A Framework to Guide Development Through ICT in Rural Areas in South Africa: A Guidebook for Development Practitioners and Researchers

For many years, ICT has been seen as a tool for poverty reduction and rural development, yet despite its promise, its impact on rural areas has been less than anticipated. This guidebook aims to fill this gap by providing a comprehensive framework for understanding and utilizing ICT for development in rural areas.

Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the importance of ICT in rural development, highlighting the challenges and opportunities faced by rural communities in utilizing ICT.

Chapter 2: Understanding ICT for Rural Development

This chapter explores the role of ICT in rural development, discussing the various ways in which ICT can be used to support rural communities.

Chapter 3: Case Studies

This chapter presents several case studies from around the world that illustrate the successful use of ICT in rural development.

Chapter 4: Policy Recommendations

This chapter provides policy recommendations for governments, development practitioners, and researchers on how to effectively utilize ICT for rural development.

Chapter 5: Conclusion

This chapter summarizes the key findings of the guidebook and emphasizes the importance of a systematic approach to utilizing ICT for rural development.

Appendix: Glossary

This appendix provides a glossary of terms used throughout the guidebook, making it easier for readers to understand the terminology used in the context of rural development.

This guidebook is designed to be a valuable resource for development practitioners, researchers, and policymakers who are interested in utilizing ICT for rural development.

Download File PDF Ict In Rural Areas In South Africa Various Case Studies
recommendations for better integration of gender in ICT initiatives, based on gender mainstreaming throughout the seven critical factors of success. Illustrated with concrete examples, key teachers are invited to talk about how to teach about ICT and, at the same time, integrate ICT into subject-based learning. Parent and the community-at-large have goals that differ from the goals espoused by teachers and students. This volume highlights the concerns of all - students, teachers, parents, policy makers and the general public. Major themes in learning in School, Home and Community; ICT for Early and Elementary Education include: "Teachers and researchers' studies of ICT use in school, home and community. *National strategies and policies affecting ICT use in schools, home and community. *ICT tools designed to promote learning and the optimal settings to promote learning. *School and community responses to ICT use that promote the integration of ICT for all members of the community. This volume contains the selected proceedings of the Working Conference on Learning with Technologies in School, Home, and Community, which was sponsored by the International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP) and held June 30-July 5, 2002 in Manchester, United Kingdom. ICT Update is a bimonthly printed and online magazine (http://ictupdate.cta.int) and an accompanying e-mail newsletter published by CTA. This issue focuses on the future of telecentres. Papers presented at the National Seminar on ICT for Agriculture and Rural Development, held at Central Agricultural University in 2009 despite the platters of discussions on the potentials of information and communication technologies (ICT) for development, efforts to bridge the so-called digital divide have suffered from the lack of convincing evidence of the positive impact of the new technologies, especially on rural areas and households. The present study aims at identifying and measuring the positive impact of ICTs are rural households through a holistic approach integrating national, project and target group level analyses. With a case of the Rural Telecommunications Project in Lao PDR, the impact of the telephone, the most basic ICT, was investigated at three different levels. The project level analysis reveals that the postal service is efficient and sustainable, and has benefits for rural residents comparable to other infrastructures. The target group level analysis applied propensity score matching and regression analysis, and the results confirm the positive and pro-poor impact of telephone on household welfare. Despite these contributions, investment in telecommunications has not been substantial. The government should commit itself to expanding the network to rural areas by setting up universal access of telephone service, which seem to be an appropriate technology for rural population considering the current conditions for ICT deployment. Contents: Information and communication technologies (ICT) for development - Potential benefits and risks of ICTs - Institutional, connectivity, human resource, contents, entrepreneurship development in Lao PDR - ICT for rural development - Telephone use among rural households - Impact of Telephone on household welfare - Consumer surplus - Propensity score matching regression analysis. It is widely held that a fundamental driver of increased productivity and global competitiveness is the effective and efficient use of information and communication technologies. Information and communication technologies provide a foundation for building up and applying knowledge in private and public sectors. Countries with information infrastructures that are well developed and that use innovative information technology applications, have advantages for sustained economic growth and social development. Developing countries face opportunity costs when delaying greater access to and use of information infrastructures and technologies. As these information and communication technologies are the centres of World Bank Strategic Directions Framework priorities, increasing the climate for investment and sustainable growth at the same time as empowering and investing in poor people. Implementing a strategy to support information and communication technologies development in client countries is high on the World Bank Group agenda. Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject Communications - Media and Politics, Public Communications, Aiding Illiteracy (Center for communication, Media and Information Technology), course: Political Economy of ICT (language: English), abstract: A universal access and service of ICT and telecommunication services is the target of many countries. Unfortunately in sub-Saharan Africa telecommunication services are either scarce or non-existent in rural areas. Open access and competition policies has not had an impact on rural areas as they are not commercially viable to Telecom and ICT service providers. What type of intervention is needed to enable the diffusion of ICT and telecommunication services in rural areas, especially in third world countries? This conceptual paper discusses the potential of a development framework that can make the adoption and diffusion of ICT possible in rural areas. It is a conceptual paper which is part of an ongoing research: Master Thesis from the year 2005 in the subject Information Management, University of Manchester (UOM), course: WSc Management and Information Systems, language: English, abstract: There has been a general consensus over the role of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in reducing poverty and creating sustainable rural development in developing countries. But most of the studies have centered on case study descriptions, with a handful of attempts to analyze the outcomes of these initiatives using a framework that addresses the multiple dimensions of the livelihoods of the rural poor. This dissertation takes a view that ICT can contribute to sustainable rural development when it is implemented and assessed through such a framework geared at building the capabilities and assets of the rural folks and improving the links within and between these people and the organizations and institutions that play a role in rural development. It reviews various paradigms of ICT in developing countries and goes on to analyze the implementation and contribution of two of such initiatives to rural livelihoods using the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework. The result revealed that such factors, as the perceptions of practitioners, political contentions and policy environments are the major factors shaping ICT initiatives for the rural poor. The papers in this volume comprise the refereed proceedings of the Second IFIP International Conference on Computer and Computing Technologies in Agriculture (CCTA 2008), in Beijing, China, 2008. The conference on the Second IFIP International Conference on Computer and Computing Technologies in Agriculture (CCTA 2008) is cooperatively sponsored and organized by the China Agricultural University (CAU), the National Engineering Research Center for Information Technology in Agriculture (NERCITA), the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering (CSAE), the International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP), and the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. The related organizations and agencies in China include various Ministries in China, the related central government bodies like: Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Ministry of Education and the Beijing Municipal Natural Science Foundation, Beijing Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences, etc. have greatly contributed and supported to this event. The conference is an opportunity to bring together scientists and researchers, educators and information engineers, extension service and entrepreneurs from a range of disciplines concerned with impact of information technology for sustainable agriculture and rural development. The representatives of all the supporting organizations, a group of invited speakers, experts and researchers from more than 55 countries, such as: the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, Germany, Greece, Austria, Estonia, Japan, Korea, India, Iran, Nigeria, Brazil, China, etc. What goals should be addressed by educational programs? What priorities should be assigned to the different goals? What funds should be allocated to each goal? How can quality services be maintained with declining school enrollments and shrinking revenues? What programs could be cut if necessary? The needs and their fluctuations of the student population, the changing needs of our society and the fluctuation of resources constantly impinge on the education system. Educators must deal with students, communities, and social institutions that are dynamic, resulting in changing needs. It is in the context of attempting to be responsive to these changes, and to the many wishes and needs that schools are asked to address, that needs assessment can be useful. Needs assessment is a process that helps one to identify and examine what values and information. It provides direction for making decisions about programs and resources. It can include such relatively objective procedures as the statistical description and analysis of standardized test data and such subjective procedures as public testimony and values clarification activities. Needs assessment can be part of community relations, facility planning and concept design, program development and evaluation, and resource allocation. Needs assessment thus addresses a W sy kaye Y PREACE, broad array of purposes and requires that many different kinds of procedures be available for gathering and analyzing information. This book was written with this wide variation of practices in mind. This book reviews the important impact ICTs have on economic, social, and political development and provides analyses of ICTs for education, commerce, and governance. - Provided by publisher communities. - Book jacket. Copyright code : c028e1315406b81b6f90b6edab08b90c Copyright code : c028e1315406b81b6f90b6edab08b90c Copyright code : c028e1315406b81b6f90b6edab08b90c