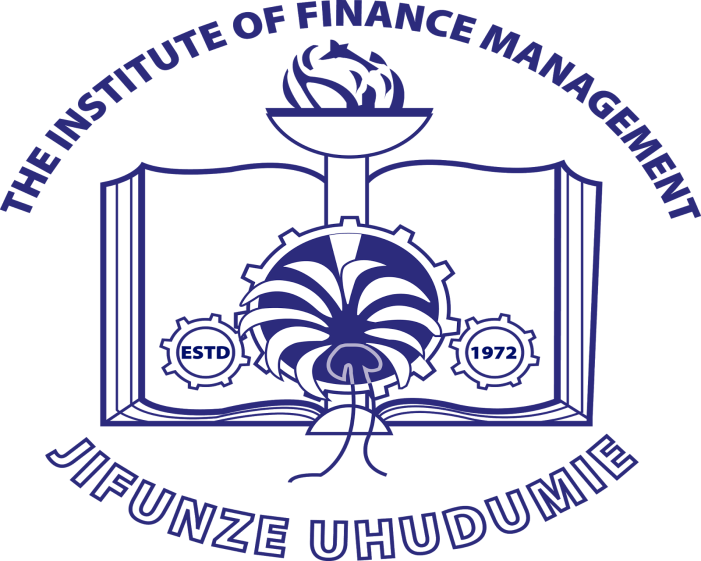
**INSTITUTE OF FINANCE MANAGEMENT**

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**FACULTY OF COMPUTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND MATHEMATICS**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**BACHELOR IN COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**ICT POLICY DEVELOPMENT**

**ITU 08207**

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TELECOMMUNICATION POLICY

INTRODUCTION

Telecommunication is the transmition of signs, signals, messages, words, writings, image and sounds or information of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems. Telecommunition occurs when the exchange of information between communication participants includes the use of technology. It is transmited either electrically over physical media such as cables or via electromagnetic radiation. such transmition paths are often divided into communication channels which afford the advantages of multiplexing. Since the latin term communicatio is consideredn the social process of information exchange, the term telecommunication is often used in plural form because it involves many different technologies.

Early means of communicating over a distance include visual signals, such as beacons,m smoke signals, semaphore telegraph, signals flags, and optical heliographs. Other exmples of pre-modern long-distance communication included audio messages such as coded drumbeats, lung blown horns, and loud whistles. 20th and 21st century technologies for long distance communication ussualy involve electrical and electromagnetic technologies such as telegraph, telephone and teleprinter.

The telecommunications policy in Tanzania is a framework of law directed by Tanzania Communications regulatory authority (TCRA).

The telecommunications policy in countries like the United States of America is a framework of law directed by government and the regulatory commissions, most notably the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

BACKGROUND

Vision

Promoting envronmentally friendly for the accelerated development of an efficient telecommunication network platforms that can provide a national information communication infrastructure and access to present day telecommunication technologies by all sector of the economy and all segments of the population, including universal ac

**The Objectives and Goals**

Goals

* Promote the investment on submarine cable, satellite, and broadband network infrastructure.
* Build and expand Internet Exchange Points, improve National Information Infrastructure, build National Data Center, enhance Internet Address Resource Management, and encourage infrastructure sharing, digital broadcasting and ICT convergence.
* Update the National Numbering Plan.
* Assess the risks of climate change on telecommunication infrastructure and create a technical framework for climate resilience.

**STRATEGIES**

The Government will adopt the following strategies to achieve the above policy objectives:

* Enhance and Promote competition, increased customer choice and accelerated investment through liberalization of the sector and the licensing of new players in the various telecommunications market segments;
* Promote network and service unbundling, infrastructure sharing and collocation.
* Establish technology-neutral licensing framework that enhances innovation in service delivery.
* Establish universal access mechanisms for promotion of wider access to telecommunications services;