.  **THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

**PRESIDENT’S OFFICE**

**PUBLIC SERVICE MANAGEMENT**

**TANZANIA PUBLIC SERVICE COLLEGE**

**TABORA-CAMPUS**

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**MODULE:** ICT FOR DEVELOPMENT

**CODE:** ITT 06203

**LECTURE:** HAMIS MASHAKA

**QUESTION NO 4**

To discuss how ICT can contribute in the eradication of corruption

**QUESTION NO 6**

How ict can contribute in accomplishing the development vision 2025

ANSWER TO QUESTION NO 5

Corruption is the misuse of public power (by elected politician or appointed civil servant) for private gain.

* **Mobile Applications**

Mobile technology and applications are being utilized to harness data and gain faster insights. In developing countries this technology is being used to empower citizens in remote areas, making information more accessible and there is no reason why the success of this technology could not be used in the fight against corruption.

* **Automate tax collection**

Automation is playing an important contribution to reducing discretionary practices in tax collection. Taxpayers hoping to pay less and tax administrators hoping to earn more can easily lead to bribery and corruption in the tax office. Example in Afghanistan, they implemented an automated tax administration system that moved taxpayer information from being hidden in a desk drawer to being recorded electronically and only accessed by the people who need it. This helped reduce opportunities for corruption.

* **Awareness raising function**,

First, icts have a remarkable value-diffusion capacity and are therefore key to raising awareness about specific governance problems, such as corruption in all its forms. “Web- based technologies and services which include blogs, wikis, social bookmarking, media-sharing services, collaborative editing tools, and social networking services” (Bertot et al. 2010), have been widely used to promote openness in cases in which the government is resistant to transparency or in which the levels of probity of office holders have deteriorated.

* **Compliance function,**

ict platforms can also be used to enforce ethical standards within an organization. These tools have been primarily developed in the private sector as a means for businesses to monitor, signal, and manage conduct or practices by employees and senior managers that could hinder the organization from reliably achieving its objectives and harm its reputation. Reliability and broadening the deployment of cutting- edge technologies that can identify and prevent the fraudulent use of public funds.

* **Risk-management function**

,ict can markedly reduce corruption risks by providing low-cost online platforms to monitor and promote more inclusive, transparent, and accountable decision-making, thus reducing the cost of collecting, distributing, and accessing government information ,In other words, by reducing the human-factor in the principal-agent-client equation and the direct contact and familiarity between agents and clients, these technological solutions can help to mitigate rent-seeking behavior

* **Data mining**

Multilateral development banks (MDBs) are following suit with a range of innovative tools to monitor and oversee processes. In public procurement, data mining is being used for auditing in order to monitor when governments are issuing bids and to identify red flags, patterns of collusion and false information. It is also being used to identify ‘corrupt intent’ [in payments or transactions through data visualization](http://www.theguardian.com/technology/2014/jun/13/big-data-how-predictive-analytics-is-taking-over-the-public-sector). Researchers at the [Corruption Research Center Budapest](http://www.crcb.eu/) have examined huge volumes of data sets of public procurement procedures from EU countries by searching for abnormal patterns such as exceptionally short bidding periods or unusual outcomes (e.g. no competition for the winning bid, or bids repeatedly won by the same company).

**ANSWER TO QUESTION NO.6**

ICT, or information and communications technology (or technologies), is the [infrastructure](https://searchdatacenter.techtarget.com/definition/infrastructure) and components that enable modern computing.

ICT, can contribute in accomplishing the development vision 2025 by doing the following,

1. To connect villages with ICTs and community access points;

2. To connect universities, colleges, secondary schools and primary schools with ICTs;

3. To connect scientific and research centers with ICTs;

4. To connect public libraries, cultural centers, museums, post offices and archives with ICTs;

5. To connect health centers and hospitals with ICTs;

6. To connect all local and central government departments and establish websites and e-mail addresses;

7. To adapt all primary and secondary school curricula to meet the challenges of the Information Society, taking into account national circumstances;

8. To ensure that all of the world’s populations have access to television and radio services;

9. To ensure that more than half the world’s inhabitants have access to ICTs within their reach,

10. To encourage the development of content and to put in place technical conditions in order to facilitate the presence and use of all world languages on the Internet.

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