database of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan (32.6 more than a thousand regulations).
- Taxpayer portal (electronic receipt of tax returns and giving processing, today 99 percent of entrepreneurs out of the system going).

ICT in education system, Its advantages and disadvantages

Today, ICT has progressed to become an integral part of the education system. Educational organizations in countries like Uzbekistan, Russia, Australia, India, Finland, the UK, the USA, South Korea, Nigeria, and others are intensely utilizing the ICT curriculum and development to resolve the communication and technological differences. The objectives of ICT is to connect the gap between the parents, educators, and students by prompting viable, cooperative and straightforward modes of communication. It likewise gives advanced information exchanging ways for educational institutions such as schools, colleges, and universities to pass on or exchange information. Thus, it plays a very crucial role in education, especially in the administration and management of institutions.

Not all advantages in ICT are visible. The main disadvantage is that, the information in the system is cut off due to power outages.



Disadvantages

Just like any other technology, ICT too comes with certain limitations. While most of the educational specialist empathize on putting aside the few disadvantages, few still argue otherwise and essay the drawbacks of using the technology in education.

1. Misleading and misguiding information
2. Risk of cyber attacks and hacks
3. A risk to the traditional book and handwriting methods
4. Implementing computers and the internet for ICT replace the convention education curriculums
5. Managing courses online is difficult
6. Misuse of technology
7. Not accessible everywhere
8. Teachers require experience to handle ICT
9. implementing computers and the internet is expensive
10. Few believe that computers can limit imagination

Advantages

The 10 benefits/ advantages of ICT in education are enormous. Its benefits are easy to perceive and simple to implement.

1. Enhanced the modes of communication
2. Cost-efficient
3. Paperless: Eliminate the usage of paper. Eco-friendly
4. Better teaching and learning methods
5. Enhanced data and information security
6. Minimize cost and save time
7. Easy student management
8. Automatic solutions to manual paper-based process and procedures
9. Interactive and collaborative teaching and learning methods
10. Direct classroom teaching
11. Spread awareness of the social impact of technological change in education
12. Web-based LMS tools connect students, educators, scholars and researchers, and education personal together

13. Enhance E-learning and learning management system (LMS)
14. Independent learning platforms for students
15. Teachers can teach better with images, videos and graphics while delivering lessons
16. Educators can create engaging, interesting and well-designed classroom activities
17. Improve the administration and enhance the quality and efficiency of education
18. Promote and improve the digital culture in schools, colleges, and universities

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COUNTRY: UZBEKISTAN

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