

СЕКЦИЯ 4

УДК 330.34:004.9

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ЗНАЧИМОСТЬ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ ДЛЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация. Статья связана с применением информационных технологий в экономике. Согласно проведенному анализу малый и средний бизнес увеличивают расходы на ИТ. Это ведет к значительному росту производительности труда. ИТ производство является специфическим видом экономической деятельности, который может выступать продуктом, таким образом, выступать объектом купли или продажи.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN DEVELOPMENT THE ECONOMY

Abstract. The article deals with information technology in the economy. According to analysts, small and medium-sized businesses are increasing their IT budgets. This leads to a significant increase in labor productivity. IT production is a special type of economic activity that can act as a product, thus being an object of purchase or sale.

The information technology market remains one of the newest and most rapidly emerging markets in the global economy. Its rapid development raises the question of a clear definition of its essence, features and commodity structure for experts. If we consider information as an economic resource, it should be borne in mind that in the economic process information is, on the one hand, a factor of production, and on the other, the result of production, and already in this capacity is a commodity. Such features of an information resource significantly distinguish it from other economic resources, which are determined by the characteristics of information as an object of economic relations (goods).

Information and information resources are characterized by the lack of a universal measure. The value of information can change over time based on how relevant the knowledge provided by the information is. The same

information may belong to different participants in market relations. It should be noted that information is an inexhaustible resource that is not used a certain number of times. The production of information is quite costly, but the costs of creating information are performed only once, and then the information can be used many times. While the creation of each additional copy of other goods requires almost the same costs as the first. Along with this, when copying information without changing its content, its cost is traditionally reduced.

The fact that it is impossible to unambiguously estimate the value of the received amount of information. In the cost of information, the main role is assigned to the assessment of its usefulness, and not the costs of its production, which can no longer limit the volume of information release. Any information can be characterized based on its properties: objectivity, reliability, completeness, relevance, intelligibility, usefulness and adequacy.

Summarizing all of the above, we come to the conclusion that information in the modern world economy is a unique product, the properties of which are radically different from others circulating on the world market. At the same time, the international transfer of technology is the latest form of world economic ties, which arose at the intersection of industrial, scientific and technical, and trade and economic cooperation. Bearers of technologies are patents for inventions and licenses, technical documentation, special literature, or any already finished product in which it is embodied. As well as specialists who have knowledge, experience, skills to solve certain practical problems in different areas. That is, international trade in technologies can be studied both in a broad and in a narrow sense. If we talk about the narrow sense of the word, then this is the transfer of a set of design and technological solutions, system knowledge, production experience for product release, process change or service provision. In a broad sense - the transfer of technology, which includes both technology in an intangible and tangible form, this is the case when the transfer of technology takes place in the form of complex solutions that include technical means for their implementation.

So, the importance of information technology in world economic relations is manifested in the following forms [1]:

- IT leads to a significant increase in labor productivity, the release of labor resources, and at the same time they create new jobs;
- IT production as a specific type of economic activity;
- IT can act as a commodity, thus being bought or sold.

Based on the foregoing, we come to the conclusion that the functioning of the world market economy now cannot be imagined without the active

introduction and use of information technologies, and absolutely, at all stages of production and sale of goods. At the same time, there is an international exchange of this type of product in the world economy. The development of scientific and technological progress paved the way for the diversification of forms of international trade in technologies. For example, the supply of technologies to the world market can be carried out in tangible and intangible form. So, information technology, is one of the types of technologies in the world economy, can be implemented in international trade in similar forms.

Today in modern economic science the formulation of the structure of the information technology market has not been finally determined. Economists, speaking about this economic category, rely on the definition of the forms of technology implementation in the world market, taking into account the aforementioned "wide" and "narrow" meaning of understanding the organization of technology transfer in the world economy. This approach is typical for both Russian and foreign researchers.

So, the importance of information technology in world economic relations is manifested in the following forms: IT leads to a significant increase in labor productivity; IT production is a specific type of economic activity; IT can act as a commodity, thus being an object of purchase or sale.

Список использованных источников

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