

The main aim of this thesis is to analyze the influence of information and communication technologies (ICT) on the development of poor countries and to identify and classify the particular mechanisms, through which ICT are being enforced. The particular researched ICT are computers, internet and mobile phones. The thesis consists from two main chapters. In the first one is analyzed the relation between ICT and development on aggregated "macro" level (mostly level of countries). Based on the scientific literature, there are researched the general linkages between ICT and development, measuring possibilities of development and ICT and differences in use of ICT between countries. Part of this chapter is as well the quantitative analyze of the relationship between ICT and socioeconomic development. The second "micro" chapter is finding mechanisms through which the ICT in developing countries are enforcing, and which are the conditions of mentioned "macro" linkages. The systematic review of scientific literature is trying to clarify and uncover the relationship between ICT and development which is working on the micro-level of poor countries based on mechanisms between particular technologies and component particular sphere of development. Moreover of the two main chapters, there is also the third part which is focusing on the analyze of Czech developing projects in the sense of ICT utilization.

The relationship of ICT and socioeconomic development on the level of countries is the strongest while measuring with aggregated indexes, because while measuring by simple indicators the correlation is decreasing. In the context of the influence of ICT on the socioeconomic development on the "micro" level is possible to classify four component dimensions: economic aspects of development, health care, education and agriculture.