

# An ICT role in key sectors of development of society. Standards in the field of ICT.



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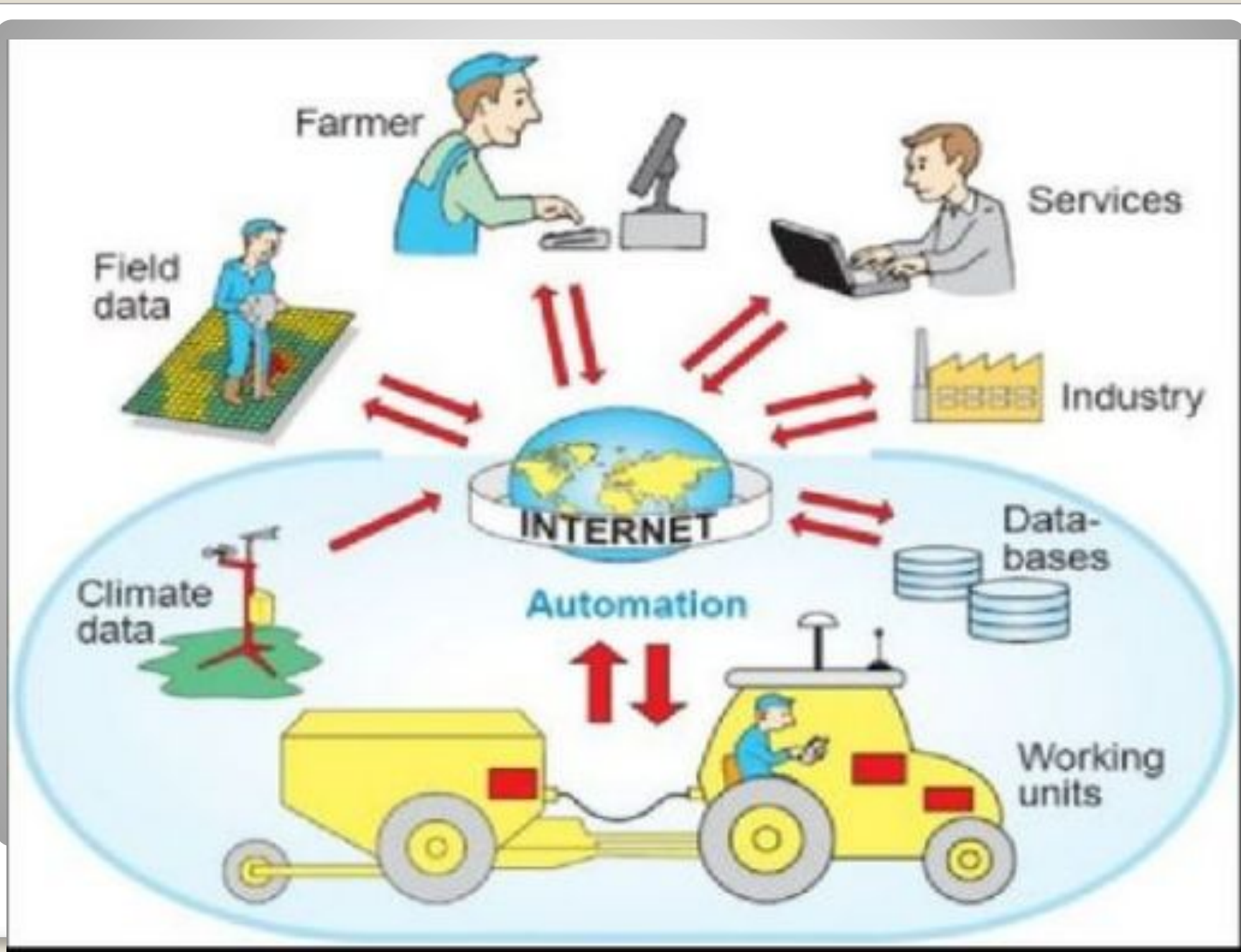


# Introduction

- Head of the state, Nursultan Nazarbayev, initiated a Nation plan "100 specific steps", oriented to production modernization, increasing of investment activity, prevention of reduced income and creating new vacancies. All this will promote employment of population, including ICT field.
- This means that, ICT is very common in the modern world. And everyone should know the subject and purpose of the industry.

- Information and communication technologies (ICT) - a set of methods, workflows and software and hardware tools that are integrated with the aim of collecting, processing, storage, distribution, display and use of information for the benefit of its members
- To date, the concept of IT includes microelectronics, development and production of computers and software, connection and telephony, mobile services, providing Internet access, providing information resources of the Internet, as well as a variety of cultural phenomena associated with these areas of activity and rules (both formal and informal) that govern these areas of activity.

- The potential of ICT as a development tool rests on its ability to improve the way people do things. The rapid changes and advancements in modern technology present a unique opportunity for developing countries to leapfrog intermediate steps in development while improving the quality and broadening the reach of public services.
- The strategic and effective use of ICT—combined with a reform-oriented mindset, necessary set of skills, institutional structure and capacity, appropriate business models, as well as policy and regulatory environments—can facilitate fast and efficient delivery of public services in key sectors.



- **ICT-standards system** - a set of normative and technical and regulatory guidance documents, including a set of interrelated standards and other documents in the field of standardization related to ICT, documents defining the methodology of development, coordination, approval, modification, deployment, use and replacement, including a methodology to assess facilities for compliance with these standards and other documents in the field of standardization.

- **ICT industry** - as a specific field of activity, which includes research, creation, development, evaluation, procurement, acquisition, implementation, operation and utilization of ICTs. It covers thus work as a developer and ICT suppliers and customers and users of ICT, including the activities for the implementation, operation and utilization of ICTs.



- **Industry Standard (IS)** - standard related to processes, products and other aspects of a particular field of activity (whether commercial or not aimed at profit). In this document, under the industry standard it refers to a standard or other document in the field of standardization, designed for the use of ICT. The procedure for the development and application of established IS specialized body of public administration.

- **Standard** - a document in the field of standardization, standardization of relevant principles, covering categories such documents as the standard of organization, the standard non-profit association, the industry standard or set of rules (the industry), the national standard, international standard.

- **International standard** - a standard adopted by an international organization.
- **National standard** - a standard adopted by a national authority of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Standardization.
- **Non-profit association Standard** - a standard non-profit professional organization (union, association, etc.), designed for wide application by different stakeholders. The order of development of the standard and non-profit association established this association and is harmonized with the state and industry standards development orders.

- **Organization Standard** - a standard developed and approved by the organization itself, based on the necessity of its use to improve production and quality assurance of products, works and services, as well as for the dissemination and use of knowledge in different fields of research results (the test), measurement and development.

- ADB support for telecommunications and ICT is changing lives across the region. Farmers and fisher folk receive timely weather forecasts through their mobile phones, remote village schools connect to educational resources through internet-enabled computer labs, and citizens transact with their governments more efficiently through online systems. ADB is also helping to expand telecommunication networks, provide shared ICT access facilities like Community e-Centers (CeCs), and develop innovative and relevant ICT applications.

## Telecommunications



## ICT in Education

- ICT can improve the efficiency and quality of education at all levels. Part of ADB's strategy to support its education policy principles is promoting "experimentation with, and dissemination of, innovative strategies and technologies in education." This involves developing appropriate e-applications to help DMCs leapfrog conventional means of learning and teaching . For example, Uzbekistan's Information and Communications Technology in Basic Education Project, supported by a \$30-million ADB loan, is bringing education to remote rural areas and benefiting 540,000 students.



# ICT in Public Sector Management

- ADB encourages governments to adopt both innovative approaches and modern technologies to promote good governance. This is done not just by shifting from manual, paper-based processes to automated systems, but also by creating new skills, building human and institutional capacity, and creating an enabling policy and regulatory environment to facilitate public sector reforms.

- ICT can be a powerful tool for improving health and related services. ADB projects are helping to improve dissemination of public health information, bridge the gap in consultation, diagnosis, and treatment between resource-rich and resource-poor hospitals, facilitate learning, enhance the ability to monitor diseases and other health issues, and make health administration more efficient.

## ICT in Health



# An engaged population and technology evolution are encouraging patients to manage their health



Health Pod



Interactive TV



Game Consoles

Hospital or Inpatient care



Mobile Health



Home Care



Social Networks



Retail Clinics



Health Electronics

- ADB's ICT efforts are raising agricultural productivity and the quality of life of farmers and the rural poor by improving information flows, communication, and access to reliable, up-to-date information. This enables strategic decision-making by farmers and prevents or mitigates losses caused by natural disasters.

## ICT in Agriculture and Food Security

- Over time, emphasis on technology-dominated structures should be lessened and ICT should be highlighted more. ICT are people who understand and have expertise on both the technicalities of ICT and the intricacies of development.

## Conclusion



**THANK YOU**  
**FOR**  
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