Assignment 01

Unique number :892459

**1.To connect villages with ICT and establish community access points.**

#The use of ICTs in underdeveloped areas is thought to improve living standards. Rural households would have access to information through things like cellphones. Solar panels or wind turbines are ways to electrify independent households which may be outside of normal power grids.

**2.To connect Universities , Colleges ,Secondary schools and primary schools with ICTs.**

# Young people of today are  the most technologically integrated generation we have seen in recent times. This results in the best use scenario for ICTs to be utilized. For any country, connecting the youth reaps benefits as they form part of future workforces, causing possible improvements to the socio-economic state of a country.

**3.To adapt all primary and secondary school curricula to meet the challenges of the information society, taking into account national circumstances.**

#Just like the previous point made, in order to promote symbiosis between people and ICTs, the youth are a good starting point to connect with ICTs, thus school curricula would be the evident place to affect this change with the youth.

**4.To connect health centres and hospitals with ICTs.**

#Improvements in healthcare take priority over most other ministries in a country. The two main benefits of ICTs in healthcare include but are not limited to:

* Improved quality (e.g. patient records and use of knowledge databases to treat and diagnose known illnesses) and
* Reducing medical expenditure (e.g. faster and quicker testing with the health of computers).

**5.To connect all local and central government departments and establish website and email address.**

#Local government should be able to communicate with both central government and people within municipalities to speed up and improve the processes of service delivery, especially in rural areas and villages.

**6.To ensure that more than half of the world inhabitants have access to ICT in their reach.**

#In the information age, distribution and access to information shape the lives of everyone living in the modern world

**7.Ensure that all of the world population access to television and radio services**

#Just like the above point, access to television and radio services is a simpler method of having access to global information (e.g. news, entertainment and effective disaster response)

**8.To connect scientific and research centre with ICT.**

#The importance of ICTs in research cannot be understated as most modern research simply cannot be feasible or reliable without tools such as research data.

**9.To connect public libraries, cultural centres, museums post offices and archives with ICT.**

#Library users have a much better experience accessing information through a networked system (libraries could integrate and index different types of information such as online databases, e-journals and government publications)

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

#Content creation in developing nations is always a troubling issue. The elderly have always passed down knowledge to the community. ICTs should act as a way for artists or creative to learn new ways of publishing or making their work more widely available (i.e. YouTube or using the internet)