

ICT AND DEVELOPMENT

- ICT enables development in several dimensions and sectors and its reach is spread across social development projects to competitive economic markets
- The revolution of Ict tools has an intense effect on the social and economic growth.
- Definition
- Information and communication technologies are defined as those tools that enable the process of communication and transmission of information through electronic means.
- The broader definition of ICT encompasses traditional technologies to the most modern forms of technology.
- Radio, television, telephones, mobile phones, computer last but not the least the internet.
- Rapid innovation in the technological front is making it less expensive and easier to access, so in a way bringing the power of ICTs within the reach of a bigger number of people.

ICT in development

- Development can be understood from various perspectives, and one of them is the human development perspective.
- It takes place when a society is marked where people are free to make choices about their standard of living, health, education and better participation in the governance.
- ICT offers a source of employment for a number of people, which in turn increases capital accumulation of any nation.
- It proves that the adoption of new technologies helps in improving the overall condition of individuals leading to larger goals.

How ICT can enable development?

- Address the elements of social, economic and political for the overall improvement of the lives of people.

- ICT having the potential to facilitate the national development.
- Massive standardization of development communication.
- Transformed the world into a global village
- Important role in the creation of information infrastructure.
- Offers opportunities to those who because of various reasons cannot go to educational institutions
- People with higher income admittedly have greater access to technology.
- Concept of a digital divide. consequence of differences in economy
- How ICT can be a key pointer towards a developed society where there already exists a gap in terms of capital?
- Ict tools must be made available as per their requirement, say for instances, in local language and through community sharing and participation.
- The level of scope of ict in development of any nation is largely interconnected with its overall economic growth.
- The potential of it has not only increased the diffusion of mass media, but it has also made possible in the creation of new opportunities to develop communication framework at the local level.
- Examples of such enhanced communication through mobile telephones are the establishment of 'telecentres' in the rural India.
- How the reach of technology expanded.
- The explosive growth of telecentres in rural India
- For understanding its scopes and intervention on development initiatives, we will be discussing its application in other relevant sectors that contribute to the development process of the nation.
- Ict and education
- ICT offers powerful and cost effective tools for the expansion of education and knowledge.
- Traditional teaching and learning methods can be made interesting and interactive through virtual classroom and online courses which also have a wider reach.
- Ict and economic development

- Ict can foster economic growth by providing new opportunities of import- export service, globalizing of local market for reaching a global audience.
- Ex- in India , the handicraft industries can reach to an audience globally through a promotional website, making marketing and distribution much cost effective and easier.
- ICT and health
- It can also improve the health care services by providing possibilities of remote consultation and treatment opportunities. Ict enables better medical training scopes for health workers. Ict reduces the cost of exchanging and storage of information and data.
- ICT and poverty reduction
- ICT tolls can be innovatively used for the benefits and welfare of the poor.
- The ICT application must be made accessible to the poor. It is not that they do not have the knowledge and communication needs, they may have equal need as just like other people; the major gap here is their needs are required to be addressed.
- It is also equally important that the experience and knowledge of the poor are not ignored. Ict can empower the poor to voice their opinion, make their own choices over their lives and demand their much deserved rights.
- It can empower the citizen for making a contribution towards sustainable conservation of environment.
- Ict can help in improving the governance through increased accountability and transparency.

ICT in developing country

- According to the modernization perspective the crux of the problem with developing nation is that they lack the resources or knowledge to come by the outdated means of production.
- An improved information and communication technology infrastructure can play a significant role in drawing attention of the international private venture.
- Developing countries like Indave tried to introduce these advanced technologies in the field of education, agriculture and rural markets.
- A three dimensional approach in terms of market economy that can describe the potential of the ICT in any nation development.

- Firstly, ICT can lead to the growth of employment opportunities and improve the limited human development index.
- Secondly, ICT can help bring in a revolution by exposing the flourishing indigenous markets to the global arena.
- Lastly, ICT can empower the poorest people by replacing the human labor to more efficient tasks and making the welfare schemes transparent for proper rendering of the benefits of such programs.
- The introducing of personal computers and its leading to the increasing demands for hardware and software applications propelled the developing nations to adopt the related ICT policies.
- Information poverty is a significant problem in the developing country.
- Trustworthy information is vital for the effective functioning of both governments and private entities. It is not always the case that the aims of any developing nation and ICT are essentially needed to be reined in their terms of accessibility of information or technology.
- Further, it is equally understandable that the most critical of problems at the national level or local level call for technical support.
- So when we are discussing the advantages and possibilities of ICT in the development process, we must also take into account its downside too.
- ICT plans and policies are formulated, but from the technological point of view, the proper implementation of such plans is a matter of concern.
- If technological support is required for people in developed countries then it is more than a compulsion for people in developing countries where illiteracy and poverty ratio is higher.
- In such circumstances, the constructing cost of ICT infrastructure would be exorbitantly high or say not to commercially viable.
- A basic training is needed and some knowledge of the language is needed for using ICT tools.
- The elementary yet fundamental issues have to be addressed in bringing transformation in its truest sense.