
**THE NATIONAL ICT POLICY & PLAN
DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**

THE NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE PROCESS

**COMPILATION OF
ON-THE-SPOT QUESTIONNAIRE**

Compiled by:

Secretarial Staff:

Victoria Aikins
Akua Sakyi

Technical Staff:

Yvonne Afudego
Rhoda Gavor
Daniel Lamptey
Kofi Benning
Emmanuel Ofori



Government of Ghana



Economic Commission of Africa

P R E A M B L E

As part of the National ICT Policy and Plan Development Process, 'On-The-Spot' questionnaires were distributed at various stakeholder meetings and public fora to seek public inputs, contributions, comments and suggestions.

Each participant was asked to write a paragraph on what he/she wants to be taken into account in drafting the Policy document and the details of the Plan.

Over 2000 responses were compiled and reproduced in this document unedited.

Close to over 60 organizations from the public and the private sectors and civil society took part in the consultative process over a period of 10 months.

The organizations/institutions are listed below:

- Ashesi University
- University of Ghana
- Institute of Professional Studies
- Central University College
- Ghana Atomic Energy Commission
- National Council for women Development
- University College of Education
- Kwame Nkrumah University of Science & Technology
- National House of Chiefs
- Financial Institutions
- Council of State
- ICT Industry
- Private Enterprise Foundation
- Ghana Free Zones Board
- Methodist University
- Participants at the ICT For Government Conference
- Council for Scientific & Industrial Research
- University of Cape Coast
- Takoradi Polytechnic
- Western Regional Coordinating Council
- Upper East Regional Coordinating Council
- Bolgatanga Secondary School
- University for Development Studies
- Ghana Technical Secondary School

Specimen of the “On-the-Spot Questionnaire”

Government of Ghana



National ICT Policy and Plan Development Committee

In the space provided below please kindly suggest ICT policy areas or statements you want the Committee to take into account when drafting the policy document and the details of the plan.

[For example, statements to the effect that: there is need to address policy issues relating to human resource development, the deployment of ICTs within the educational system, need for specific policy instruments to facilitate development the private sector; need for policy to address issues relating to legal, regulatory, and institutional provisions to facilitate the development of ICTs etc]. **Please feel free and express your own point of view. Thanks for your input. Much Appreciated.**

Table of Contents

1. Ashesi University.....	5
2. University of Ghana.....	7
3. Institute of Professional Studies.....	11
4. Central University College.....	18
5. Ghana Atomic Energy Commission.....	23
6. National Council for Women Development.....	26
7. University College of Education.....	30
8. Kwame Nkrumah University of Science & Technology.....	39
9. National House of Chiefs.....	47
10. Financial Institutions.....	50
11. Council of State.....	51
12. ICT Industry.....	52
13. Private Enterprise Foundation.....	55
14. Ghana Free Zones Board.....	57
15. Methodist University.....	59
16. Participants at ICT For Gov't Conference.....	71
17. Council for Scientific & Industrial Research.....	76
18. University of Cape Coast.....	78
19. Takoradi Polytechnic.....	91
20. Western Regional Coordinating Council.....	100
21. Upper East Regional Coordinating Council.....	102
22. Bolgatanga Secondary School.....	105
23. University for Development Studies.....	113
24. Ghana Technical Secondary School.....	119

Compilation of On-the-Spot Questionnaires from Various Tertiary Institutions and Organizations

ASHESI UNIVERSITY

1. There is the need to educate the people of Ghana on the diverse use of computers in Internet café's, especially; since most people limit it's uses to sending, receiving mails and surfing on the web only. They should be trained on how to promote their own business and by doing so we will be able to develop IT locally before we move into the Global village.
2. Offer deserving IT students the opportunity to study in IT-developed countries so that the knowledge gained can be used in Ghana's IT development.
3. The governing legal framework should be clear and comprehensible.
4. I'm glad you've taken the initiative to stress on the need for the ICT policy here in Ghana since most of the activities around today are based on technology. However, I think access to ICT should be made available to everyone and it should be reliable enough. We hope the initiative will go a long way. The government should take it upon itself to make it successful.
5. I suggest the need to expand the ICTs within all the educational systems in Ghana. From the Junior Secondary to the University to educate students in ICTs.
6. The whole project is capital intensive and there is the need to include the private sectors involvement in achieving the vision. I think the infrastructure should be first in place and the formally educated in society should be considered first or else the vision is going to be realised in a long time from now.
7. The development of ICT within the educational system.
8. Isn't it necessary to sit back and assess if our goals are not a little too lofty for our situation. With the debt statistics on our heads already I think we should be as realistic as possible.
9. Accessibility and affordability need to be looked at critically. Remember 93% of us are living below the poverty line
10. I believe before the ICT policy could be implemented to have an effective impact on the economy, Government should first build and install the necessary infrastructure in all areas of the country even in rural areas.
11. Issues relating to legal, regulatory and institutional provisions such as taxation, modernized agriculture and bringing experts together must be addressed.
12. It is generally agreed that the private sector-led economy grows faster. But there is a problem with acquiring capital to set up ICT firms. Lending Institutions are not willing to give money to young people to start such firms. That should be put into account when drafting the policy.

13. I think there should be a committee of final year students that will bring cutting ideas to the development of ICT in the committee. They should also serve as watchdog to ensure that people in the committee do not rest on their laurels.
14. I think there's a need for the government to pay more attention to its own ICT policies. Like the N.C.C. taking it upon itself to network all ministries.

UNIVERSITY OF GHANA - LEGON

15. The Department of Computer Science, Legon, needs to be well equipped to befit a modern computer Resource Center. There must be effective monitoring on the part of those spearheading the National ICT Policy & Plan Process.
16. The various computer departments of our universities should be fully equipped
17. I think universities should have well-equipped computer science departments with well-qualified lecturers.
18. The policy is very ambitious but too broad based. Care must be taken not to throw the policy over board. Emphasizes must be laid on educational sectors.
19. There is the need to address issues relating to national identification, and record keeping, such that information about citizens can be retrieved anywhere in the country and at any point about his/her academic, social, and employment status.
20. There must be development of ICT's in the education system.
21. The need to deploy ICTs in the educational system, especially for use in distance learning. All university students should have an e-mail address and access to working computers to complete and submit assignments by e-mail. Saw this working actively and beautifully at the University of California, at Davis.
22. The National ICT Policy should be central; all must be brought on board. The need to focus on distance learning, which in the long run can be able to assist the Nation to help train more specialists to man middle level as well as top-level management Human Resources is essential.
23. Funding of Research and Development, Industrial support etc. must be included in the policy.
24. The basic schools should be involved. The basics of electronics e.g. transistor, resistors and IC components should start from the grass roots. Computer studies should be a requirement for university graduates.
25. As a finance student, our financial markets should be considered in the National ICT Policy. Ghana Stock Exchange and other very important financial institutions should be considered.
26. Educational sectors must be considered in the policy formulation.
27. Computer Ethics and Professionalism.
28. This policy of ICT that is been proposed must first and foremost start with students from computer science departments from the universities. There is therefore the need for extensive education about the policy and presentations. All categories of people need to be included.

29. There is the need to utilize our local experts in solving our national ICT problems instead of using foreigners.
30. Equipping the graduate right from the universities (starting from it's computer science and information studies departments).
31. To my view, the ICT must be tackled from the roots including the students and the general public.
32. The policy should include introduction of pupils to computers.
33. The policy should consider:
 - (i) Human Resource Development and
 - (ii) The deployment of ICTs within the educational system.
34. The orientation of ICT policy towards specific areas of study leaves others with minimal or no ideas as to what ICT really imply. I think it would be a meritorious service of the highest order if ICT is extended to all social frameworks and education needless to say.
35. Human Resource Development policy should be crucial. Equip universities with basic ICT tools.
36. The policy makers should include every body on the ground. That I think will help us all.
37. What is the use of developing a policy if those who are suppose to manage it in the future are not included in its implementation and development?
38. It is my hope that the Committee will take into consideration the universities especially the Computer Science Department since that is where the Human Resource will be developed and enhanced to help us accelerate our ICT policy
39. Students at the university should be supported to grasp the information communication technology firmly.
40. The committee must consider the improvement of facilities for teaching ICT in our institutions particularly the secondary and tertiary institution.
41. Happy about the awareness. However, it is disheartening that computer knowledge and application is not made a core in the tertiary institutions – instead of Archeology & Classics. The University of Ghana for instance is not networked to facilitate ease of retrieval of information. Kindly address these problems in the Policy.
42. To enhance deployment of ICTs within the educational system, there's the need to conscientise tertiary institutions and involve their membership rigorously i.e. studentship & lecturers.
43. "If you educate a woman, you educate a nation." SIMILARLY, if you empower the university, the catalyst for development, you enhance the capacity of the nation to achieve the middle-income status within the time frame. Why not at all costs source adequate funding (like it is being done to promote the private sector) to promote ICT in the universities?

44. Consider computer literacy at the Teacher Training Colleges as a way of building a sound Human Resource base to start ICT programmes from the early stages of education.
45. I think it is not ICT alone that will solve the economic problem. The attitude of Ghanaians must change for the better.
 - (i) The policy should try to address the activities of hackers who are
 - (ii) Destroying people's sites.
 - (iii) The immoral side of the internet, Pornographic sites must be checked
 - (iv) The problem is not much of ICT but rather FUNDS. Where is Ghana going to get the funds to implement the ICT policy?
46. A strong ICT policy must start right from the fundamental stages. Thus from primary to JSS, SSS and the tertiary institutions. Through this, students and practitioners will at least be versed in the terminology, among others in order to better understand and appreciate the importance of ICT in our economy.
47. ICT should be demystified. Science should be made simple so that students do not run away from it; science should be made practical and interesting. Furthermore, the most important things should be thought e.g. resistors, transistors etc, Thank you.
48. Most of the country's population is youthful (2000 population census) as such a policy should be drawn to make ICT courses compulsory to all Basic secondary and tertiary institutions.
49. The committee should be made more pragmatic in its policies because a lot of committees have failed in Ghana due to this problem. Let's device policies based on our resources and ability than take policies from some country, which does not fit into our realm.
50. It will be a very good policy if students (computer science) of various universities, are given practical training by big companies to acquaint them with the fieldwork.
51. Deployment of ICT to facilitate rural trade especially access of women to International markets; access to information, knowledge and technology in order to bridge the gender gap.
52. Integration of women/girls into ICT programmes.
53. Ghana needs a national information database of its citizens.
54. I would like to know when the University of Ghana website is going to be updated because it seemed not be changing for over four years now.
55. The Computer Science Department needs to be well equipped.

56. I ask for private sector participation in the teaching and learning of information technology so that the University can produce the necessary manpower that the industry needs. Make Computer Science department a priority.
57. Please, furnish all departments with computers so that every student can know the aspect of computer technology related to his/her field of study, especially Economic, Political Science.
58. Strengthen the training of computer science students Department.
59. There is the need for a fully equipped modern computer science department.
60. Academic curricula should be reviewed to take care of industry-related requirements.
61. Pricing of ICT products and Services should be considered.
62. All the computer departments of the universities must be up-graded to the modern level.
63. Employ more lecturers so that University can also have a single major programme in future.

INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES (IPS)

64. The policy makers should consider the needs of the non-educated and how to get their involvement in the policy process.
65. Rural development: Education i.e. children, youth and market women.
66. Electronic commerce; security systems of ICT; ways of maintaining and improving ICT programmes.
67. Security measures must be put in place to check the bad uses of computer.
68. Test the various IQ's of youngsters/students and if you can pick them up and let them specialized in their various field of interest from their infancy.
69. Sponsorship packages must be available to those who are prepared to learn but lack the required funds.
70. The Committee must take delight in educating or improving our Human Resource. The required software technology that can start the children from the scratch to the tertiary level should be put in place. Innovative programmes should be developed for profitable gains.
71. ICT should be deployed to the rural areas to improve their schools.
72. Scholarship must be available to students to improve Human Resource Development; focus must be placed on our rural folks to help them through the ICT programmes.
73. Considering the medium objective for this policy, the target area as stated is too broad. It is important to set realistic objectives (specific, measurable accurate, relevant and timely) for one or two target areas. There should be a concentration on the most sensitive parts/areas for e.g. educational system, the Human Resource Development can even fall under the educational systems since it is important to see to those people who pass through this process to the work places. The private sector is also equally important. All other areas could be supported like the legal system.
74. How defined are the various sectors in terms of non-formal and formal education. In formal institutions, which areas are to be developed (geographical areas to go into, size of school and how much is to be invested? How much is to be spent? Set control measures.
75.
 - (i) Telephone facilities should be extended throughout the whole country within the shortest possible time.
 - (ii) Schools in the rural areas must be graded in line with schools in the urban areas.
 - (iii) The government must make it a point to extend every facility the urban schools have to the rural areas.
76. The policy statements for ICT in Ghana should give priority to the introduction of ICT into our educational sector and Human Resource Development.
77. The communication problem the country is currently facing in infrastructure must be addressed. In other words, all sectors of the economy must be well equipped.

78. More attention must be focused on legal institutions in order to reform our legal system in the economy by equipping them with computers and other logistics in order to facilitate their work.
79. There is the need for policies to maximize the number of trainees who become eventual and active practitioners.
80. The committee should take into account the health sectors, transportation and especially the industries aspects.
81. I think it is better to introduce the policy to the public.
82. Information access should be addressed to see how far we are moving in the ICT business. Institutions should be educated in Information knowledge, and technology effectively to help build the ICT business in this golden age of business for a better Ghana.
83. The deployment of ICTs within the education system. The plan should cover or start from JSS to tertiary institutions.
84. Suggestion is that government of Ghana must make provision out of its budget to sponsor ICT development (student in secondary and tertiary) in order to attain the higher level.
85. Within the educational system, I will suggest that computer literacy should be given much attention as it is being accorded the English and math subjects; awareness and impact can be created through education.
86. Government agencies must be networked to have access to information relevant to their businesses throughout the country. All universities and tertiary institutions should have a common interaction through ICT. Businesses and commercial activities should get access to information to help them forecast, budget and make necessary projections to compete globally.
87. There should be a policy for the agricultural sector; ICT must be introduced to help the sector. Experienced personnel from Malaysia, Singapore and USA must be brought to upgrade the country in that direction.
88. The committee should try to include the rural areas in drafting the policy. The committee should try to look at the cost one has to pay getting ICT education.
89. ICT education should be made compulsory across the nation in all schools starting from the primary school to the tertiary level. That notwithstanding, it should be affordable and available to those who are not in the formal institutions.
90.
 - (i) Setting up of ICT villages at vantage points on pilot basis.
 - (ii) Motivational training set up; infrastructure development,
 - (iii) Positional audit of cultural practices
91.
 - (i) It is of paramount importance to make sure that all the sectors mentioned above will have access to computers and ICT programmes.

- (ii) You should put measures in place to find out the resource needs of all the sectors in order to give them the necessary ICT programme to revamp the sectors.
 - (iii) To put measures in place to make ICT affordable.
92. Personal Computers must be made cheaper and available to everyone.
 93. ICT should be started at the primary school level and more public lectures should be organized to educate the general public to understand the concept very well. But I think the government should use ICT in their agricultural sector to promote sales and generate more revenue.
 94. ICT must highlight more on educating the primary school children on the benefits of ICT so they can grow in it, for the nation to advance in technology.
 95. I suggest that the development of ICTs within the educational system should be intense in the villages for the children in the classroom to know what is going round. Also it should be among the criteria for job employments that people should have knowledge in ICTs.
 96. ICT should be made available for accessibility to all and even at the rural areas.
 97. I will like the committee to extend ICT to illiterate farmers. Because they form the backbone of our entire farmers in Ghana by exposing them to technological, methods, process.
 98. There should be a policy to let all Ghanaians both the educated and non-educated understand and embrace ICT. Policies should address how political parties abandon policies when initiated by others.
 99. I want ICT to be deployed mainly in educational systems in order to facilitate the distant learning programme.
 100. More emphasizes must be given to:
 - (i) The development of ICTs within the educational system.
 - (ii) Policy issues relating to Human Resource Development.
 - (iii) Policy issues relating to legal, regulatory. Provisions to facilitate the development of ICTs.
 101. I wish to suggest the educational sector and Human Resource base should be number one in priority. This is because when these sectors are catered for the next generation can pull us (Ghana) to our desired target.
 102. Human Resource Development is the way forward this we can do when children are encouraged from infancy to explore areas within their jurisdiction, helped to develop their ideas by exposing them to the realities of life, then they can develop in knowledge. The service sector must be encouraged to develop.

103. The Committee should address parliament on need for ICT. The Committee should lobby Parliament to draft a legislation covering ICT deployment in our basic schools. We should have a policy in place to protect the school child from being influenced negatively by ICT. (We shouldn't forget the China experience). With regards to the economy, school curricular should incorporate planning in our educational systems (2nd cycle).
104. The long run effect on labour force must be considered with effects on deprived societies.
105. The ICT policy should be taken to the doorstep of all citizens. This is so because in the long run it should be embraced as a national policy.
106. ICT policy should be implemented in all areas of the economy especially within the educational system; right from the primary schools to the universities. The interest and awareness should be made paramount in the primary schools, which means facilities and resources should be adequate and reasonably available to all.
107. I think ICT in the educational sector especially basic and second cycle schools must be looked at seriously and also in the public sector where services rendered are very slow and documentation very poor. Each district must have an ICT policy centre.
108. Considering the importance of ICT to the nation's development. I suggest that the publicity starts in the primary schools so that the aim can be achieved.
109. The educational sectors including nursery kids should be introduced to this kind of learning using visual audio means rather than the book-to-book 24hrs-learning program.
110. I may be wrong, but the Nigeria Government has developed a system where even primary pupil's have started studying computer or having an average computer knowledge as in UK and US, India etc. I think it will be costly implementing such here, but this will help us catch up with our policies as 2020, 2030 etc.
111. The ICT policy and Plan Development Committee should take into consideration the following:
 - (i) How accessible the ICT will be to first year students in the universities and polytechnics.
 - (ii) How the ICT will address the course structures relating to education and to increase and speed up learning.
 - (iii) The policy should help student to have knowledge in ICT within the year of study.
112. Computers should be made available to all institutions to help ICT achieve its purpose.
113. There is the need for ICT to be fixed into our educational system so that we in the professional institutions can use computers to process our assignments.
114. There is the need for specific policy instruments to facilitate development in the private sector, with special attention to the educational system, agricultural sector, and the mechanical field.

115. Please consider education, sport, marketing sectors to increase their capital.
116. Please address the deployment of ICTs within the educational system and the private sector.
117. I would recommend that more emphasis should be laid on building ICT programmes suited for all ages.
118. What are the marketing implications of ICT on our business? What are the impacts of ICT in the final business analysis?
119. The ICT policy must take into account Human Resource Development, and the deployment of ICTs within the educational system.
120. Computer Literacy must be pre-requisite for gaining admission into the University and all Tertiary Institutions.
121. The Committee should ensure that ICT programmes are centered on the basic level of Education where the future leaders of this dear nation of ours are and equip with the right information so that they have a strong foundation to meet challenges in the future.
122. I want the Committee to deploy ICTs within the educational sector and also facilitate the development in the private sector. Our legal systems must be standardized.
123. The issue deploying IT systems in all public schools must be addressed. It should be made affordable to all students and instructors should be employed to teach in all public schools.
124. The ICT policy should make sure all second cycle institutions produce computer software and temporary board makers so that our nation can move forward to catch up with other countries.
125. The committee should consider the cultural diversities of this nation. The high illiteracy rate should also be taken into account; and not forgetting the high poverty level with low incomes and standards of living.
126. A lot use to be done by the Communications and Information Ministries. IPS have not done a lot to educate the society. There should be easy accessibility for the average Ghanaian. The World Bank (IMF) report recently reported that about 94% of Ghanaians are leaving under \$1.per day. We need o increase the growth rate from the projected 3.7% and above.
127. We're supposed to work harder as a nation to catch up with other developed and developing countries right, ICT programmes should therefore be established with all seriousness in our tertiary and secondary institutions since we are the immediate successors of our leaders. We need to be equipped with this ICT to be able to ensure a fast development. Besides, with this knowledge we will be able to teach our kids and the primary school.
128. First of all, personnel should be trained and deployed to the basic and secondary schools to instruct children on the ICT. IT programmes should be made a discipline in our educational system. This forum should not stop here but must travel over the length and breadth of the country so that people will be well informed.

129. People must be encouraged to go to the libraries to read and ICT libraries should be established for people to gain more knowledge in ICT. It seems to be somewhat expensive accessing the Internet, it would be of benefit to the nation if these cost are reduced for more people to gain access to the internet. If possible ICT education must be free at all levels or at a very low cost to encourage more people to take up the study.
130. As much as I appreciate the importance of services provided by ICTs, it is very necessary for all policies taking by ICTs to consider the financial position of the ordinary Ghanaians.
131. ICT equipments are very expensive for the ordinary Ghanaian to afford. What steps would the Policy take to address this problem?
132. ICT needs to be developed from the primary school level in order to develop have a head start advantages.
133. ICT programmes must be implemented at the basic level through to the tertiary level at our education system.
134. This ICT policy should consider the educational, private, and industrial as well as the services sectors.
135. The Policy should try to introduce ICT in all educational institutions from lower level to upper level.
136. There is the need to address policy issues relating to our currency and our poor standard of living, which retards the growth of the economy. ICT should be used to rectify this problem.
137. The ICT policy should be structured in such a way that all the economic structures would be involved. Thus ICT is to move the nation as a whole and this should be made to cover all the aspects of the economic structures. The policy should cover, health, Agric, Education, and Industry etc. Also this lecture must be organized in all tertiary institutions at least for concerned Ghanaians to see the need and importance of the National ICT policy.
138. There is the need to address issues relating to ICTs in institutions, the private sector, and government to enhance the development of ICTs. The cost of the ICTs should be made cheaper and take into consideration the pocket of users.
139. There should be the introduction of ICTs as a subject in schools. It must also be made compulsory at the basic level as a free course in the secondary and tertiary institution.
140. Introduce ICT as a course in the secondary and tertiary level of our education system.
141.
 - (i) Policy for ICT to be introduced in first cycle schools.
 - (ii) More presentations on ICT in organization.
 - (iii) Need for every District to have computer centres.
 - (iv) Practical computer training should be run throughout the educational system.
142. Every organization should be mandated to have a computer pool where the workers can go and train in IT.

143. There's the need for specific policy that implements ICT as part of our educational curricular (from primary to tertiary).
144. ICT Policy: Social Economic Factors should be considered
145. The Committee must take into account the cultural identification of our country to facilitate the development of ICT.
146. It is time the country did away with so much talk and get into real action now.
147. The Committee must take into consideration the vital role e-business and e-commerce play in the development of an entity, which has direct reciprocal effect on the nation to make it an important part in drawing any policy concerning the development of our nation.
148. We need money to develop our social economic factor in our home and schools.
149. In order for the ICT industry to develop, much institutions and workshops has to be set up to train students especially in the tertiary institutions.
150. Improving our communication system will lead to a greater development.
151. How can ICT help to put things in place to improve the economy of Ghana?
152.
 - (i) Need to increase number of students completing secondary and higher institutions of study.
 - (ii) Including ICT into all sectors of education.
 - (iv) Increasing/improving infrastructure (technology, transportation & communication) to allow for more players, which will support this policy
 - (v) Legal/institutional structures should be positively upgraded to enhance privatization (FDI) in industry and service sectors creating more jobs to finance knowledge acquisition.
 - (vi) Condition of work should be relatively improved, morals improved, thereby reducing competition.
153. Please you may in a way of educational program make it freely and essential for all citizens to have ICT knowledge thereby making it known to everybody by promoting more of the computer knowledge to people whiles helping to impact the knowledge to others.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

154. The development of ICTs within the educational level should be compulsory for all students from the beginning to the end of their programmes.
155. I think the committee should set up an Education Committee that will go round the country to educate others.
156. In our modern world, for a country to be developed, it all depends on how far that country has gone in ICT. Basically, primary schools have developed IT programmes in their curriculum but little do we see about their impartations. I would suggest that you see to the enforcement of IT programmes instituted such that these kids who are growing up to become our future leaders would have a better understanding of this programme and learn them better rather than using the computer for fun.
157. (i) When is the talking stopping?
- (ii) When are you going to stop comparisons?
- (iv) What is the relationship between agriculture and IT here?
- (v) Where are the structures put up to be like Malaysia, Ivory Coast or even Mauritius?
- (vi) Is there any Government IT institutes or school where students can go and do free research?
- (vii) When is Government taking the challenge to be competitive – beat the private sector in IT?
- (viii) Why Prof. Dzidonu did not choose Bill Gates?
158. The deployment of ICTs within the educational system; the need to address policy issues relating to Human Resources.
159. The first area I would like to see in the deployment of ICT is for database relating to deaths and payroll in order to eliminate the issue of “ghost names”. If ICT Policy is deployed in the area of registry of death it automatically eliminates names from payroll.
160. There is the need to address policy issues relating to Human Resource Development. Agriculture that forms about 60% of the population and the development of ICT within the educational system.
161. Computers should be made available everywhere. Suggested ideas should be into affirmative action.
162. I think it must also be taken into account, the spread of ICTs in education to every part of the country. This is because most of the IT institutes are centered in the cities like Accra and Kumasi
163. Should do well to address the problems of the agricultural sector.

164. Policies that would ensure that students who come out of the tertiary institutions gain employment in relation to their degrees required.
165. I will like you to take into consideration the rural areas. And making IT if not free at least at a moderate amount. Such as Internet and the teaching of IT in this area.
166. Development of ICTs within the educational system, I will suggest that ISPs in Ghana are given heavy subsidies on import duties in return for provision of free Internet access in all tertiary institutions. This will go a long way to facilitate research work on other activities on campus.
167. ICTs to address issues relating to entertainment, military.
168. ICT's to address issues relating to education.
169. The ICT policy should please try and involve rural areas and educate them as well since the population increases rapidly there compared to the urban areas.
170. What provision has the policy makers put in place for individual to own a computer at a reasonable price?
171. Need for policy to address issues relating to health.
172. The development of ICTs within security system, national security is essential in a nation's development. The need for ICT to be patronized by the nation so that the policy does not go waste.
173. The expectation of the nation mainly depends on which endeavour the plan layout is. It would be good for the future leaders if the Committee takes action to address the ICT problems in the country and not rely too much on just talks.
174. Issues relating to Poverty Reduction, issues addressing sustainable leadership towards economic development positively. In relation to Human Resource Development, how it will affect the employment of this resource to shade employment in the nation.
175. Recognitions must be given to the private university to enable them feel free as well as feel part of these development and not focus all the attention and recognition on the state universities. With this in mind, most people are discouraged from attending the private institutions.
176. Our nation has trained a lot of highly qualified people in various fields. But at the end of their study they travel overseas to seek greener-pastures. It would be helpful if those in the IT Field devote part of their time to train willing but less fortunate ones to gain some knowledge in ICT.
177. The funding of this policy should not rely on International Donors.
178. (i) Incorporating ICTs conveniently within the educational system.
(ii) Keen involvement of private sector in the ICT project for effective and massive development.

179. I think there is the need for all Universities to have free access to the Internet. (WWW.ICT.W.ICTH)
180. I want to suggest that Internet facilities if not free it should be made affordable for all. If there are instances where computers are being produced in Ghana, then there should not be any form of tax on it to make them affordable to the average Ghanaian.
181. I suggest that, you also think about how the average earner would possibly get access to a computer.
182. There is the need for national policy on Human Resource Development. This should be done systemically from a very infant stage – using the ICT system.
183. It would be important for the ICT Policy to work hand in hand with some agencies like the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission to boost up the economy.
184. I think it should be deployed at the initial stage of education to help the development of the country.
185. The policy on Human Resource Development should be critically realized because it would help us move forward.
186. The agriculture sector's contribution to the GDP of our economy has declined as a result of policy changes and the government within the past three decades. How would the policy be set in place to address this issue if there should be a change of government now?
187. My suggestion is that there should be the need to address policy issues relating to the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Ghana. The government and Ghanaian citizens should be able to assist financially concerning the NGOs in the country since they are doing a lot especially in the Educational Field. An example is the Girl Child Education, which will help reduce the high illiteracy rate in the country. An example of these NGOs is the CENTRE FOR EXCELLENCE, which is doing a very good work to the country.
188. Why don't you establish an ICT School to educate some of the students who at least couldn't make it to the university level?
189. Basically less than half of the population is educated, how is this programme going to be reached out to the uneducated in our society and how soon is this project going to make any benefit.
190. Extending ICT knowledge to the rural folks.
191. Since Education is an equalizer and a key to success, I will prefer you address policy issues within the educational system.
192. The Policy must also look at the current brain drain phenomenon.
193. I understand imported computers to educational institutions are duty free but commercial purpose duty. I would like to suggest that all computers should be duty free, since it all enhances IT awareness, so that every person both literate and illiterate will have access by their affordable pricing.

194. Please put together a consortium of Human Resource Practitioners who will give advice on the Policy layout of the Human Resources.
195. There is the need to encourage tutors and lecturers to take ICT very seriously so that they can also impart the knowledge they get to others, especially at the grassroots level. This will in the long run facilitate accelerated growth for the nation.
196. You are doing a great job and we hope this day is not going to be the last day of giving such an educative talk. You have made us aware of so many things we actually did not know much about, we hope to help do something about it, so help us in any good way so as to enhance our efforts.
197. How is this programme going to cover the whole country since it is being done at some selected institutions? Measures should be put in place to spread the programme to cover the whole country.
198. I would like to suggest that you take measurable steps toward effective Human Resource Development in Ghana, especially in training Central University students.
199. The development of the Human Resource in organizations is very vital to Ghana's economy. It should be the first issue to be considered.
200. The ICT should try and put in place an open market. Like public relations, posters to educate the public billboards, sticker on cars so the public can see.
201. The policy should take into consideration the means by which they will reach the less educated and school drop-outs as well.
202. I think that you should not only think about establishing this in the urban areas but those in the rural areas should also be educated on this, since they form part of the country.
203. The deployment of ICTs within the educational systems.
204. I would like the Committee to consider drafting a programme on Human Resource Development to enrich our Human Resource base.
205. If the issue is that, the economy is growing very rapidly, what is the government going to do about the other student who are not able to make the higher education, and then if the government is willing to introduce ICT to reach to society then he must try as much as possible to reach the unfortunate people to readily understand what the ICT can do to the economy.
206. I will like ICT to address issues in our community i.e. by reaching them with this issue or problems facing the country so that every citizen will not harass the government in anyway.
207. Take into consideration, this whole idea of technopreneurship and all how this can affect Ghana's ICT policy.

208. All that have been said has really awaken some of us and brought us into the light. It is an imperial fact that Ghana has to do something about our economy in terms of ICT. How can us student of CUC market ourselves globally through ICT?

GHANA ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

209. In the quest to integrate ICT in our development agenda, emphasis must be put on development and sale of ICT. This requires empowerment and resourcing of our universities and research institutions to lead the crusade.
210. I would suggest that the plan targets curriculum development in the schools (all levels) in order to create a desire in the schools to develop along IT lines. Students should be introduced to more technological related courses (not end user programs). Programming and computer electronics have to be promoted at all levels.
211. ICTs should be introduced in all JSS schools in the country.
212. The deployment of ICT within the education system and Human Resource Development. These issues should be addressed in a more effective way by monitoring what it's put in these policy areas.
213. ICT should be integrated into all aspects of national endeavors, especially science and technology. For instance, the research institutes, universities and industries could be linked up in the area of Research, Development and Marketing (RDM) through ICT.
214. My main area of concern is Human Resource Development. Knowledge is an asset therefore should be the centre of the policy.
215. Since science/technology is dynamic, scientist must be trained and retrained through workshops, seminars, short-training courses, fellowships to always be abreast with time in order to carry out good research activities which must be oiled to transform science and technology into wealth.
216. The policy areas should take into consideration our Human Resource Development and institutional ICT capacity building support.
217. ICT should be given priority and should start from the elementary school level. Efforts should be made to revamp ICT learning in the tertiary institutions and R & D institutions.
218. Ghana is yet to master the use of science in creating technology. The question now facing us is how ICT policy can be used in first translating science into technology for marketing products.
219. Society should invest in science-led education employing ICT. We need to release the potential of science and technology by encouraging local industries, business to use research institutions and universities to address problems of socio-economic development. Tax breaks given to these bodies that invest in science. ICT can help create one requested for development. Indeed such tax breaks in a way help set the national agenda for development through every business is set up with success as its goal and therefore the use of ICT will grow. In the growth of S&T, we can serve a niche for ICT development.
220. Need to put in more funds for scientists to translate their funding into marketable products. For the benefit of the society. Need to make computers very affordable to be used in our homes and schools and became accessible to almost everybody. Make cyber café community-based and regulated in its services.

221. Having tried all other areas of development and failed. I believe we should channel our resources in putting up ICT in the institutions and universities by way of training. Those trained personnel should be made to bolster ICT from the grassroots and development.
222. National ICT policy can help develop the country but practicable attention should be given to R & D without which we cannot meet our targets by year 2020.
223. The 4Ws should include a fifth W “what have we done so far” a feedback to assess our performance.
224. Government should be convinced that science and technology is the key to the development of this country.
225. My area of suggestion to the ICT Policy Committee is to take into account the need to address the issue relating to the Educational system, beginning from the JSS.
226. ICT policy have to start from Basic Schools now so that by the end of our education we can also help in contributions at anytime we get into the government or private institutions. I can now say that, where you start from is very good your research on our development will help to explore in our works.
227. My advice to the committee is, since electronics is the basis of IT and computer world, I think electronics must be started from the JSS level. This enable the Ghanaian child picks up the ICT from scratch.
228. I suggest ICT should begin from the bottom to the top. Again all should understand it.
229. With ICT Policy I think it will help research scientist but we should not forget that when scientist comes out with any design the technicians are those who will bring it into reality (e.g. Denie Scientist design but we bring it to reality) so let not forget to train technician.
230. ICT programme should be made part of our school curriculum. It should be a subject taught at the secondary schools and the universities and should be compulsory. Teachers should be trained to handle ICT programmes.
231. Policy must address linkage between research and other sectors of the economy so that ICT use by the research community will have direct relevance to sector such as industry, which will in turn be willing to offer financial support. Policy on information flow and access must be addressed.
232. What are the encouraged linkages between the ICT processes with the National Institutional Renewal Programme? Issues of IP & Regulation must be addressed.
ICTs should be used to develop and value to Biotechnology in the areas of formatoés/Genenios at high level. Computing centres at GAEC for income and employment generations.
233. In drafting the policy document, I wish computers should be made available to as many people as possible. In our universities, students still have to study or learn the old way. If students have access to Internet at very low or no price, it will enhance Human Resource Development. At our ministries and other working places, retrieving information is quite

difficult. This is as a result of almost non-existing computers, not even to talk of Internet. In building up the Human Resource Development and the eventual transfer of knowledge, the government should give more attention.

234. I think ICT policy is a very laudable one, but the policy should start from the grassroots. It should start from the primary school through to the universities. Teachers and the supporting staff should be well looked at properly, so that the policy would be well embraced.

235. The Government needs to be convinced that with S&T, talking about middle-income nation will be like looking for an oasis in the desert.

236. For ICT Policy & Plan Development to succeed we must not make it political so that we can maintain and sustain the expected output in all the sectors of the economy i.e.

- (a) Education goods and services
- (b) Health e-commerce
- (c) Industry etc.
- (d) Agriculture etc.

237. This certainly is not going to be easy but with concerted effort from all stakeholders this can be done. We have the testimony of other countries to guide us.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR WOMEN DEVELOPMENT

238. NICT should make it a policy that women in the Civil Service, Public Service or every organization or institution should provide computers and train 52% women populace in their institutions to become computer literates.
239. The Committee should make it a point to make computers available for individual trainees free or on credit basis.
240. There is need to address Policy issues relating to the disabled. Would they benefit from the ICT?
241. The Committee should take into account, how government can grant a study loan (as been given to the universities) to those willing to go into the information technology. Secondly should make the policy to cover form four leavers, secondary schools dropouts. I am so much interested to be trained as IT Technologist.
242. I suggest that ICT policy should train Street children and market women.
243. My point of view is that, they advertise the Policy on video and TV as policy.
244. ICTs within the educational system should be intensified. Such education should also be spread to the women folk.
245. To intensify publicity in the urban areas, especially the educational sector.
246. (i) Training of women organization to enlightening them more insight of ICT Policy.
(ii) Training of the school children and the youth in general
(iii) Rural areas and also the illiterate women for more programmes on ICT.
247. The Government should make it possible for the ICT Policy to be reached out to people and educate people on how it should be done. Children must have the knowledge in ICTs, which I think must be to develop our country as a whole.
248. Parents should contribute to the development of the ICT in the country by helping their children financially. And the help of government by providing free education of ICT.
249. In my opinion I think ICT policy should be mentioned very well by drawing programmes in our local languages, which will motivate our friends who have not been to school to have an idea of ICTs.
250. The Committee should focus on our children both male and female and women in general.
251. I will suggest that ICT to consider the educational levels and the agricultural sector. Also educate the people in the rural areas.
252. Please, I think the Committee should make provision, training for the mothers especially on ICT so that they can help their wards when they bring their homework from school. Also help them to assist our daughters to reach university level, to achieve higher qualification.

253. I think as a nation or a woman belonging to an organization, I embrace the knowledge of ICT. But my priority is in our schools especially the government schools. I know that private schools have, but since others don't have, I don't think we can move forward with that. That means our children in the government institutions are far behind. And our women organizations should not be forgotten.
254. The Committee must emphasize public awareness on the need for and role of ICT in socio-economic development and also ensure enhanced capacity building in the use of ICT. These will enhance ICT effectiveness.
255. For ICT policy to take off in Ghana, a lot needs to be done especially on girl-child or women. So, I will urge the Women Ministry to take on this challenge, by introducing the various women groups to ICT, not only be interested in giving loans since without the know-how these loans can be misused.
256. Training and re-training of ICT professionals must be consistent, and attention ought to be paid to the education structure in the rural areas of this country so as to increase access to ICTs.
257. Make room for training of women especially those in the rural areas and focus on the girl child.
258. Make training available to women in all areas. Education at all levels should be part of the curriculum for primary schools. Local groups should also be included.
259. Take into consideration the training of the Girl-child in deprived areas as well as the street child and the disabled.
260. The policy areas should cover women in the informal sector as they contribute a lot to the society through their areas of operation. Their mode of production, ways of saving money and their ideologies need to be changed for e.g. cassava processing into gari. The women think if they use machines for instance in the frying of gari it would change the taste – we need to spread information and also assist them financially.
261. Institute mass education functional literacy programme continuation, the use of Chiefs and queenmothers in the villages to really know what women must do e.g. send your girl-child to school. Do mothers or parents know how to follow up and check what is being done at school and how they can supplement at home.
262. Apart from the training of our women, it is necessary we have access to computers to practise.
263. ICT should be added to school curricula to keep the children abreast with modern technology. Women in all offices to be given the chance to get to the computer.
264. ICT should be incorporated into the syllabus of basic education to allow early information and application of ICT both equally to the girls as well as the boys. Materials for ICT should be cheap for families to acquire.
265. The need for the rural areas get early education so that the women groups would not work in vain on the area of ICTs.

266. ICT should help or include some policy that can allow women to have access to loans with small interest rate in order for them to be able to train their children.
267. I am a student of Y.W.C.A and what I will be pleased to see that the ICT will keep on educating the whole country as they are doing now and give us some gist on what to do to make their work be successful and also the change of our country.
268. In my suggestion, ICT should be stressed on the development on education and training, the reducing of poverty alleviation and the creation of wealth. Also women need to be feed with the information and technology that they may reach high in the country or worldwide.
269. There should be provision of more computers to the urban sectors so as to help them overcome their ignorance on computer. The information and communication technology should supply more training institutes to help the 33% Ghanaians who have not been to school to get self employed.
270. I am of the view that the Women Affairs Ministry should as a matter of priority establish computer centres in these offices where girls and women will have access to information technology (ICT) issues. Now it is very expensive for individual women to access IT facilities. Even in our offices computer knowledge has been an essential commodity for women to reach.
271. The Women's Ministry should ensure that more computers are supplied to the NCWD to enable the women be educated through the ICT system. This is so that we meet there monthly and this can facilitate things. Thanks.
272. The policy areas should be equally divided between both the rich and the poor in the society. Thank you.
273. The ICT policy to bring about a policy for the fire service in conjunction with the architectural sector that before a building is put up, the Fir Service Department be made aware. Also to advice on escape routes from the building in case there is a fire outbreak.
274. Need for specific policy to facilitate development in the security sector. Where the ICT will help the fire service, police etc. to detect any emergency to attack the emergency in time to save lives and properties, to save the government from spending more income after emergencies gets out of hand.
275. We have to bring the ICT in consideration to our women in the villages to know more about the ICT in terms of education by schooling and better surroundings.
276. I support the idea of ICTs but I think it needs a lot of training and education.
277. I would be very grateful if the authorities will educate parents not to allow their wards to be selling by the roadside, it is very dangerous.
278. I suggest that ICT policy will provide road to market so that firemen can get access to the market when there is fire outbreak, to extinguish fire.

279. I am suggesting that ICT policy should develop with the fishermen, market women and street children.

UNIVERSITY OF COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, WINNEBA

280. What is the National ICT Committee doing to bridge the gap between the rural and the urban dwellers in terms of ICT; since most of the people are in the rural areas and as a nation we need to develop.
281. To make ICT Policy more realistic, more people should be able to be computer literate; the policy should aim at reducing the cost of computers sold to students so that it will be easily accessible.
282. The ICT should take into account how to co-ordinate their activities with the government to facilitate economic development and increase Human Resources.
283. I wish the policy should address the Human Resource Development, the employment of ICTs within the educational system and issues dealing with the economy as well.
284. If the illiterate folk is 33%, those in the BECE sector is 56% and in the tertiary institutions is 11% then I feel that something should be done by the government to help the illiterate folk and those in the tertiary institutions.
285. There should be deployment of ICTs at the Basic Level of education, especially in public institutions.
286. Computer education should be made a core subject at both the basic and secondary levels. Those who have had education in computing should be employed at basic level. Further, computer centres be set up at District levels to help upgrade the levels of all teachers during the holidays and this should be streamlined so much so that any teacher who does not benefit from this be laid off after some years.
287. Teacher training colleges and institutions should be hooked to the Internet to enable trainees acquire the skills of accessing and processing of information for onward transmission to the minds of our future leaders.
288. In developing the ICT in the country it is very important to think much about the rural and remote areas. The ICT gadgets and services should also be made affordable to the ordinary Ghanaian.
289. Access to ICT education should be part of the human rights of this country than privileges. It will enhance development from the grass root and private sector development.
290. Industries and the business community who are the direct beneficiaries of research, from the universities should be called upon to also invest by way of financing research work in ICT in the universities.
291. ICT education should be made compulsory/core in all levels of our education as well as subsidizing the cost of computers for students and teachers who would like to acquire personal computers.
292. The government should encourage private sector participation in the provision of ICT. Schools should be supported with computers and computer literate teachers to teach computer education to schools all over the country.

293. For our nation to develop, then all teacher institution should be equipped to train all teachers so as to ensure that all who will go through educational system will be well equipped in IT to help develop the nation.
294. The development of ICTs within the educational system. I believe that if this policy is considered the rest would be catered for.
295. Prices of computers should be drastically reduced so that many people can afford it for their use.
296. In the policy framework, our people not in the mainstream of academia should be brought on board. Additionally, prices of ICT equipment should be made accessible to the average Ghanaian.
297. (i) The ICT studies to be inculcated into the primary school syllables.
(ii) Any policy should cover the local illiterate artisans.
(iii) The policy should involve the local languages because of the fact the majority of Ghanaians are illiterate and can only understand best in their local languages. Therefore the local languages be promoted.
298. There should be serious ICT policy to facilitate the speedy implementation on Ghana's vision 2020.
299. Tertiary institutions should have extranet (i.e. inter-university network) so that tutors and lecturers can share information. It will enhance cost effectiveness since one lecturer can deliver lectures to over 20,000.
300. ICT policy must lay emphasis on Education at the basic, secondary and tertiary levels. Capacity building must be considered.
301. ICT policy formulation should stress the development of the use of ICT in our educational institutions. The development of the Human Resource of any country should be the centre place of any country's private responsibilities. Again since the private sector is the engine growth, the sector should not be forgotten. All students in our tertiary and secondary institutions should be exposed to the effective use of ICT.
302. Why can't the Ghanaian technologist who are involve in ICT in Ghana provide more information in the rural areas to tap more knowledge from them. There should be enough computers in these tertiary institutions to improve ICT knowledge.
303. Information technology should be a core examinable subject at the BECE level through to the SSS level. This will compel the Government/Ministry of Education to supply electricity and computers to schools. And also to train teachers for the course.
304. It is sad to hear that even lecturers who handle students in the field of ICT are not well equipped. For example, educational technology, which is supposed to be a practical course at University of Education, Winneba has handled in abstract by the lecturer during last semester. It is therefore not enough to supply computers to some or all pre-university institutions without considering who man them.

I suggest therefore that lecturers as well as students of the universities particularly University of Education, Winneba and University of Cape Coast who train student teachers be well equipped with computers. I hope my suggestion would be incorporated in the National ICT Policy for Accelerated Development.

305. I suggest that an ICT Policy should take into account some of the traditional methods of doing things taking into account the environment in which these things are found. After all our people have throughout all these years been able to manage their environments using these basic technologies. I suggest the two should be married to achieve something for the development of our country.
306. There is the need to address policy issues relating to the deployment of ICTs within the educational system.
307. Let us leapfrog the installation of fibre optic cables to the use of wireless gadgets to facilitate growth and development.
308. Twenty-years ago when Britain put into full gear the introduction of ICT in basic schools, computer purchase by students and educational institutions were subsidized by ½. What are we doing about this? Duties on imported ICT equipment should be reduced or waived.
309. Include information professionals in ICT for they have the skill to create gateways for their institutions so that there is a one point of access to qualify information on the Internet.
310. ICT programmes should be factored into our Teacher Training Colleges' training programmes. Teachers aspiring to teach at the second cycle schools should also be computer literate.
311. The introduction of ICT programmes in the curricular of the basic, secondary and tertiary institutions should no longer wait. Adequate funding can be provided by the GETFund to all educational institutions.
312. The need to make computer literacy skills acquisition compulsory/necessary for all students and lecturers in all universities in Ghana. The necessary funding should accompany the needs.
313. The need to emphasize ICT in our Staff Trainer's Development Programme.
314. ICT policy should focus on making all science students at the SSS level and University level computer literate. In doing this we should ensure that our rural areas benefit from this. ICT in Agric in our rural areas.
315. (i) A policy making is a responsibilities of both public and private sector bodies to provide ICT training up to an appreciable level to certain categories (or all) of employees within a certain period of their employment.
 - (i) Government funded community ICT centres should be established, where affordable fees are charged for training.

316. I will like to suggest that we need to create an enabling environment for every child whether in the city or village to benefit from ICT literacy programmes. So we need to introduce
- (iii) ICT programmes in our Training Colleges (curriculum)
 - (iv) ICT programmes should start in every private school in the country.
 - (v) Develop and spread of ICT in the communities.

Therefore every Teacher must be computer literate.

317. ICT should form a part of curriculum in all levels of learning. Cost of ICT equipment should made affordable in terms of cost.
318. How could we have access to the computers, as they are limited in number? Also since the ICTs are very important for the nation's development why don't the Government place more emphasis on this more than the PAE?
319. The programme should start at the junior levels (primary/JSS) and made in such a way that there is room for dropout along the line.
320. (i) E-mail systems
(ii) Improve on the Internet on campus
(ii) Extend the computer system to all departments
(iv) Extending the Internet to our schools.
321. The ICT policy should take into consideration:
- (i) Adjustment in the growing population, to intensify family planning and if possible give number of children sufficient for each family.
 - (ii) If we observe this developed country, they never look upon their ex-presidents and even most of them maintain them for year for an advice for development.

If Dr. Kwame Nkrumah would have been alive and treated as such as someone with God given potentials for development even if not ruling but assisting and advising his predecessors. I think there would have been much more development more than this. So Ghana advice yourselves.

322. In my opinion, since ICTs is very crucial to national development in almost all the areas in the life of a country in this age, in order not to be back to square one, I suggest the policy makers on this issue should not make money be a threat and make it a policy for all educational institutions regardless to levels be furnished with computers right from the grass-root. So that our future dream for national growth will materialize.
323. That ICT programme must be made as a compulsory programme for all Teacher Training Institutions and higher institutions.
324. To be computer literate is the cornerstone to promote the government policy on ICT. I wish to suggest that the government subsidize on the importation of these software in order to enable majority of individuals to own computers and this technology introduced right from the basic education system of the country as well.
325. For the sake of the value for money, I suggest that students are effectively taught in ICT in order to avoid the production of senior ICT literates in Ghana. The reason why I am of this

view is that one may offer ICT at the university level as just a semester course for examination, and after that cannot boast of any competence.

I appreciate the efforts of some private sectors in collaboration with private schools to educate our young ones. I however feel that the Government should also collaborate with these private sectors in IT to educate the public sector as well since majority of the children are found in the public schools.

326. The importance of the knowledge of ICT in the current developing world cannot be over emphasized hence serious attention should be given to children at the basic and second cycle institutions and most especially at the deprive areas. The kids of tomorrow need to be well informed of their future today.
327. What are we doing to save the people who use computer from their eye, because people who use computers are always complaining about their eye? Is there a way out?
328. To develop the ICT in the country, it must start from the second cycle institutions. Especially the Teacher Training Colleges.
329. Policy should be addressed to the use of ICT in the teaching systems of all universities in Ghana. University of Education has started the use of ICT in its teaching and training system; policy should be developed to enhance this initiative at this university.
330. Education in information technology should be made compulsory at the primary school level so that pupils grow with it up to the tertiary level. A policy to harmonize all practices in IT under an umbrella body to monitor, regulate and standardize IT education and practices in the country.
331. Need to generate interest in students/pupils regarding importance and uses of ICT. ICT policy should take into account how to extend power (electricity) to rural and deprived areas of the country in order to enable pupils in these areas benefit from the expansion in ICT.
332. ICT should reach the villages and rural areas to inform the ignorant, that there is a new dimension of development through ICT.
333. Government should provide subsidies for students in tertiary institutions who would want to buy computers.
334. Government must have the will to provide necessary resources to promote ICT also ICT infrastructural systems in our tertiary institutions must be put in place.
335. There is the need for specific policy instruments to facilitate development of the nation and which will result in Human Resource Development.
336. Need to fashion out a national identification number system upon which were can roll out all other information systems such as; health insurance, immigration, welfare system, transportation system etc.
337. It must also be addressed to the rural farming communities and other industries.

338. The Committee should take into account education in schools at all levels since Human Resource is the key to development. The committee should take this into consideration.
339. This programme about ICT has actually served as an eye-opener to me in particular, as well as something that has actually made me really sad. More especially when I got to know Ghana's position in terms of development compared with even the poorest country.
- ICT programmes to me should be our first priority if we are to move a step forward as a country. The programme should be started from the scratch. That is, from the basic schools and continues as pupils move up. I think frequent education will awaken people.
340. E-mail technology.
341. The government should subsidize the purchase of computers in the country so as to make it cheap for people to get access to.
342. The need to make effective use of ICT facilities on campuses. It appears most of the computers are used only for typing purposes. Schedule programmes to teach the older staff to use computer. They should be programmed to have access and continually use the computers.
- Computer technicians or computer engineers policy to train them to repair breakdowns.
343. Making ICT readily accessible to all pupils at the basic level of education. The development of a sound Human Resource base at higher institutions.
344. There should be the need to start teaching ICTs in upper primary levels to tertiary institutions.
345. Since more than half of the population of this country are illiterates or semi-illiterates I suggest there should be a way of motivating them to get themselves literate by allowing them sit for the BECE. With that basic knowledge the ICT policy can be implemented.
346. ICT policies should be introduced in our Basic schools in Ghana in order to produce an efficient and competent people to help develop our nation in the near future.
347. I would be pleased, if the people in rural areas can get access to computers and other IT equipments without necessarily using electricity.
348. Computers have to be made available at affordable prices specifically to homes to enable school going children to take advantage. This could be successful after the literate parents have been taken through serious ICT training.
349. Yes before our country; that is Ghana, can be transformed from "low income group to middle income group by the year 2020 ICT has a big role to play right from primary level to tertiary level. Illiteracy percentage is more than literacy; hence ICT knowledge can only be successful by reducing illiteracy percentage.

I think the government has to subsidize provision of computers to all first and second cycle schools. Government should train more experts to train students so that they would also train others, which proves Dr. Kwakgyri Aggrey philosophy.

350. In my view there is the need to address issues on how one can easily acquire a personal computer (subsidized) and how to get the tuition in ICT to help students to be abreast with time.
351. It is my wish that provisions are made to modernize or facilitate the ICTs in the rural areas.
352. The need for the deployment of ICT for all at the grass root level to broaden the scope of information of our nation and the global village as whole.
353. More computers needs to be provided to all institutions to enable interested participants have access to its use.
354. It is clear that Ghana's National ICT Policy and Plan Development cannot bring the desired impact, if the human capacity base of our people are not developed. To this end institutions such as universities should be up-graded to facilitate this process.
355. The idea of ICT should be initiated in the basic school levels on time to facilitate the acceleration of the nation's development. As such, the purchase of computers should be cheap for even individuals to posses.
ICT should be made flexible for the security forces especially the Police to fight crime e.g. when there's crime, through this IT the perpetrators could be traced up and apprehended.
356. Provision must be made to enable the urban and rural centres move on the same pace for accelerated development. The universities and tertiary institutions are the focal point, hence they must be provided with the necessary technology equipments for e.g. computers for accelerated development.
Pornographic items on the Internet are not giving any good moral standards to our children and the general public. There is the need to address this canker.
357. The policy should include the training of teachers in the training colleges, universities and also to the children of the underdeveloped areas.
358. Computers must be made assessable to students.
359. Since it is a fact that before any country can progress, there is the need for almost every person in the country to be computer literate, the government of Ghana should try as much as possible to introduce the ICT programmes at the basic educational levels, no matter how the cost may be.
360. The government should also do well to help public institutions and school to acquire more ICT to enable them development to the other side. However the input is good.
361. Should be able to develop and facilitate the private sector. ICTs should develop and spread the idea to both the community and education.
362. In my view there is the need to subsidize the purchase of ICT facilitates to enable students who so wish to purchase them do so.

363. The government, NGOs and other benevolent organizations should make it a policy to equip schools with ICTs at all the levels of institutions for a faster integration and development of the economy.
364. The study of ICT in our tertiary institutions is a laudable idea. However, the policy should not deal with only the higher levels of education alone but it should involve the basic schools as well. To succeed in doing this, the introduction of ICT in Ghanaian culture; we should let it solve problems which are here with us.
365. Prices of computers should be highly subsidized for students and people in the educational sector. Internet facilities should be subsidized for people in the educational sector to be able to hook on to it.
366. The Government must subsidize the prices of computers and more supplied freely to Basic schools (JSS).
367. ICT should seriously tackle the educational sector because it is the engine of growth of every country
368. (i) Regulatory framework for data protection and train border data flow (i.e. (ii International data flow)
(ii) Management and disposal of ICT equipment (due to breakdown)
(iii) Maintenance and acquisition of ICT equipment
(iv) Equity and fair distribution of ICT facilities.
367. (i) To commence ICT programme from grass roots in all government institutions.
(ii) Improve on quality of service/more personnel/machine etc.
(iii) Congratulations to Government of Ghana for ICT policy.
368. (i) Libraries must be set up and equipped with fundamental books for the learning process of the ICT programmes in the basic schools.
(ii) An experimental based school must be set up in few regions with personnel to run the programme.
(iv) Radio programmes on ICT must be established with some popular FM stations for the public.
(v) Make available computers in the first and second cycle institutions in both the urban and rural areas.
369. The policy should consider establishing ICT points in every school, from the very basic levels to tertiary levels as part of the overall infrastructure as a prerequisite to the Human Resource Development of each individual in Ghana who goes through school education.
370. (i) Issues relating to educations institutions in the deprived areas of Ghana e.g. these institutions should benefit equally from ICT facilities that would be made available to the education system.
(ii) To cater adequately for the girl-child especially those from the rural areas of Ghana.
(iii) To avoid proliferation of imitation ICT equipment into the country policies should spell out clearly models, standards of equipment that should be imported.
371. Computing should be introduced to all teacher-training colleges and be made compulsory for all trainees. Basic education level should also benefit from the ICT policy.

372. Telephone system, which is basic to ICT, should be improved to match up with the intended advancement of ICT. Also higher institutions should be sponsored with the use of ICT.
373. Telephone services must be overhauled to enable connection to the Internet become a reality.
374. We should move from the traditional way of building things into a way of building things on the ICT. ICT must therefore be started from the basics.
375. The ICT policy should be expanded to cover the curriculum of all the levels of our education system.
376. The ICT should spread their wings to cover all educational level system. Regularly seminars should be organized for students and teachers to educate them to know what to do.
377. ICT should be included in the Teacher training colleges so that with the knowledge acquired by trainee teacher, can be transferred on to the poor pupils in the rural and deprived areas.
378. Among other conditions, computers must be freely distributed to this university and all the main educational institutions in Ghana – the cost must be borne by the Government and the Public Consolidated Fund – Electro energy must be deployed in permanence – Appeal may be made for help to International Monetary Fund – Centers must be created in the big towns for the use of the youths.
379. ICT should be networked to incorporate both rural areas into focus to facilitate economic growth as witnessed in other developed countries.

KWAME NKRUMAH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

380. Consider the nation assembling its own computers by the universities to cut down cost and increase expertise of the students.
381. Please do something about the monopoly NCS has over the national domain (.gh.) It should be easily accessible like .uk and others. Any ISP should be able to host and register (.gh).
382. (i) Improve compute science departments to produce competent graduates who will not have to be re-educated in computers.
(ii) Increase attachment opportunities to computer science students.
(iii) Let students have access to their own computers.
383. The Committee should not only encourage people to use computers but to get involve in producing computers locally so that we would not be giving market to some countries but to gain from the computer itself.
384. The computer science programmes should be updated to meet the demands of the digital age. The programmes are currently primitive and outmoded.
385. To make the ICT policy work properly, the government, the higher institution of learning and the private sector should be involved.
386. It is a big blow to the vision of policy if a class of 128 computer science students is made to use only 28 computers for their studies. Though you think, reciprocating their status is unachievable at least in the near future; I think radical measure needs to be taken to make this vision a reality.
387. Please include a lot of women in the planning and implementation.
388. In my opinion, our very attitude towards facilities available to us tends to defeat the whole essence of putting those facilities in place. For instance, people stealing parts of computer hardware, and mishandling of equipments and so on.
How can ICT be used to help change these negative attitudes? How can ICT help to influence people towards a more useful purpose?
389. (i) Mechanisms of ensure sustainability in ICT such that ICT is not another nine-day wonder in Ghana.
(ii) The use of ICT to improve social services in rural Ghana.
390. More lecturers should be organized to ensure that everybody get a feel of ICT and to work towards it.
391. The need for effective, efficient and economically cheaper means of accessing telephones and also computers. The service providers like telecom; Spacefon etc need to be made to deliver on their words.
392. The development of ICT should take a radical approach by the provision of broad base knowledge. Example, Computer Engineers/Scientist produced in KNUST should be taught more practical issues than just the theoretical approach.

393. (i) Please stop suggesting that 15% GDP growth rate is not possible. China is growing at about 13% so if you really follow Bernard Shaw, why not 15% for Ghana!
- (ii) Whatever you do, make sure you have a whole section with ideas for wiping out illiteracy from Ghana. That 33/43% who have never been to school is not acceptable, as Prof. Dzidonu said, and surely ICTs should be able to help us get out of that.
394. Baseline information is now available i.e. the level of ICT use is very low in Ghana. Policy should by all means make provision for improving low-level use of ICT. ICT should be linked to all sectors of Ghana's economy.
395. Government and the university should set up an ICT based industrial design centre to deal with prudent design, industrial processes and product finish and packaging. Resource persons should be drawn from all related industrial sectors.
396. The ICT committee needs to address the relaxed work ethics among the people of this country. Please identify employees and their Trade Unions and sensitize them on how good job attitudes can be instilled in Ghanaians. ICT industries will require hard working and dedicated workers.
397. There should be the need of educating the entire public on ICT before drafting the policy. Consult the illiterates and find out what they also know and think about ICT.
398. Involving the industries in the programs of the university.
399. The Committee should look at a way of appropriately eliminating NGO's who run the computer laboratories of schools and ensure that their laboratories are furnished by the government. I think will be appropriately done if the Committee liaises with Ghana Education Service.
400. ICT deployment in Ghana should be started at the Basic Level of our educational institutions. Telecom, in the sector of the ICT should be expanded to reach mass of the people. The private sector ICT specialist should be encouraged to provide some of the infrastructural facilities.
401. The necessary logistics should be provided to train the Computer Scientist to fit into the system so as to prevent the best brains from leaving the country.
402. To reduce brain-drain the necessary support should be given to today's Computer Scientist to enable us get practical experience, since computer science is the backbone to modern technology but not engineering (specifically electrical engineering).
403. I suggest that the Committee sends out questionnaires to those companies who are involved in the area of Human Resource Development to make their input.
404. (i) Improvement in electricity supply
- (ii) Subsidize on computers and other ICT equipment

- (iii) Reduction in taxes on such imports.
 - (iv) ICT training must be a requirement for all SSS in Ghana.
405. (i) Human Resource Development
- (ii) Facilitating government administration and services delivery
 - (iii) ICTs in Education. The Government should take serious look at the above 3 listed point in formulating policies.
406. Lets identify where in ICT will have comparative advantage and build on it e.g. software development.
407. Cost of acquiring information, communication and technology should not be too high. Focus on ICT should be on the growth.
408. We need to deploy the development of ICTs within the educational system; individuals who have been trained example the computer scientist should have a job market pretty easy to entice more students into the study of the programme.
409. Provision of a facility to enable students acquire PCs and pay in installment just as the SSNIT loan policy.
410. We need Human Resource Development. People should be trained to use the ICT facilities available to them.
411. If the Committee could hammer hard on the development of ICTs within the educational system it could change a lot of things. Also the R&D should be taken seriously taken care of.
412. Improve resource developing systems; bridging the gap between the resource utilization centres and the resource developing systems.
413. The Computer Science Department in our universities should be restructured to meet the order of the day and the necessary resources provided for the training of the students. Students should be involved in IT research activities and their projects well coordinated towards national development.
414. Development of Human Resource of ICT starting from the primary school level through the tertiary level.
415. High-tech export led economy is not only about software and hardware. When it comes to the hardware development in all aspects of our economy we tend to shy away because of the simple reason that it is more expensive. The ICT hardware includes computers and other telecommunication hardware. Are we prepared to invest in the hardware development?
416. With the focus now on object oriented programming and web based programmes, I think there is a need to totally overhaul the computer science educational curricular from its current emphasis on structured programming which went out of fashion with the decade, to the more current forms in the universities and other tertiary institutions.

417. I do believe that much is being made in the formulation of this policy. But I want to know how the committee is using and assessing the very rich Human Resource in the ICT.
418. In the deployment of ICT in our educational system, which is the direction, we are taking, is it from basic up to universities or from universities down? I would want to know since acquiring knowledge down the ladder with practicals and coming up to learn without computers for practicals will make learning very difficult from what is already know.
419. The policy should cover all sectors of the economy. A body should set up to protect the graduate computer scientist e.g. a governing body for our profession.
420. The area should be ICT Education and Trans-border issues. Reliability and sustainability of communication.
421. The Committee should look much into the service sector especially on the side of marketing to make it easier for business transactions to be carried out more efficiently. Introduction of tele-markets with the help of ICT will improve the business sector.
422. How is the average student going to be utilized to contribute towards the overall development of the policy (ICT)?
423. The need to look at how Public and Private libraries will be equipped with Internet cafes. A Government policy of providing this facility to rural communities not District Capitals per se.
424. It is necessary to include a policy on how universities could collaborate with industries (local and foreign) to encourage technology transfers to local universities.
425. (i) ICT policy must address the bandwidth as a major component of infrastructure development.
- (ii) The (gh) domain must be a national property regulated by the NCA for the benefit of all.
426. More emphasis on R&D, where graduates/experts should be used. More investments on ICT i.e. financial wise.
427. There is the need to source for finance to make ICT reach every corner of the country.
428. (i) State how the national products markets can be developed in such way that the GNI will increase.
- (ii) See how the active part of the population can act on the production of the national products (cocoa, maize,.....)
429. Education: There is the need to introduce IT education at the JSS and SSS level. This helps them to have the basis before entering the universities. In order to do this, we should at the moment focus on training the teachers who will go to the JSS and SSS to teach. The computer science and electrical graduates we are producing today are not willing to go to the classroom. Introduce ICT at UCC.

430. Private Sector: Those in this sector must be encouraged to incorporate ICT in their day-to-day business. Not only will it aid their work but also it will go a long way to help in the growth of the economy (with much reference to wholesalers in the market areas).
431. There is the need for the committee to look closely at the curriculum being run in our educational institutions at the various levels and introduce ICT or at worse computer science as a subject at the second cycle level so that students become computer literates before they enter the higher institutions of learning. More and particular attention should be paid to KNUST especially computer science department in the formulation of policies.
432. Under the deployment of ICTs within the educational system: I suggest the universities set aside part of the academic facility user fee which is charged into Research and Development in ICTs.
433. Majority of the research to me should go into education, right policies should be formulated to make education accessible to all irrespective of ones background. Education is the key.
434. In addressing, the ICT for Accelerated Development more emphasis should be laid on the study of physics, because physics as a course addresses the channels to ICT industry. National allocation in that direction would be appropriate. ICT without physics is empty.
435. Since agricultural provides more than 50% of the nation's GNP, it is therefore of great challenge for ICT to target its development more especially in the rural areas (the most deprived). Communication systems in the Nation as at now, is nothing to write home about! The Nation's vision 2020 will be a daydream if the Nation does not direct our focus on Information Technology and effective communication.
436. Ghana cannot progress unless all children in this country get access to free basic education as given to those from the North. Just consult the students on UST campus (i.e. small boys & girls in the various halls) and you will find out that the average Ghanaian in the south here cannot send his child to school due to his income. This problem is affecting the entire country and so I suggest for you to look at these issues very critically.
437. I would be grateful if there could be a policy on Human Resource Development and the deployment of ICTs within the educational system. For example, all tertiary students must have access to their own PC and I believe, that must be the starting point. Currently most final years cannot even boot a computer.
438. ICT policy must be geared towards the cultivation of a generally ICT conscious population. The policy should start the inculcation of ICT skills at the base of the entire educational system. Even children in primary school feel comfortable using ICT facilities.
439. (i) Globalization
- (ii) The influence of IMF and world politics
440. It is disheartening that our hope in this new direction – Computer Science Department of KNUST today has only three (3) full-time lecturers on Campus. How Sad!

441. There should be a continuous effort from government to take keen interest in the project works of students. Also challenges should be drawn to students to solve and be rewarded for their efforts.
442. The ICT policies should consider in account:
- (i) Creating the awareness not just in the competitive regions but also in the non-competitive regions.
 - (ii) Those currently in our various ministries all over the country.
 - (iii) Creating the awareness by embedding it in our curriculum right from the primary schools.
 - (iv) Making laws (in Parliament) to protect their successful implementation.
443. University education should be structured in a way that will make student come out with what is within them after receiving knowledge imparted to them.
444. There is a severe ‘drought’ neither respect to lecturers in the Computer Science Department. Any concrete and lasting solution to this problem will be deeply appreciated.
445. There should be a direct involvement in the structuring of courses in the Computer Science Departments of the various universities especially KNUST.
446. I would like to suggest that; from the lecture given so far it seems agriculture is still the backbone of our economy, but most of those people in the agriculture live in the rural areas. With this it will be proper for the ICT policy to take into consideration those in the rural areas where by we can use ICT to develop our agriculture sector hence economic growth.
447. There is the need to address policy issues relating to the deployment of ICTs within the education system.
448. (i) Government should be able to subsidize for ICT equipment and services to make it affordable to the public and schools.
- (ii) Policies/law must be in place to protect against the mis-use of ICT software and equipment.
 - (iii) It is important to make ICT as part of the school curricular of the BECE. Government must be willing to take up the huge investment associated with it.
 - (iv) Establish an ICT R&D center – not waiting for foreign direct investment in this area.
448. ICT within the educational system should be considered.
449. For a successful Human Resource Development in ICT, industries should be obliged by law to offer industrial attachment to under-graduates at the universities and polytechnics during their course work for a period more than six months. This will help to trade off their

knowledge as they also acquire more information and knowledge about areas of specialization.

450. The need to address issues relating to education at all levels towards the popularization, dissemination and preservation of the cultures and languages of the peoples of the country. This is because education is the key point in the development of a nation.
451. Invest in the provision of basic tools for the ICT drive – make computer hard and software affordable to the average student, lecturer and researcher. Make all the software packages available to everybody.
452. That the Committee should critically see the area where Ghana can have comparative advantage and see how it can be implemented.
453. Taxes and duties on ICTs should be revised and tackled holistically to enable the technology be available to many people at every home and corner.
454. Address policy issues relating to Human Resource Development.
455. (i) Concentrate on improving the Human Resource capacity in the universities and how they can spread the information.
(ii) ICT concentration has been devoted to pre-university, which is not helpful.
(iii) Make ICT available at a very low price (i.e. access to all).
455. Perhaps Ghana's biggest asset is its Human Resource capacity. We should develop a huge Human Resource capacity in all areas and export as a business. We should trade in knowledge as a commodity
456. Availability of computers in our schools and homes means nothing to the development of our nation. What is hoping is that people are delighted in operating the computers and more especially sending mails and retrieving information on the net.
We need direction. What has to be done is that every subject studied in our schools must be channelled through ICT. And direction must be given in order to help us establish exactly what all that we do not must have the target of directing knowledge towards the development of a specific sector of an national economy. Statistics is a necessary pointer.
457. The ICT policy should look at ways of strengthening the backbone of ICT. The Committee should look at ways of strengthening the educational institutions who turn out information and knowledge specialist. The experience of India should be an example.
458. Regulatory Policies in the Telecommunication and Information sector. Tariffs that facilitate competition in the ICT sector will enhance a faster deployment of ICTs nationwide, especially in rural and deprived areas. E.g. ISPs, mobile network, fixed line telephones, imports of ICT facilities e.g. computers, priorities and other hardware.
459. Improve Government and other institutions to squeeze water out of stone to finance the whole ICT infrastructure.

460. I believe there is the need to strengthen the Human Resource Development by going down to the basic level of education and make it a policy for every child to be computer literate.
461. There is the need for Human Resource Development to liberate the mind and change work ethics for sustainable development.
462. Development of ICTs structured and their accessibility to school pupils and students.
463. There should be provisions for the development of ICTs right from the basic school level to train the student to be well equipped. This would help make a greater impact on how well the Human Resources can work.
464. Human Resource Development need for specific policy instrument to facilitate development of the private sector.
465. In a bid to increase the base of ICT within our educational system we should not overlook the need to also upgrade already established policies and educational frameworks, such that those who pass through the already established systems will be fully equipped to meet the challenges of modern ICT systems.
466. I would like the Committee to take into consideration what kind or type of backbone they are going to run on, that is for the remote data accesses and data compatibility.

NATIONAL HOUSE OF CHIEFS

467. The ICT Committee must critically first consider Agricultural sector, secondly, our educational sector as well as basic infrastructure in our communications. The ICT must be a body of independent of our national politics.
468. I think projects like electricity and telephone should be in Assin District in the Central Region. Even the District Headquarters, there is no telephone.
469. ICT policy should look at introducing the use and study of computers in the primary schools and also make them affordable to all.
470. Equitable distribution of infrastructure not forgetting the Northern part of Ghana, which has been neglected.
471. There is the need to address issues relating to capacity building for all public servants at post at present.
472. ICT should assist to reduce our illiteracy rate. Since electricity is very costly ICT programmes should be conducted with maximum use of solar energy. ICT should develop a mechanism where majority of our schools will benefit.
473. (i) Facilities to train the youth
(ii) Illiterate population should be targeted.
(iv) Resources in the Western Region be targeted through ICT.
474. ICT policy should be widespread throughout the country – it should be like a household work – it is needed more in the rural areas. Officers knowledgeable should be in all Regions with modern facilities. Ghana should move from where it is now to modern and dynamic, vibrant and vigorous economy.
475. Policy issues should be related to development of rural areas so that they can be part of the ICT Plans. Rural areas have no access to electricity, good drinking water, telecommunication etc.
476. Education in ICT is a must for the nation and therefore must be a starting point while we are thinking of acquiring ICT.
477. The ICT should address its attention to the conditions prevailing in the rural areas.
478. Deployment of the ICTs within the educational systems and the rural areas. The latter means amenities such as electricity, schools and access routes – roads etc. ICT to spread wings throughout the country.
479. (i) All areas need to be connected to the National Electrification grid.
(ii) Rural personnel should be part of the planning process.

480. There is the need to develop ICT in Land Management and Delivery in Ghana to minimize land disputes.
481. (i) The role of traditional authorities in National ICT Policy and Plan Development should be included in the policy.
- (ii) ICT will not be possible without power and telecommunication. These should be available in all communities. Electrification of rural areas.
- (iii) Literacy rate should be raised in Ghana. Computer Literacy is important.
482. Expand your praise-worthy ideas to the regions and the District Assemblies, primary schools etc.
483. To start the introduction of ICT training in Primary, JSS, SSS and Tertiary institutions. Also there should be provision of Solar system in the remote villages where the population is.
484. What measures are being put into place for the rural infrastructure development so as to benefit from and go along with the Information Communication Technology?
485. Since the cocoa industry used to play a major role in the economy, Government must encourage and support the youth of the cocoa growing areas to sustain the industry. This must be in cash and advise.
486. Government must involve the private sector in its development plans and also support the private sector for the economic development of the country.
487. I feel that ICT should extend countrywide or more education so that it will educate those who are in the rural areas to enable them benefit from it.
488. ICT should use the rural areas as the real base point for an overall development of the country.
489. Instruments to National House of Chiefs and Regional Houses of Chiefs and Traditional Councils.
490. How do we ensure the sustainability of the ICT idea in the event of change of Government?
491. There is the need for ICT presence in all educational units in the country and there is the need to address policy issues relating to rural development.
492. Issues relating to Human Resource Development and educational system must be addressed.
493. Priority to the implementation of ICT be introduced to the rural areas as signal for participation that is communication and electrification system. Educational system should be speeded up in every aspect.
494. Address policy issues relating to educational system, communication, transport, electricity and agriculture.

495. Need to tackle literacy problem and Human Resources development.
496. Your policies are good, but how about the rural areas such as Northern Volta who are suffering underdevelopment, all this should be taken into consideration.
497. The Committee should start the policy at the basic educational level through to the highest level and must be part of their syllabus compulsory.
498. Infrastructure, education, health facilities, road network and the environment need to be looked into.
499. We have to pay the children their school fees and see that they go to school all the time.
500. Please you are here to tap our intelligence or our ideas, why don't you give us anything to pay our hotel bills and those for our attendants.
501. I expect the ICT to look into education of our children with technology at the background e.g. the use of the computers at an early age.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
NATIONAL BANKING COLLEGE

502. The Committee may look at:

- (i) Infrastructure Development (Nationally harmonizing communications systems).
- (ii) Sectoral (industry) regulation toward information management.
- (iii) Participation and ownership of structures in the value chain towards ICT development and deployment.

503. Bank of Ghana is taking a leading role in the introduction and use of ICT in the banking sector. This would reduce cost and help in advertisement and general usage e.g. sharing ATMs, E-card, WAN etc.

504. A national identity to keep track and made available to institutions who require them. A service level agreement policy to be enforced.

505. (i) Policy should take into account legal issues relating to economic transactions.

- (ii) The Bank of Ghana should provide input to the Committee from the regulatory angle.

506. There is the need to encourage research into the assembling of computers right from Polytechnic Institutions and higher institutes of learning. Graduate students after training can enter into such assembling. This helps to bring down cost of machines and helps equip the schools. It may also trigger software development and usage in the nation.

507. Review the educational structures – make ICT training more practicable and industry-ready. Plug the fingers of the banks to indirectly/directly invest in HRD.

508. There is the need for a national database for banks and other institutions to go into and use the information available.

509. There should be the need for banks to live up to meet the social responsibilities i.e. portfolios for clients or a percentage of banks profits to meet training and development of the youth in the area of IT. This will help increase GNI in the long/medium term.

510. (i) Translation of ideas into action is crucial. Most planning documents generates dust because they take too long to be put into action. A pleased approach is crucial. There should be a time frame to achieve this, which the Committee should try and stick to.

- (ii) Economies of Scale: There is a lot of drain of resources because of poor coordination of joint reserves. Policies must be clear to promote private sector in these initiatives.

COUNCIL OF STATE

511. Emphasis should be on developing ICT as an enabler since this can speed up the rate of growth of the various sectors and hence the development of the country.
512. The need to address policy issues relating to Human Resource Development in the Civil and Public Service, Municipal, Metropolitan and District Assemblies compulsory computer training in all sectors of the economy.
513. The importance of Government is to make finances available. Involve improved sectors in any ICT training programme. Focus should be on building basic infrastructure and supporting the private sector to lead in the ICT development process.
514. I am of the opinion that there is the need for the State to embark on something immediate of what National Civic Education has been doing in both tertiary/secondary cycle institutions regarding “ICT revolution”.
515. (i) Specific policy definition is necessary.
- (ii) How to integrate ICT training in our education systems e.g. a definite date/period schedule be set when ICT could be taught, syllabus drawn and made examinable at the SSS.
516. The development of ICTs within the education system is essential
517. ICT should be introduced from Basic Education to Tertiary Institutions.
518. Funding plan for attainment of the set objectives of the Policy and Plan that eventually gets developed.
519. Use of ICT against the national interest e.g. in fraudulent deals.
520. (i) MPs must be encouraged to set up ICT centres in their constituencies through removal of all taxes and duties on imported computers and especially locally assembled PCs.
- (ii) All people employed in managerial positions must be computer literate. This should drive persons to do “extra classes” themselves on computer training.
521. Apart from emphasizing on school-based human development approach to ICT, I will say we should not forget that a community-based approach would involve all, including those out of school or without access to formal education.

ICT INDUSTRY

522. I think the ICT education should start from early childhood education and also the grassroots. My reason is that with the early childhood education before the child will reach the basic education level he/she have more knowledge and interest and with grassroots especially the farmers and traders with ICT knowledge they get information on their commodities and how to improve their product i.e. sell it or order them.
523. (i) Need to address deployment of ICTs within the broad educational system vis a vis structures that will make ICT easily accessible.
- (ii) Need to review present administrative protocols and bureaucracy or evolve new systems with the goal to eliminate all unnecessary blocks to promote speedy administration and governance.
524. The development of ICT within the education system especially those in the rural areas where there is no electricity, telephone facilities and other infrastructure and equipment.
525. I want to suggest that we look seriously at educating ALL our people. We must make ensure EVERYBODY goes to school, acquires knowledge, skills and information. When these are done, our mindset will change and hopefully we would participate in the information economy in a bid to move our country forward.
526. All MDA's (Ministries, Departments & Agencies) should have a clear focus on their Human Resource Development by:
- Creating the environment for effective sharing of information, ideas and knowledge.
 - Free flow of information for effectively coordinated efforts.
 - We need a revamp of our management systems to be performance-oriented and driven other than any other fanatic considerations
 - We really need people with vision to be in leadership positions.
527. ICTs and education: Especially ICT in Teacher Training, the teacher first and it will trickle down to the lower level. Let's invest in our educational system.
528. (i) A maintenance agreement should be integrated in all contractual agreement with service providers, especially hardware suppliers, and the end-users.
- (ii) Users of software applications should be given some training in the installation of the software to reduce the over reliance on technical personnel who may not be readily available.
529. There is the need to discount ICT products to make them affordable to all. This means taxes on ICT products be reduced. There is also the need to train Ghanaians in Computer Science.

530. There is the need to address policy issues relating to the development of our education. The present level of about 11% receiving secondary education is not good enough. Access to a computer, by the ordinary Ghanaian is very expensive.
531. Efforts should be made to bring new technology home to people.
532. There should be special rates of telephone bills of lines used for ICT charged by Ghana Telecom to encourage more use of Internet.
533. People with disabilities should be identified so that they can fully benefit from ICT. By disabilities I mean people who have problems with movement from one place to another.
534. Since, it is now becoming clear that government alone cannot fund IT education, there is the need for some sort of assistance for providers of ICT Education in schools. Areas that government assistance will be required are in the duties and taxes on ICT equipment imported into the country. Import duties should be waived on educational equipment imported into the country.
535. ICT should be introduced right from basic schools – should be part of curriculum of schools and training colleges, so that by the time a student gets to secondary school, they are already aware of ICT and have more time to learn advanced ICT. Government should invest in hardware and engineering research.
536. Association of Computer Instructors. Get the teachers of computer together for national development.
537. I believe that Computer companies should be exempted from certain taxes. 7^{1/2}% retention tax should or could be scaled down to about 3% since at times or in many instances include cost of the product sold. IT education should also be deep rooted in the school curriculum.
538. I think ICT should tackle the problem of training the youth for the future. Training should be made cheap for people who are interested in IT and not having the financial assistance.
539. The need to address and enhance the curriculum of education particularly at the basic and junior levels. The foundation if well secured, ICT will not be a phobia to the majority.
540. Education is a critical factor. We need to restructure to create the training of the trainers that can instill the attitudinal change that carries both the supply side and the demand side forward.
541. If we need to cross to the other side we need to build this industry on a solid foundation, this solid foundation is to look at the syllabus from basic schools. We need to interest the children in our primary school in ICT and also discount the taxes on ICT hardware.
542. Government should select the skilled technician develop them to meet international standards. So that he can also train more in future so that the nation can develop more technicians in a shortest possible time to meet the global standards.
543. We need to start from the school and build upon it.

544. I think the ICT Committee should build the foundation of our future leaders i.e. by educating the basic level in information technology, organizing a program for them as is being done for the industries. It will facilitate the development of the country in the near future and we will be able to meet our expectation.
545. (i) We need to change our working attitudes (laziness and time wasting).
- (ii) Time Management – time should be productive (punctual at work).
- (iv) Encourage Ghanaian professionals and researchers
546. All educational institution should have an IT department. It should be accrued from time to time.
547. The policy should empower local industries and influence World Bank policies in the tendering process.
548. Education is the key. Basic Education is a proper way to propel growth in the ICT sector. The number of experts needed to make up to the critical mass needs to elevate ICT development is very minimal. Discipline, attitudinal change can help us to attain our dream.
549. Let us educate our school children in ICT immediately.
550. (i) Adult ICT schools should be developed in the District Assemblies with scholarships.
- (ii) National ICT village should be sited in Northern Ghana (Tamale)
- (iii) Development of Ghanaian websites with information on latest research on all sectors of the economy. Especially research in agriculture to the agriculture schools.
- (v) Regulation on setting up of Internet Cafes
- (vi) Regulate updates of the Ghana Government Website
551. The development of ICTs in the educational system is much essential. However, we need to retrain those already within both private sector and government sectors.
552. ICT use and development is to be made common so that the ideas of people can be changed e.g. now most people use computer as glorified typewriter. Connection to Internet and other data sources to be simplified and made cheaper and common.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FOUNDATION

553. There should be proper planning as how telecom infrastructural development is carried out in the country. This is because “FAILING TO PLAN IS PLANNING TO FAIL.
554. Policies must include specific targets and success indicators, these can be reviewed, monitored frequently and any needed adjustments made.
555. The development of ICTs within the educational should not be a wholesale. It should be concentrated in where the infrastructures are and later spread to all corners of the country.
556. ICT certainly goes beyond just computers and accessories. A lot more is achieved or done with interconnectivity (the Internet) and this makes the availability and access to telecom very imperative. I think the monopoly at Ghana Telecom must be broken and other telecom service providers be allowed in to bring in competition, then quality will follow.
557. We seem to be developing experts in ICT software and building a vast Human Resource of ICT users. The result is that we would keep importing (obsolete) ICT equipment bombarding the advert columns of our newspapers; by this we are boosting other peoples economies.
I believe the best contribution ICT could make to doubling the growth rate of Ghana’s per capita income would be to develop a large base of middle level personnel who would be employed by the manufacturing industry to manufacture ICT hardware in addition to developing software for both the local and export markets. To achieve this abridged hardware technologies should be introduced into our basic education curricular to stimulate interest in the youth to study IT hardware.
558. Greater percentage of monies spent by Government and Government institutions must be spent on local software. Where the capacity is not available locally, there must some amount of local input in the final analysis.
559. I fully support the policy ideas stated above and ICT policy should cover every aspect of development including entrepreneurial approach to doing business, development, education and running government in order to achieve our goals.
560. To facilitate the development of ICT in Ghana, the National Communications Authority must come alive to its responsibility of regulating imports and dumping of over-aged, shoddy and inappropriate computers and accessories from free trade zones in Dubai.
561. The Government should establish a fund that will support very bright students and professionals in ICT and related disciplines the ICT sector particularly because of its immense contributions that can be made to a country’s development. The industry (ICT) to be liberalized.
562. There must be a policy to enforce mass computer education to all Ghanaian women so as to understand and allow their children or help their children with such education.
563. (i) Develop the publics commitment to the ICT cause by given this exposure to a lot more people.
(i) Awareness will put pressure on all to act.

- (ii) Issue of developing the right mind set, work ethics, commitment etc. that will help us make use of the policy.
- (iii) Education: the average Ghanaian especially the youth to be educated to think and believe in long-term gains rather than short-term – vision not be myopic.

564. The private sector is all ready to use ICT as a tool in Ghana's socio economic development. However, government should set out right parameters by involving all stakeholders in the delivery of this laudable idea to move Ghana forward

Again, if your proposal receives Government's approval, please do well to use local consultants as much as possible. The reason being that, local consultants would be better able to understand issues around them and so would be more equipped in solving them.

565. In the last couple of months, the private sector has been portrayed as the key. How is the ICT policy addressing the lack of educated and skilled labour for industries such as the furniture-manufacturing sector?

566. Study of ICT at the secondary level, at least, must be introduced and made compulsory.

567. The Government policy on mining industry shall cover the establishment of framework to regulate the operations, setting up infrastructure, providing appropriate exemptions for mining equipment and support communication infrastructure. The Mine Chambers requires that appropriate policies to guide the mining industry.

GHANA FREE ZONES BOARD STAFF & THE MEDIA

568. Government should take more pragmatic steps at developing ICT in the country to serve as the main engine of Ghana's economic growth
569. Government should strengthen the insurance system to bring about reliability at a minimum cost.
570. Government should make it a matter of urgency to create the environment for the realization of its ICT policy in order not to be overtaken by our competitors.
571. Government should take into consideration the following:
- Education
 - Infrastructure
 - Public Sector Development
572. (i) The ICT policy should liberalize the industry by way of removing legislative and regulatory limitations.
- (ii) Also National ICT infrastructure development is necessary and the existing few, as Vodacom and Fibre Optic network should be accessible and available for use by stakeholders.
573. Human Resource Development; policy instruments to facilitate the development of the private sector.
574. Payment/fees regarding ICT study should be well subsidized from the basic school level to the tertiary level to attract more people to venture into the ICT industry.
- (i) Modalities for registration of ICT related FDI apart from what the Investment Promotion Agencies are providing i.e. registration with NCA etc and licensing of operations.
 - (i) Censorship of information especially regarding Internet access in educational facilities to pornographic materials.
 - (ii) Cost of importing ICT related products.
575. (i) There is the need to develop policy to address issues relating to regulatory, legal and institutional provisions to facilitate the development of ICTs.
- (i) Need to speed up to be abreast with advancement that comes.
576. The ICT programme should be part of the educational structure in order to develop Human Resource at the base level.
577. For a long-term impact of ICT on national development, I think ICT must be captured in educational curriculum at the basic levels.
578. Government should look at the occupancy cost – in terms of charges paid by investors in order to attract more investors into the ICT sector. Other countries like Ireland, Jamaica

subsidize their occupancy cost to the tune of 60%. I believe also that the cost of insurance and its reliability should be looked into as a matter of urgency.

579. The Role the “Way Side” computer schools would play in the National ICT Policy. They should be incorporated into the programme and given the necessary assistance to enhance and improve their delivery.
580. My beef is not with policy areas, but that hasty complementation should be avoided. It is better for a good work to be done over a long period possibly ending with another Government than rushing it, and coming out with something messy.
581. The National Policy and Plan Development Committee should harmonize the activities of all firms dealing with ICT to avoid duplication.

METHODIST UNIVERSITY

582. In view of the high percentage for people who have not had the educational experience in Ghana and the hope to create a community based ICT system, what then do we do with the masses that cannot actually handle the English Language?

Japan and other southeastern Asian countries have developed their ICT to integrate their languages and cultures and thus the average person can access ICT infrastructures

Can we therefore create an ICT system that encompasses our languages and cultures to give a fair view of the ICT message to those who only know our local languages and our folks at the grassroots?

582. Recent breakdown of the payroll system at the Controller & Accountant General's Department published by the Daily Graphic on its front page.

- Was your outfit consulted before acquisition?
- What is your outfit doing about its current state to avoid the delays in salaries of Civil Servants?
- What suggestions would you make to the Government and its agencies in the use and acquisition of ICT as well as other computer facilities?

583. (i) The study of the computer science should start from the basic level of education.

(ii) Establishment of ICT centres in all the second cycle institutions especially Training Colleges throughout the country.

(vi) All political parties should be involved in the formulation of ICT policies

584. Those Ghanaians living abroad and doing well in the field of ICT should be motivated to be part of our quest for transformation and be factored in so that their experience can help us move faster.

585. It is of my great concern that most economists and politicians does not talk much on ICT us we have been enlighten now but rather they analyze the economy making some parts or sections look bright and others bad. But to me, they must know more about this ICT and apply them for the benefit of all.

586. The policy should consider unemployment.

587. There should be a policy to intensify computer education at the J.S.S. level. That is the theory and practical studies should be intensified. The public school (J.S.S.) should be closely monitored in this effect.

588. ICT University, which will provide information to the security service and also telecommunication in the country. ICT course should be set up for the Ghana Education Service (GES) to undertake. This ICT University should be able to admit more students than any university in the country. Special ICT University.

589. I wish your Committee may suggest to the Government to influence rural infrastructure like roads, electricity that could help the ICT to take off in the rural areas.
590. The National ICT Policy and Plan Development Committee should advise Government to import portable laptop computers to be sold to students in educational institutions to help whip up their interest in computers among students. I hope this will accelerate ICT development for the nation as students handle the laptop computer all day long.
591. When drafting the policy document and the details of the plan, I would like the Committee to take into account the morale fibre, self-discipline, and honesty of the individual and not just the skills.
592. There is the need to organize frequent seminars for Teachers and Lecturers of computer studies in various institutions so that they would be abreast with modern technologies since most of these Lecturers do not express themselves well. There should also be the need of addressing policy issues relating to the sector of the economy.
593. I would like to suggest that you brief the public about your plans to help the less privileged in having access to this programme.
594. Private sector employers should employ qualified persons and not relatives to man their business, also the need for them to see that even drivers should have ICT. Again, attitudes concerning patronizing made in Ghana goods should be discouraged.
595. I think a lot of education on ICT should be encouraged, so that even illiterates who are in 'good' and profitable business will take advantage of it to maximize their output, utility, and profits for the good of the nation as a whole.
596. I am really grateful for the lecture given to me on the ICT information but for now I will be much more grateful if this point of view is critically looked at all levels of our Ghanaian economy. That is I guess this shouldn't go to only the literate citizen of the country but also the illiterate.
597. I wish to suggest that drafted ICT policy would be one that can be sustained or developed by any government that may come into power therefore it should not be politicized.
598. In fact I appreciate the lecture, I would like to suggest to the Committee to invite private investors to invest in the initiative, rather than depending on the Government every time and then to implement policies and initiatives.
599. Considering the complexities and the highly intelligent nature of the recent crime wave, it is imperative to employ ICT towards addressing policy issues relating to policing, crime combating and in other security agencies.
600. Considering the security – to check the smuggling of cocoa to other Sub-Sahara countries. Also policy should cover the unfortunate ones who are in agriculture sector to increase productivity.
601. I suggest that attitude must change within the Ghanaian community. That is patronizing made in Ghana goods and the use of good technologies as far as producing them is concern.

602. In Ghana, it is a well-known fact there are always policies. However, what are some of the plans in place to make sure that ICT in national development works? Please go to the grassroots i.e. the rural sector and educate them as well because they seem to form the majority of the population. And, please make sure it works this time.
603. Computer education should be implemented to all levels of education in the country. In that the technology can be applicable in the sectors of economy. For instance agriculture, we can produce our goods, service and resources to export to other countries through the Internet for quick and easier market. In Technology, the Ghana Telecom can develop their system so as to be more marketable and probably sell our telecom to neighboring countries than allowing foreign telecom to take over with their technology.
604. Most people need to be educated. As you mentioned figures that are scaring that most people are illiterates, the Government must try its possible best to educate the people. I believe when this is done it will bring development to the nation i.e. ICT as a whole.
605. The Methodist University itself does not have computers to develop ICT. As a university student all that I know is to send messages and print. So please more computers must be available and I believe student will bring policies to develop ICT.
606. I think, that certain instruments should be put in place to facilitate the development of the private sector; I believe it is the backbone of the country's economy. Thus the skills or persons in the information sector should be harnessed for the development of the nation.
607. Our leaders should stop placing politics at the expense of socio-economic development of Ghana by using the nation's resources at exactly where they are needed. I believe that the syllabuses of the basic education need to be revisited to include ICT materials to enhance their knowledge in that respect.
608. Please consider how our economic policies will be separated from politics.
609. I think that at least one computer should be made available to almost everybody in this country. This will allow many people to get use of computer. It is from here that we can now do the Meta studying of computer to be used in all sectors of the economy.
610. Such policies are always welcomed, but they seem to be always politically implemented. There is need however to make it legally binding on especially tertiary students, to have training in computer software programming especially since this helps in creative thinking, inventions and innovations.
611. I would like to suggest that such a policy be directed mainly towards the educational sector. It is a real worry to note that, even in our tertiary institutions, there are not textbooks relating to certain important sectors in this country and as a result we always learn more about other countries and their policies than our country. On the other hand is a scarce commodity on campus.
612. Computer studies have to start from the kindergarten to the university level i.e. the deployment of ICTs within the educational system, need for specific policy instruments to facilitate development of the private sector.

In fact ICTs should be implemented quickly and carefully in order to achieve figure growth by 2015. Also, I think ICTs should be set up in all universities in Ghana so that they can sell the acquired knowledge to the populace whether illiterate or literate.

613. There is the need to introduce ICT programmes into the first and second cycle educational institutions to emphasize the need to consume made in Ghana products. This, when put into the young one at the tender ages, will go a long way to change their attitudes towards our products for the better. When taken seriously, there will be an increase in productivity (locally), employment and growth in per capita income, in order to put the economy into a good shape.
614. (i) There is the need to address policy issues relating to the deployment of ICTs within the educational system.

(ii) There is the need to address policy issues relating to the deployment of ICTs to enhance the agricultural sector, the mining sector and the Kente business.
615. There is the need for the country to plan to give the national best farmer award to the various disciplines under the agricultural sector. Example, award should be given to the national best farmer in food crops, fish, cocoa etc. This will rather encourage the various farmers to improve in the production in the various areas or disciplines by so doing increase productivity.
616. The people in the secondary level need to be tackled as a huge percentage of the population.
617. I want the committee to take into account the majority of Ghanaians who do not have good educational background to be integrated into this program.
618. May I suggest that ICT Committee should do their possible best to make their policy benefit all and sundry in terms of employment.
619. Policy issues relating to the informal sector should also be addressed since about 80% of the population in active employment is in the informal private sector. Addressing this problem could really help the informal sector not to be left behind.
620. Ghana is endowed with very rich and human and national resources e.g. gold, bauxite, manganese, diamond, cocoa, sea, rivers, lagoons etc. My suggestion is that we seek appropriate technology to be able to utilize all these resources to achieve our goals. This means that we should learn to put value to our resources and products.
621. Computers should be provided in all urban, rural towns and village schools. This would necessitate all graduates from even the village schools to be employable and reduce unemployment.
622. The issue of “Brain Drain” that the Government is so worried about, there can be a policy which can help us export some of our trainees, who unfortunately are not doing anything because the jobs are not available, so that our Human Resources can also become more or less an export commodity of our dear nation.
623. I think Ghana’s ICT policy should be spread enough to cover wide areas from educational sectors to the agriculture sectors. I also suggest that ICT policy has to be flexible to meet

all our needs, for e.g. establishing national database center to facilitate information dissemination in the country.

624. There is the need to address policy issues relating to Human Resource Development and within the educational system.
625. There should be effective computer application in schools and also there should be ICTs development policy in all areas of Human Resources. Institutions should be provided with quality computer to facilitate the development of ICTs in the nation. Effective training must be adhered in order to develop the nation's ICTs. We should not limit ourselves to what we already know but we should try our possible best to be creative and innovative.
626. I would like to suggest that this ICT policy must reach those in the rural areas especially because most of our foodstuff comes from there and the farmers cultivate our cocoa. They should also be advised in how best to improve their agricultural skills.
627. There should be a monitoring team to go to the various educational institutions to check whether their computes are working.
628. All workers in the public sector should be given computers and the payment should be spread out for them.
629. .
 - (i) This policy must be entrenched by Parliament, such that all governments who come into power will make sure it bears fruits in due time.
 - (ii) Agriculture: ICT knowledge should search for and marry untapped knowledge of farmers and herbalists.
630. In order to make the ICT policy a success, the use of computer should be put into the courses that our secondary and high schools offer. It should not be a different course altogether; it should be part of the various courses.
631. Need to address issues with regard to Human Resource Development: here I want to state that the policy is not only limited to the few privilege but cover the majority – out there with requisite skills, knowledge etc.
632. I feel there is the need to address Human Resource Development within the formal and informal sectors of our economy and improve upon ICTS in all sectors of the economy.
633. Since students are the key Human Resources in the development of ICT. I believe that there should be a policy that sees to it that anyone who passes through the educational system in this country will be endowed with the skills and knowledge of ICT.
634. As much as it is important to include all the above ICT policies in the drafting of the policy document, most Ghanaians are still stuck to the orthodox way of sectoral development (i.e. life without ICT). It would be important to include a policy on drawing the attention of even the illiterate Ghanaian to the importance of ICT. ICT should be in our local languages.

635. In agriculture, industries, and service, procurement takes a higher proportion of their total expenditure. The drafting of the ICT policy document should take into account, the procurement sector into to reduce cost to the minimum level.
636. In my opinion, I think provisions should be made for those under-privileged uneducated people to take part in the ICT program. Since, there may be genius ones among them, who could really help facilitate development of ICT.
637. I think that our brothers and sisters abroad have to be included in this ICT programme. I mean that the programme should be able to bring them back because they are part of the population. The government has spent money in training them; they have the knowledge to help us develop too.
638. The Committee should not only be for the literate but also include the illiterate for they do possess Human Resources such as skills; talents, which can help, improve issues at hand.
639. People need to be trained from the basic level of education about ICT programme and how to use them. By doing this, their skills would be trained from the basic level to enable them put to use after their training/education.
640. Take into account specific policy instruments to facilitate development in the private sector.
641. Development of ICTs within the educational institutions and the need for putting in place specific policy instruments to facilitate development in the private sector.
642. Educational framework should take into account the informal sector of the economy. They (informal sector) should be mobilized and educated on the relevance of the ICT Policy and programmes that can be used to develop software for their operations.
643. The deployment of ICTs within the educational system.
644. I would like to suggest that the ICT policy must look at the development of ICTs within the educational system and some specific private sectors, which can help in the manufacturing of some basic levels in the economy.
645. Human Resource Development; the development of ICTs within the educational system. The institutional provisions to facilitate the development of ICTs. I will be very much happy if all issues raised when drafting the policy especially in the area I have specified is much considered.
646. The base of ICT should be the primary schools to help raise rich Human Resource in 2020.
647. There is really the need to develop the ICT within educational system. That is to say to furnish them with more computers and networking systems or Internet since most of the education institutions does not have this in their IT infrastructure. And I think these are what will really help us explore to every country.
648. There should be broadcast of the ICT policy on television, radio and in newspapers, so that the general public will know the real state of the economy and would understand what the policy is also about. By this, I am sure that people will volunteer their ideas to help this policy be successful.

649. Ghana's relationship with IMP, World Bank and donor countries, foreign policy objectives, language policy, the quality and role of teachers at all levels of education in Ghana, Chieftancy disputes and local tensions should be taken into account.
650. Research should be made on integral part of our economy. I think we should take research serious. We should also integrate the informal sector into the whole policy.
651. I believe that when drafting the policy document within the educational system; modern computers together with modern computer books should be included. This will enable students to be abreast with the modern world and adjust to it.
652. There is the need to address policy issues relating to Human Resource Development. And there is also the need to deploy ICTs within the educational system (Private Sector Development).
653. The attitude of Ghanaians towards work should be changed i.e. managers should be very strict on their workers. They should be much particular about their employee working hours. This is because when they (employees) travel outside our country they are very punctual at work. Making the outside work get higher GDPs.
654. The agricultural sector have to be given the needed attention. This because our resources is much based on our agricultural sector. That is cocoa industry, palm industry; citrus our tuber crops should be concentrated upon. The farmers should also be trained to use IT.
655. There is the need to develop or consider a policy aimed at establishing, enforcing and monitoring discipline in various areas, especially on our roads.
656. (i) There should be a policy on brain drain because if we produce such professionals as engineers and they leave the shores of Ghana without helping develop the country, then we are not doing anything.
- (ii) There should also be a policy of making research information available free of charge to the private sector to facilitate developing of the private sector which is the engine of growth.
657. How is your outfit going to make data on how other countries developed available to economic planners in Ghana as a model to serve as the basis of our policy formulation both in ICT and others?
658. ICT could be used to track down knowledge that leaves the shore of this nation.
659. ICT should be used to aid government export its Human Resource. There is complain of brain drain, but the government could raise funds and the funds used to enhance accumulation of technical heads. Government should bargain with the outside world so part of income earned by Ghanaians nationals would be brought here to train more technical heads.
660. The Committee in drafting their policy on ICT should consider affordability to all-in all sectors. Also the Committee should also consider starting the programme on experimental basis – pilot basis.

661. There is the need for government to subsidize education and ICT at all levels of education. The cost of education and giving out and acquiring knowledge, information etc. from ICT should be free in order to realize our dream.
662. Government should make ICT course/subject of study in our basic schools.
663. In order to develop the private sector, we should put in more seriousness in the agricultural sector by investing or improving high technical approach in acquiring modern equipment, which can easily move the sector faster. ICT must address the problem of land tenure system by involving the chiefs through National House of Chiefs down to the villages/taxes on ICT equipment must be waived off by the Government.
664. I suggest measures should be put in place for continuation of National ICT Policy, no matter the change of government. Legal framework should be made, thereby making it difficult for hasty change of such policy like ICT.
665. Since ICT thrives on the development of the Human Resources I suggest that the fundamental structures needed in the education sector should be tackled in its entirety for ICT policy to succeed in Ghana.
666. ICT can be used along side the unbalance growth model which have the backward leakage and the forward leakage, which can link the source sector to the manufacturing sector to help the economy achieve its targeted goal in the next ten years.
667. ICT should also be embraced in our fishing industry to help the industry to grow. Chiefs as well as opinion leaders also have a role to play in the ICT policy.
668. The development and implementation of an ICT Policy and Plan is a good and necessary tool:
- (i) Relating to Human Resource Development, it is my plea that the knowledge of this technology could be acquired at a very reasonable charge.
 - (ii) Integrate the informal sector into this policy plan.
 - (iii) Lets take and promote this idea vigorously as we have done with the HIV-AIDS campaign.
- 669 (i) Key emphasis on education.
- (ii) How is language being factored into all this e.g. Ghanaian language computers?
 - (iii) R & D should be considered by the private sector development.
669. The need to apply the technology to data collection especially national data concerning income, production and population. Poor data sources have contributed to our low national statistics.
670. There is need to address policy issues relating to Human Resource Development. ICT should be able to have much contact with these who are ready to learn.

671. ICT development must be based on our educational sector from our nursery's to the universities and beyond. Improved software should be enhanced and outmoded ones should be taken out. Also equipment associated with ICT development should be subsidized for every one to afford. Besides our agric, industries, private and public sector should also be ICT developed.
672. ICT policy should make computer training less expensive to pave way for the poor. The practical aspect of the education should be done on the PC not in the classroom, which is done in most of the universities.
673. The problems of data collection from informal sector is most of the time inaccurate. I will be glad if the ICT will tackle this area.
674. A major policy on educational system needs to be looked at seriously, especially if technology is to be developed then technical and science training embodied in our educational system to bring out actual people not only to have knowledge but to be able to create, research and come out with product in our area of endowment.
675. Human Resource Development. Government administration and service delivery, ICTs in education, private sector, infrastructure, agriculture, regulatory, institutional, provisional service, trade, mining and construction industry.
676. I would suggest that, we need an ICT policy that will push our agriculture sector and specifically to propel Ghana into a leading producer of cocoa. This to me, is taking advantage of ICT to promote on what we know how to do better.
677. I would suggest that ICT policy would push, the export of our local products.
678. (i) To have ICT industries.
- (ii) To have an ICT club in the nation and also at the tertiary and universities, not forgetting the computer self.
679. The ICT should be more concerned in helping to educate more people especially those who are illiterates so that they will also be to use the computers to help them in the near future. They should also help to reduce the cost of computers so that people can get access to them.
680. What is the expectation of Ghanaian economic development in the year 2005 by the help of the National ICT Policy and Plan Development?
681. Please get the talents, skills, ideas, and the nature of creativity of the informal sector artisans involved. Ghanaians have a problem and only the unique brains of our motherland can best help solve the problem.
682. There is the need to develop the Human Resources base right from the primary education level in the ICT development. It should cut across all sectors of socio-economic and cultural areas. The education sector should be taken serious if we want to get where we want to go. People coming out of our institutions should be ICT literates.

683. ICT Policy Committee should consider implementation as a key area to achieve the set goals. Look at the people you recruit to implement this policy (corrupt free people).
684. The basic level of education should be involved in the ICT policy areas to provide basic needs for the less fortunate financially to develop their talents.
685. I wish to suggest that you take into consideration our values and local languages. This should be not limited those who cannot read or write.
686. ICT policy is a laudable idea. In my opinion we should let our entire legal framework be ICT oriented so that, the saying “justice delayed justice denies” will be out of our system.
687. Legal matters must be fast tracked since in Ghana it is a major hindrance to a number of issues and policies in this country.
688. I think in addressing ICT underdevelopment issues in Ghana, it will be wise for the Government to introduce ICT program in our basic school syllabus as a compulsory subject. So that right from word go, the child is equipped with the knowledge and we will be surprised to learn how the kids will come out with good program writing.
689. The process of education should not aim at producing products that have acquired so much information and facts from books. Products should be people who have developed the essence of critical thinking, asking probing, searching questions that will initiate creativity and help them to attain knowledge that gives power for development.
Is the quality of the Human Resource relevant – moral fibre, self-discipline, humility, the will to learn, determination to succeed?
690. Many people today use PCs as ‘typewriters’; education should enable students know the different uses of the PC.
Students should be encouraged to use PCs to try inventing new things; using it to design new ideas/things.
691. (i) Need to involve all levels and sectors of people e.g. political parties, market women, religious bodies, etc. as done for constitutional reforms.
- (ii) Work out national goals, which will be owned by all political parties and the nation as a whole and can be pursued by any and all governments.
- (iii) Avoid the mistakes made earlier in science education – such that science has been misused. So integrate values into the scientific and technological development right from the onset e.g. integrity, work ethics etc.
- (iv) Endeavour to make gloomy facts appreciated by all and mobilize attitudes to support the plan.
692. (i) The policy should consider those at the lower levels (primary levels).
- (ii) Greater concentration should be placed on the industries and service sectors. Thus the policy should be such that our industries will be equipped to add value to our primary products.

693. (i) Most of the IT programmes should be made available at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels.
- (ii) The policy should also target those who have never been to school (39.3%) because the fact that they cannot read and write English does mean they are illiterates.
- (iii) The policy should be made to change our attitude towards work.
694. The policy statement should be linked or integrated to bring about totaling in development. From the look of things i.e. HIPC status of Ghana etc., the policy statement should be prioritized to focus on its main aim. If it is training program – developers, let's establish an institution to take care of that for now.
695. Actually I have the feeling that the government has not in any way embraced the development of the private sector as the engine of growth. I will humbly suggest that a serious look should be given to the private universities when drafting the policy document since students in the private universities have their parents as taxpayers also.
696. The nation's great problem that I see is socio-religious economic and politics. I have realized that ICT can readily move ahead is good governance, free education in basic or primary level. And how some of this information you are gathering would not find itself in shelf gathering dust?
697. (i) ICT policy on small scale industries
- (ii) ICT policy on rural development
698. The policy should take into account the agricultural sector of the nation since it is the backbone of every nation's advancement. Mass education of both the private and the public sectors about ICTs competence and advancement.
699. My suggestion is that cost should be taken into account if really masses are going to benefit from the acquisition of ICT knowledge as a focus of economic development of a nation. Other than that all effort will be in vain since average majority especially the rural folks cannot afford.
700. The rural folks who are the main contributors in our economic development must be considered. This is because they rely on the available information to progress. Some of the rural folks do not have knowledge in computer technology or have not seen computers before.
701. I think this should begin from the primary level and also computers should be made available in schools i.e. secondary and tertiary institutions. It should be practical and not a blackboard type of thing a typical problem my university is facing.
702. ICT is not a mass job creator; if anything it can lead to job-cuts, I believe that any development effort that we make at this time must tackle the job creation problem. Can we do both? Promote a viable IT industry and also create more jobs?
703. Development of ICTs within the Educations System: I will suggest that ICT courses/programmes should be introduced into the educational curriculum. Emphasis

however should be placed on ensuring that students have in-depth knowledge in the field in a way that will be able to help transform the various sectors of its economy. The training of the various artisans should also be considered extensively.

704. The need for policy to address the issue of combating the many diseases that are destroying the human race, to use to find remedy to these diseases.
705. ICT must be used to develop the agricultural sector because that is the fundamental needs of the country. We cannot even produce to feed ourselves. A modernized technology must be employed to improve upon our agric sector for us to be able to produce to feed ourselves and export some. The mining sector must also be developed to increase our export.

PARTICIPANTS AT ICT FOR GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE

706. (i) Need for making business the hub of the Policy wheel.
- (ii) Need for linking the system to national broadcasting.
- (iii) Need to simulate system to basic education.
- (iv) Need to absorb cost at the initial stage by the state.
707. I want the Committee to take into account the backbone system, which would be an intelligent one to handle voice links at long distances that is Voice Over IP (VOIP) connections.
708. Mineral resources exploration: Deployment of ICT through GNPC, Ministry of Private Sector Development and District Assemblies. Information on location, locational advantage - infrastructure development, categorization of stock levels for large, medium, small-scale investors.
709. There should be the need to encourage locally assembled PCs to enable more PC usage all over and make PCs available at reasonable cost.
710. The policy should take into account training of disadvantaged people – such as cripple etc.
711. PSTN - Increase capacity
- Improve management
- University IT courses - Increase quality
- Increase relevance
712. There is the need to pay a lot of attention to training and IT literacy campaigns prior to finalizing the policy.
713. Infrastructure development should be tackled seriously for decentralization of IT to take place in all districts of Ghana.
714. There is the need to situate IT oases in the rural areas in order for the rural folks to be in touch with the government.
715. A government policy for educational institutions to start computer training from the Primary and JSS schools, such that pupils and students learn basic hardware, software and computer programming before entering the SSS students. The schools examining bodies should include computer subjects. The idea of starting computer programming at the universities is outmoded. For public schools, the government should set up public, computer laboratories to assist even private schools which cannot set up their own computer laboratories.
716. There have been many previous initiatives on developing ICT policy. Hope the Committee will go beyond GIMPA and make reference to some of these.

717. Specific Policy development of ICT in the area of tourism, which holds so much potential for poverty alleviation and socio-economic growth, would be welcome.
718. For effective and efficient land administration and delivery, we would like you to assist us with the idea of unique parcel identifier of parcels/plots of land. There should be a situation where all of these agencies have one parcel identifier i.e. Survey Dept., Lands Commission, Accra Metropolitan Assembly, TCP Dept., etc.
719. Deployment of ICTs within the educational system. Policy on bringing ICT equipment in with little hustle.
720. There is need to address policy issues relating to Human Resource Development.
721. Policy on implementing special tax packages for infrastructure development.
722. The deployment of ICTs within the educational system – at all levels.
723. (i) Policy on ICT should be phased and capacity developed appropriately starting with the business/revenue generating community.
- (ii) Secondly, policy should target informal small-scale business sector.
724. (i) There is need to address policy issues on development of ICT infrastructure.
- (ii) There is also the need to address policy issues on the critical factors that can make the efficient realization of the deployment of ICT.
725. My interest is in the adoption of ICTs by organization to improve business performance. The cost of hardware and software is a major barrier. We need to reduce set up and support costs. It will therefore be useful if government examined the taxes, levies etc which pertain to ICT products and services with the view to reducing the cost of ICT to service providers and products.
726. There is need to address the number of technocrats and their contact addresses in the various MDAs and in the private sector so that students, researchers etc. could contact them for information.
727. ICT within the educational system: the introduction of computers in each and every Ghanaian home should be one of ICTs priorities; and the best way to implement that is through the educational system, where computers become each student's note book.
728. How can ICT be harnessed to solve our socio-economic problems in Ghana?
729. I would like to suggest that Open Source Technology be used as a platform for implementation of programs and projects that come out of this process.
730. Impressive that government has taken the initiative; need for more public forum to be held.
731. (i) A government policy for newly engaged civil servants to be computer literate.
- (ii) Telecommunication services should be made available and cheap to enable easy access to the illiterate.

732. (i) The Ministry must endeavour to create an Internet exchange, whereby all local ISPs should be connected. This will allow for 70% of traffic and business to remain local.
- (ii) Interaction with the private sector should not be selective.
733. How is the ICT Policy and Plan Development Committee going to make sure that this plan is synchronized with other national plans e.g. GPRS, Vision 2020 etc.
734. (i) Make it quick
- (ii) Take into consideration the need to change mindset/mentality of people.
735. Data Integrity and accuracy.
736. An ICT policy must bring on board optimum consideration for an automated land information system. This will significantly help in developing a good land administration system for the country. In this light the land sector agencies need to be adequately resourced.
737. Women and the Youth should be part of the process.
738. In developing an ICT for government, it is important to consider exploring avenues to procure liable and stable sources of power supply, which must also be affordable.
739. There is the need for a specific ICT Policy Direction on Land acquisition and administration for easy investment drive and initiative.
740. (i) The need to encourage more women in the ICT development.
- (ii) Ways in which to involve many of the populace who live outside the three metropolis in the use of the Internet.
741. As a matter of policy, ICT should be home-grown and locally or internally driven to ensure that the country benefits through e.g. the creation of an industry that employs people, creates wealth and is sustainable. We should avoid western technology but simulate rural base technology appropriate to us as in India.
742. Knowledge based development.
743. The issue of management and maintenance of IT equipment should be looked at in terms of cost. The budget may not be able to cope.
744. I would like to urge the Committee to come out with a policy on dual foreign investment. How can Ghana say build and operate a chocolate factory in India, US or UK or in any of the countries in the ECOWAS sub-region.
745. Encourage open software development. The software for sale is prohibitive to our development goals.

746. There is need to stop the teaching of subjects in the secondary schools and University which have lost their economic significance and importance and replace them with ICT.
747. To ensure commitment on behalf of Government, ICT policy should critically incorporate viability in terms of finance. Agencies that could within reasonable time frame show cost effectiveness be encouraged. Land information systems can be targeted.
748. (i) Consider Ghana's situation as a multilingual society
- (ii) Institutions that need translation and interpretation; hardware and software to be considered.
- (iii) The issue of policy in a distressed society with a very low percentage of literacy to be looked into.
749. There is the need for the committee to pay attention to Ministries, Departments and Agencies and educational institutions.
750. There is the need for the provision of requisite infrastructure as well as the development of our Human Resource base.
751. There is need to address policy issues relating to technology acquisition and transfer. E.g. Government assisting technology development institution to formally acquire technology (plus patent right) for adaptation and production towards modernization agriculture and agro processing.
752. There is a need to address the issue of the compatibility of the data/information to be collected and shared by Ministries Departments & Agencies. Will the exchange of information be free to all? What is the implication to intellectual property rights of the individuals and the institutions?
753. The Ghana ICT for Accelerated Development.
754. (i) Information security policy for the ICT development.
- (ii) ICT training from cradle to grave in the government institutions and ministries
- (iii) Controlling and Managing the Internet Café and ICT training centres.
- (v) Use of Voice Over IP for both locally and internationally.
755. There will be the need to include in the policy document the process of developing ICT within the Civil Service i.e. all the Ministries, Departments & Agencies.
756. Please, put emphasis on process re-engineering. In applying ICT, old ways of process should give way to new processes.

757. Human Resource Development: Need to train all new employees, especially management/technical officers to equip themselves with ICT skills during their probation period.
758. There is need to emphasize the “information” in ICT and to recognize the role of custodian institutions of information, namely libraries. There is need to stress the importance of information ab initio for all ICT projects. There is the need to involve clients in the design, implementation of ICT projects so as to ensure that their specific needs are addressed.
759. Need for policy to address distance education in technical and vocational education issues to make it accessible to a lot more Ghanaians.
760. Human Resource Development should be seriously addressed especially at our tertiary institutions.
761. Acquisition of ICT infrastructure for schools and academic institutions and waiving of taxes to enhance broad-based ICT education. Development of courses and mandate for institutions to teach and endeavour in ICT areas.
762. Need to ensure infrastructural development provision of hardware and software in all Ministries, Department & Agencies.
762. Social consideration and re-engineering should be a key issue, along with stakeholder participation at all levels within organizations.
763. The development of ICTs within the educational system.
764. Infrastructure policy areas should be considered.

COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (CSIR)

765. ICT should be made an integral part of the research and development section e.g. research scientists, as a policy should have efficient access to Internet.
766. We need to get Government commitment in terms of adequate funding in recognition of the role of Science & Technology in the country and to motivate to move the country forward. There has been enough of lip service by Government of Ghana, which is likely to continue giving competing interests for dwindling national resources in national development.
767. In terms of human capacity building it is important to develop ICT oriented curriculum for all levels of the educational system.
768. In drafting the ICT Policy, the legal framework of the Policy should be carefully looked at.
769. As a Policy, it should concentrate on the development of Science & Technology as the basis for the socio-economic development of Ghana using ICT framework.
770. The ICT Policy envisaged will operate within our existing policy framework on Ghana's cultural setting – attitude to work, income levels etc. Unless the deficiencies, limitations associated with the Ghanaian cultural setting are addressed, I am not sure how effective will the new ICT Policy work.
771. Promote deployment of ICTs on value addition to our basic raw resources available for basic physics infrastructural development.
772. There is the need for a regulatory framework to guide the operations of ICT service providers.
773. There is a need to design programmes to continuously inform the populace of changes such as use of ICT now for development – as is taking place in the world, especially in development countries. Programmes to be shown especially on TV.
774. The critical factors are of great importance to the success of ICT adoption. Attitudinal changes of the apathetic Ghanaian will have to be addressed. He must be motivated to realize he is part of the solution. NCCE has a role to play. Education of the broad masses for the need to ICT is crucial. What age group is to be targeted? HIV/AIDS will also decide our targets.
775. Certain basic infrastructures like telephone are very necessary in this process so a lot of effort has to be made to link the whole country with telephone.
776. There is the need to ensure a link between the ICT Policy with the National S&T Policy for synergy and consistency.
777. (i) Human Resource Development.
- (ii) Facilities to support the policy
- (iii) Restructuring of our educational system to include ICT.

778. Continue education in S&T as a means of moving the living conditions of our people forward.
779. The policy should address investment opportunities in ICT by encouraging the establishment of key industries for ICT products. Also, the critical mass of people to drive the proposed ICT programme should be addressed, and thinks that a portion of the Education Fund to provide ICT infrastructure in schools, public libraries and research institutions as well as for accelerated ICT training nationwide.
780. For effective development of ICT Policy and Plan, the majority of the people who are not well educated must be educated well for them to make meaningful contributions. Build up on existing facilities necessary.
781. Since ICT alone cannot save the nation, there is a great need to emphasize the link between ICT and other socio-economic factors such as expanding education, formally and informally, improving the ratio of scientists/engineers per capita, changing attitudes to work and good governance.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST

782. The people in the countryside should be targeted as well as hawkers who are selling dog chains in our streets. More emphasis on Human Resource Development and the private sectors so that they can employ more people. Nursery school teachers also be targeted
783. The ICT Policy should take into account the Human Resource Development very seriously, to eliminate the 40% illiteracy rate in the country.
784. ICT helps to facilitate work and increase production. My problem is, since there are no jobs, and taking the unemployment rate into consideration, how are we going to make maximum use of this facility? Job creation should be paramount and the programme should be designed to begin from the basic level.
785. The Committee needs to look at training of teachers who will serve as facilitators in the educational sector. Since finance is a major problem, selected schools in all the regions can be used and spread later to all schools.
786. I have a problem with globalization. Technology is moving faster than our pace as a nation. Let us consider our strength, look at our problems and start from there.
787. In order to use ICT for socio-economic development, it should be made a compulsory subject from the first cycle through to the tertiary level.
788. The ICTs programme should be extended to all educational institutions right from the pre-school level to the university level. Education in all sectors as to how to go about the programme. Infrastructure should be basic in the ICTs programme. Researches should also be involved, to harness the needed Human Resources such as Economist, Sociologist and others.
789. ICT in our educational institutions from the basic level to the universities is very necessary if and only we want economic development. More so it can only be possible if it is made available and cheaper to include the ordinary people. Indeed without Human Resource Development ICTs cannot by magic lead to development.
790. The ICT programme should not be done at the expense of manpower development like Doctors, Engineers etc. It is these personnel who could make ICT programmes achievable.
791. I suggest that the government should endeavour to support and modernize the agricultural sector. Again, since our vision is to become middle-income country, whatever we need to do as a country to attain this goal should be done.
792. First, education should be available for “all”. And then computer ought to be introduced to schools from primary to the universities. People ought to be motivated to get delight in this field in communication. The policy makers have to take few periods (say 2 years) to assess the benefit we will derive from it then draw our dichotomy.
793. ICTs should be deployed within the educational system.
794. –(i) ICT should be tackled at the grass root level

(ii) Computers should be made available to poor persons at a very affordable price. Since they would be handicapped of the ICT.

(ii) ICT should train more personnel to train a lot of teachers in our schools

795. The deployment of ICTs within the educational system.

796. Policies relating to the development of ICTs within the education system. The Human Resource Development must also be considered, as Human Resource is the basic unit for ICT development.

797. There is the need to address policy issues relating to Human Resources, by introducing ICT programmes in our primary schools, JSS and SSS. Also, the Committee should award such students in order to help other children to undertake computer programmes.

798. The ICT should consider the development of the educational sector in the economy. Attention should be geared towards the national needs, Human Resource need and incentive packages that can boost or serve as a catalyst for the development of the educational sector.

799. It is necessary to address ICT Policy to all areas or sectors, but I do like ICTs policy to be in the educational system. Please, I do mean this because without formal education, people might not be able to embrace ICT policy well as would be expected.

800. There is the need to address the problem of school dropouts. School fess must be subsidized and there is the need to address poor school infrastructure.

801. I wish that, emphasis is placed on how to get those of our deprived areas involved in this ICT process and to ensure that all the universities in Ghana have access to computer accessories to enhance its spread of know-how.

802. The deployment of ICTs within the educational system is necessary, so we expect that the government should initiate a policy whereby anyone who goes through university education must take diploma in computer studies compulsory.

803. I suggest that, for ICT to be beneficial to all the university community, then all courses that are offered in the school, ICT should show its importance there. As such, economist, primary education students should all be able to apply ICT/Computer in their field.

804. There is the need for specific policy instruments to facilitate the development of the economy.

805. A manufacturing/assembling standard must be set for computer students. Cost of telecommunication too high for ICT development. Sustainability should play a key role in the ICT Policy

806. There is too much emphasis on ICT. The Government must think about disables in the country.

807. Need to address policy issues that would increase the use of ICTs in agriculture.

808. The development of ICTs within the educational system.
809. There is the need to address policy issues relating to Human Resource Development and also avoid politicizing the programme. It should also be made statutory to avoid a change.
810. The deployment of ICTs within the educational system. I would also suggest that Personal Computers (PC) should be made available to all if we are to realize the advantages associated with ICT.
811. I want computer literacy to be a compulsory course in our schools from Primary to the University. In view of that the IT Technicians at the university must be tasked to come with syllabi for that. Center of excellence on ICT must be created all over the country.
812. Production of Computer Literate Teachers should be the bases of Ghana's policy. UCC should be helped to produce teachers who could teach ICT in basic schools.
813. The deployment of Human Resource and ICTs within the educational systems is essential.
814. For ICT Policy to succeed, there is the need to ensure that lecturers and teachers have access to computers as quickly as possible, so that they can help in the dissemination of the policy and ensure its success.
815. I suggest that the Policy should focus on the educational sector since that could help accelerate the whole process.
816. ICTs centers should be deployed possibly in all educational institutions. This would ensure effective teaching based on ICTs.
817. In developing an ICT Policy and Plan, a most critical issue that has to be addressed is funding since it is an expensive venture. There should be a clear commitment on the part of donor parties to assist in this effort.
818. There is the need to strengthen support for the Human Resource base – make sure that educational institutions are adequately funded. There is also the danger of losing the information we are trying to safeguard – for instance what do we do in the absence of computers – we must support inventions and not always be consumers.
819. There is the need to make ICT education for about 5 years free of charge across board; i.e. to both students and the workforce in the public and private sectors of the economy. This will serve as a capital base for the development of this policy goal for the nation. It will also ginger/motivate more people develop more interest in ICT development.
820. There is the need to address policy issues concerning Internet connectivity in educational institution.
821. There is the need for ICT policy that will improve the literacy rate. The policy should also address the issue of Human Resource Development as well as deployment of ICT in education.
822. The deployment/use of ICT within the educational system.

823. Provision of ICT infrastructure nationwide to facilitate ICT development in Regions, Districts and Educational Institutions.
824. The policy should consider other sectors of the nation, which can make use of ICT and develop them. ICT in isolation of these sectors would be a fruitless enterprise.
825. The policy should take into consideration, ICT in Education; legal and regulatory issues.
826. ICT and information flow in agricultural knowledge base system.
827. The need to develop ICT within the educational system and expose student to the information world; development of ICT to monitor the uneducated children on the street and help to educate them. Need to develop the employment sector to absorb people with technical know-how.
828. The other sectors must not be left to their fate that is they must be developed alongside. All primary school pupils must be trained on ICT skills and techniques (ICT must start from primary level); should be made free or something meager in terms of fees should be charged at the initial state of implementation; service providers of ICT should be given some incentives e.g. tax exemptions at the initial stage of operations.
In the plan I think, the foundation should be set properly in terms of manpower needs, local production of parts and assembling units and others. Just create the environment necessary for ICT.
829. ICT alone cannot solve Ghana's problems. The people need to be encouraged to work, trained and schooled. People need to have complete knowledge in whatever sector he might be. This can improve on development.
830. The nation's Human Resource base should be strengthened and linked up with the ICT programme. There is the need for ICTs to be deployed within the educational system at any educational level.
831. There is the need of introduction of ICT in the educational sector to power the learner in information technology. If we want to see improvement in the national economy then, we should stick to the use of ICT to facilitate the growth of its activities.
832. I think ICT is a good initiative to move Ghana forward but with 40% of the population being illiterate, how do we get this information broken down to them and with our debt soaring up everyday, how do we makeup for the capital base support of this programme.
833. ICT is indeed a laudable venture, but I think that to sustain it, there should be a strong financial support. ICT would be better in Ghana if the illiteracy rate is significantly reduced, so check illiteracy rate alongside developing ICT. ICT should be part of the universities curriculum.
834. The government should enact a policy where computer would be an optional course/subject in all levels of education or institutions.
835. ICT will be needed at the basic level since that is where development starts. Also we must train more people to harness this ICT programme.

836. We seem to be concentrating so much on ICT as if it is the only basis for our development. Meanwhile, there are other sectors, which must be tackled to complement it (the ICT Policy). The other bases are agric, education etc.
837. It is good for the deployment of ICTs within the educational institutions. However, the Human Resources also need to be strengthened so that both go hand in hand.
838. I think the National ICT Policy and Plan Development Committee should focus their attention on the educational sector.
839. The development of ICT in Human Resource Development. Deployment of ICTs within the educational system most especially at the lower levels so children will grow up with the skill in ICT. Make ICT policy understandable to all.
840. ICTs should go to the doorsteps of every Ghanaian especially the youth. Teachers should be computer literates.
841. Deployment of ICT professionals on sponsorship to advanced nation to learn more about advanced technologies to establish and create ICT institution to train and impart those knowledge at home for the development of the country.
842. America is being driven by the formal private sector. For Ghana to be able to reach the level of middle-income country, I think more efforts should be concentrated on the universities. In short, ICT developments should be channeled in the educational sector as well as the formal private sector.
843. ICT technology can be effective unless the Human Resources management and the infrastructure development. Hence, I suggest the government must take the above views seriously and I hope we shall attain the middle-income by the year 2020.
844. Attention should be directed at developing ICT in the pre-school and basic school. Staff and pupils should be encouraged. ICT should be inculcated in the syllabuses of these schools. Training Colleges and Polytechnics should be equipped with ICT facilities.
845. There is the need to address policy issues relating to the development of ICTs within the educational system. More importantly, there is the need to address the issues relating to legal, regulatory and institutional provisions to facilitate the development of ICTs in this country (Ghana).
846. I suggest that the best ICT Policy area has to do with the deployment of ICTs within the educational system.
847. I wish that the Committee starts and plan systematically from the very first example that, there is the need to address policy issues relating to Human Resource Development since all the various areas are of equal importance and therefore should not be left out.
848. Government should do well to make the various universities ICT stronger, this it could do by making information technology an integral part of their courses. Also, the basic and primary schools should be the centre stage and the bedrock.

849. There is the need to address policy issues relating to the deployment of ICTs within the educational system.
850. There should be institutional provisions to facilitate the development of ICTs.
851. ICT Policy is a very laudable idea. However, it would only be useful if it is well carried out. On this note, the government should do well to put in place all the necessary logistics for its set-off.
852. I suggest that the Committee should address issues relating to the deployment of ICT within our educational system so that the literates can help sell the information out.
853. There is the need to address policy issues relating to Human Resource Development. Also, the need for the deployment of ICTs within the educational system.
854. The need to address policy issues relating to Human Resource Development.
855. In my opinion, ICT must be taught in all schools.
856. There is the need to address policy issues on the deployment of ICTs within the educational system in this country. Government should be prepared to sponsor or there should be more ICT institution in our country.
857. There should be the deployment of ICTs within every sector of the economy.
858. Human Resource Development is key and this requires deployment in the educational system.
859. National ICT Policy must concentrate on the tertiary institution.
860. Please let this vision become real by showing high level of commitment in implementing the policies.
861. The deployment of ICTs within the educational system should be a priority. There must be a policy to address issues relating to Human Resource Development.
862. The ICT programme should be developed. I think this programme should place mostly in our educational institutions even from the primary school level. But the question is, can everybody have access to this? Since this programme will sure not be free. Also, since the illiteracy rate is high how can this be achieved?
863. There is the need to address petty traders with regards to ICT.
864. The whole educational system needs to be revamped with regards to the use of ICTs.
865. There is the need to ginger the rural areas through a viable policy to bring them on board to enable us move our dear nation forward.
866. Developing and accelerating ICTs in Public Organizations.

867. There is the need to deploy ICTs within the educational system, and also there is the need to address policies relating to Human Resource Development.
868. I would like the Committee to discuss the Policy of:
- (i) Making ICT free and easily accessible to all parts of the country.
 - (ii) How the country can develop very fast through the use of ICT.
869. ICTs within the educational system will go a long way to improve the socio-economic indicators of the country.
870. Human Resource Development through the setting up of Colleges of excellence in ICT.
871. Develop ICT for information gathering and use for functional literacy purpose to equip the 40% illiterate population.
872. The need to develop Human Resources so as to raise competence in people, particularly the less endowed Human Resources and the large masses of illiteracy. Development of competency in ICT depends on acquisition of technical and managerial knowledge and skills.
873. Government should equally locate organized groups and make sure they receive some form of ICT education in order to boost their activities.
874. Students are to be educated on the use of ICT programmes at schools so that there will be some development in the programmes especially in agricultural and financial sectors in the country. More funds should be generated in the education of the programmes to make Ghana well developed.
875. This is a very good opportunity but, considering the cost involved, are we very sure that this ICT thing will not do more harm than good.
- My second contribution is that, we should try very much to look at the service sector (Police, Soldiers. There need to be well educated to as to facilitate their work in order to move Ghana forward.
- To the University authorities, I think Computer Literacy should be a requirement for a candidate to be admitted to the university
876. I suggest that much emphasis must be laid on the agricultural sector, especially in the area of cash crops production. Farmers must also be provided with the necessary information as to how to use inputs and resources.
877. Educational institutions particularly tertiary institutions should offer a greater admission offers to candidates who apply for ICT courses.
878. I think deployment of the ICT within the educational system is essential since all the necessary resources needed for the development of the nation can be achieved mostly by people within the educational sector. With this, I think there would be a great improvement in the educational sector since most people would be exposed through the use of ICT.

879. I believe that they Primary and Junior Secondary Schools (JSS) should be given much attention since the pupils in these areas are the potential labour force of country in future.
880. ICT should be part of everyday education in the country. It should begin from primary school and children should be allowed to manipulate computers.
There should be massive education on the importance of ICT from the grassroots to the top.
Comprehensive motivation of employee in the country so that the people can remain in the country and work for the development of the nation. So they do not leave the country to other country for greener pastures.
881. We need a strategic plan to develop our Human Resource base. Illiteracy rate should be tackled, as the rate is too high to move us forward. Private Sector should be strengthened to provide more employment. There should be proper laid down infrastructure for accelerated development. The ICT education should start from the basic to tertiary level.
882. We need to develop our Human Resource as a nation and equip the Human Resource base of the nation so that we can make a meaningful impact when ICT is fully embraced in this country.
883. Emphasis should be placed on quality of education offered to the masses both technical and practical education.
884. In relation to the deployment of ICTs within the educational system, I think it should be incorporated in the curriculum of primary school education. I believe that when the individuals of the nation have early knowledge of ICT, it would build up in their minds even as they mature.
885. There should be more technicians to undertake maintenance of the PCs.
886. Indeed ICT would do us a lot of good as a country. But it is also a fact that in our schools we learn about computers and the ICT without seeing or touching computers. Please make available more computers. Each department should have a computer room.
887. I suggest that local development of ICTs must be seriously considered. Also since the informal private sector takes about 80% of employments, if it is possible let us incorporate the use of ICT into this sector.
888. The deployment of ICTs within the educational system. There is the need to address policy issues relating to Human Resource Development; specific policy instruments to facilitate development of the private sector. And finally, the need to pay much attention to the agricultural sector, which is the backbone of our economy.
889. Recently, there have been many computers in UCC but the extent to which we (students) deploy ICT is another problem. ICT are really important to move the country but does the knowledge cut across all programmes in the universities? The answer is NO. If so, how do we move forward?
890. The ICT Committee must advice government and make sure that the advice given is acted upon. Areas of advice may include:

- Change of the country's universities curriculum from theories and examination oriented to practical oriented.
- Government must be prepared to import, technologies into universities.
- Government must respect the research/project work that is lying idle in the various universities into concrete products.

891. I want to suggest to the noble Committee to concentrate more attention on issues relating to Human Resource Development. I think that after the country has got enough Human Resource that the deployment of ICTs would be meaningful. Secondly, ICTs must be exposed to all students throughout our educational system in Ghana.

892. Low level of education in the rural areas must be taken care off.

893. Much input must be into the field science. Universities, technical schools, Senior Secondary Schools & JSS should be financed to put much effort in science to increase our scientific knowledge. Without increasing our science background our ICT programme will go nowhere.

894. Developing the ICT in the rural economy, so as to make good use of our local natural resources.

895. I think ICT should be categorized into two sections. The first section should be concentrated at the second cycle institutions i.e. the introductory aspect and the second section should be left in the hands of the tertiary institutions, where it will be taken as a whole course on itself or establishing a separate institution solely for ICT development.

896. For the country to cross the ICT Bridge, there is the need to have the Centre of Excellence to address the policy issues relating to Human Resource Development. There should be commitment on the part of the Personnel to do effective training.

897. I suggest Human Resource Development should be geared towards more advancement in science and technology couple with managerial skills.

898. I suggest that ICT education should be one of the compulsory subjects in the secondary schools (JSS & SSS) for us to take its advantages.

899. There should be a policy addressing the Human Resource base so that every educated Ghanaian would have a skill in ICT to some extent. All tertiary institutions should have policy on ICT.

900. ICTs I think should be introduced in all aspects of Ghana's educational institutions right from pre-school to tertiary level. The illiterates should not be left out but be educated or enlightened on the need for ICTs.

901. ICTs should be deployed within the educational system so that everybody who completes school can get a job in this technological age.

902. Need to use ICT and develop ICT in industry and service sectors. Need to develop a critical mass of Human Resource to use and develop ICT. There is also the need to use ICT

in the local Government administration as well as the need for critical research into the development and use of ICT.

903. There should be a deployment of ICTs in the health sector.
904. ICT technology should be introduced in all educational institutions in the country at all levels.
905. Our Human Resource should be properly developed. This should be the deployment of ICTs within educational system. People should be sent outside to places where ICT has developed so that they will come back and serve a base for ICT take off in Ghana. Our infrastructure should be upgraded by putting more resources into the sector.
906. For a successful programme, I suggest that the ICT should start from Primary, JSS, SSS before moving to the tertiary institutions. The practical aspect should be given priority over the theoretical aspect. The ICT programme should be made free so that the poor and the under privileged can benefit.
My problem however is whether the programme can have the necessary financial support. This is because it is a capital intensive one.
907. If Ghana should be at the other side of the river then the ICT programmes must start from the basic schools and must be highly subsidized to make it possible for the majority of the people of Ghana to have access to it.
908. For Ghana to attain a middle-income economy, then the ICT Policy should embrace Human Resource Development and deployment to education.
909. I suggest that as much as we are making effort to get our nation to use ICT tools, we should make special provision for our disabled brothers and sisters to also benefit from this programme. ICT centres should be accessible to the disables.
910. The government must involve scientist in ICT in the highest level. Every excellent brain must be exhausted, irrespective of the individual political affiliation.
911. There is the need for the policy to address issues relating to the lack of unemployment in the country. I believe the increase in armed robbing and the killings in our country can be attached to this problem because people that get into these acts think that's the easy and the only means for their daily bread. This can be achieved when people with good and productive ideas are supported and given the push with the little that is available.
912. I want the committee to take into consideration, the people they will work with when implementing the policy and its corresponding plan. This is because there are people who are looking for opportunities to make themselves rich. The Committee must come out with a policy that would move the economy forward.
913. In drafting the ICT policy document, the Committee should endeavour to focus much attention on the development of Human Resource and deployment of effective ICTs within the educational system.
914. ICT must be found in every sector of our economy so as to quicken our pace of doing things that can go a long way to enhance our development process.

915. We must select one Senior Secondary School and primary school to be equipped with computers, which would be man by highly trained experts and train the students as well. This could serve as a pilot project, and then we can take it from there and spread it out throughout the country.
916. I believe that ICTs must be given priority and it must be used to its full utilization. The deployment of ICTs within the education sector with focus also on the private sector since the private sector forms a greater proportion of the entire labour sector. All bottlenecks with regard to accessing ICT must be removed to promote accessibility.
917. There is the need to address the development of ICTs within the agricultural sector.
918. There is the need to deploy ICTs within the educational system; specific policy instruments to facilitate the development of the private sector and also address policy issues relating to Human Resource Development.
919. I would like the Committee to take into account deployment of ICTs within our Ports and Harbours so as to facilitate the movement of goods and services and also the deployment of ICTs at the agriculture sector.
920. Just as the Government puts in efforts to put ICT in place in Ghana. Attention must be drawn to the development of the Human Resource that will work with the machines. Facilities and conducive environment must be created in institutions training people in ICT.
921. Human Resource Development and the development of ICTs within the education sector must be considered.
922. Significantly involve all political parties so that when they are in power they will proceed with this beautiful idea.
923. I think very much that ICTs should be introduced within the educational system. This should be from the basic level to the tertiary level. This is because the students for graduates are the people who will champion the development of the economy.
924. ICTs should be deployed within the educational system so that quality and experience people could be trained to undertake research works to help move the nation forward.
925. Human Resource is the key to the development of the world; therefore, the deployment of ICTs within the educational system should be the number one priority of the National ICT Policy and Plan Development.
926. The deployment of ICTs within the educational system must be taken seriously with an eagle eye on corruption so that the right people will be trained.
927. More ICT personnel should be trained; basic and second cycle schools should be endowed with the facilities; computers should be less expensive.
928. Nations developed when ICT has not been developed. Will the development of ICTs make us like any of the developed nations? The concentration of developing must be somewhere and ICT can be a support.

929. The educational; security; health, agricultural sectors should be considered in drafting the policy.
930. Issues relating to Human Resource Development and the deployment of ICTs within the educational system need to be addressed.
931. The need to develop the Human Resource in the educational sector, which will serve as the basis for implementing the ICT in the country.
932. The policy among other things should seek to facilitate the policy in schools and institutions and more importantly to the development of the agricultural sector.
933. For Ghana to have an information, knowledge and technology driven economy, there is the need to include all the above inputs especially the deployment of ICTs within the educational system, when drafting the policy document.
934. Need for specific policy instruments to facilitate development in the private sector.
935. ICT can also be deployed in the agricultural sector most especially food processing in order to address the problem of post-harvest losses.
936. ICT should be deployed in the research institutions. There is the need for specific policy instruments to facilitate development in the private sector especially in the agricultural sector and the industries.
937. The programme must be a comprehensive one aimed at all people in the country. It must be introduced in all educational institutions.
938. The use of ICT to stimulate time consciousness as time is not renewable as other resources. The use of ICT at elementary level of education immediately. This should be a sustainable basis.
939. Address effectiveness and efficiency in Human Resource Development.
940. The idea of ICT is good for the development of our country but we must set the basic by training more people.
941. One cannot give what one does not have. ICT to me means cross-fertilizing of ideas globally. If Human Resource is not developed in Ghana, we shall only be consumers of information.
942. I suggest that, the deployment of ICTs within the educational system. Issues relating to Human Resources development must be addressed. ICTs centres can be establish in every community.
943. I would like to suggest that, there is the need to deploy ICTs into the educational system to help us lay a sound economic foundation for our country. Also, we must all put in much effort in whatever we do at our work places.

944. I believe that, for every nation to become very successful that nation must have at least 80% of the citizens educated. Therefore, I suggest the deployment of ICTs within the educational system will be better, looking at the issue of our nation today.
945. ICT should be developed through educational sector. The informal sector should also be taken into consideration when the policy is being drawn. Policy makers should vote more money for research purpose.
946. It is certain that without ICT the country cannot go anywhere. Thus, ICT should be developed in the country.
947. Reduction of illiteracy. More engineers and technicians should be trained to man ICT.
948. Agricultural sector, adding value to agricultural production like tomatoes, pepper, etc.
949. There is the need to enlighten the Ghanaian populace about the essence of ICT in economic and social development. In order to achieve success through the use of ICTs, we need to change our value systems and raise high caliber of manpower in Ghana.
950. I think the government should at least subsidize the cost of computer so that, after being a computer literate, one can own a computer. I know that when people own computers they can practice and perfect in its usage.
951. There is the need first to address issues relating to human resource development and the deployment of ICTs within the educational system.
952. ICT centres should be established in all regional capitals with trained professionals who will serve as trainees for others willing to learn and educational institutions should be made by law to make ICT compulsory to students. However, more technicians for ICT equipments should also be trained.
953. There is the need to develop Human Resource in the country through education (formal) and by making the teaching and learning of ICT compulsory like English, Maths and social studies, professional teachers like those in the B.Ed must be resourceful enough.

TAKORADI POLYTECHNIC

954. The Government of Ghana is very excellent in policy formulation but when it comes to the implementation level, we find ourselves wanting. What assurance can the Government give us that; this initiative isn't going to be a mirage.
955. I suggest that more fora must be organized in order to educate people to get involved in the policy.
956. There should be a policy that will incorporate subjects like web page development; programming, industrial designing into Art curriculum; specifically for the Graphic Designer in the tertiary institutions.
957. The practical aspect of the course we pursue involves the use of ICT but what we are normally taught are Windows, MS Word and Excel, which does not involve anything practical about our subject area.
958. Information Communication Technology is the key to development in our country. Before we can emphasis ICT, we need to identify the ways and means to improve ICT for instance; Ghana is an agricultural country. I hope we can use ICT to improve our agricultural production.
959. I will suggest, ICT should be introduced in the lower primary, junior and secondary school as a compulsory course so that they will specialize in it at the tertiary level.
960. I want you to convince the Ministry of Education so that the non-engineering students in Polytechnics can also learn computer for three years.
961. I believe that, there should be cultivation of competition in creating or researching at the end of each semester in our schools.
962. There is need to address policy issues relating to human resource development. There are certain policies, which are not helpful, so I suggest that there should be a policy, which will benefit the youth today, and also the personnel to implement the policy must in place.
963. Computer training school should be introduced in the basic schools for student before entering the universities and polytechnics. Computing should also be taught effectively at the tertiary level to meet future challenges ahead.
964. I would like to know what the Committee is doing to help the self-employed and those who did not get the chance to enter tertiary institutions to benefit from this ICT Policy you are pursuing.
965. There is the need to address policy issues relating to human resource development.
966. I will like to know if you need to be a science student to be a computer scientist.
967. I am suggesting that for the country to develop on a faster rate, I think the introduction of the computers should be started from the nursery schools.
968. There must be a need to develop ICTs within the educational system. I also think the policy must start from the grass root level that is to say, primary school to tertiary level.

969. I think the Government should in his policy set up a plan to educate the lecturers in ICTs so that they will in relay it to the students.
970. This exposure has been very refreshing. I believe in an attempt to re-orient the Ghanaian mentality so as to create a solid foundation for growth, a lot of people are losing hope of this economy. The average T-Poly student is focused on traveling out of the country for better prospects. Something must be done nationally to renew the mind and I think this is crucial and that is what is refreshing about this exposure.
971. I suggest that ICTs should be taught from primary school. Also for the development of the country, ICTs should be run at the country's polytechnics.
972. There is the need to apply ICT to whole agriculture and in particular food production.
973. Engineering students are mainly trained to come out with their own designs for models of equipment into the system. But what is often seen is that, they complete and join people in offices. This means that, they don't have adequate knowledge about how to come out with their own models. So I think ICT in teaching can even have a separate forum for engineers by way of developing their mind about how to come out with their own equipments.
974. I would be very pleased if our people in the rural areas will be educated on ICT.
975. I suggest that computers should be renovated and assembled in all technical institutions. Please ensure that the policy enriches the whole country so that we could all benefit.
976. I wish to congratulate the team and all who made it possible for the programme to reach us here. And to suggest that much effort is being made to equip our polytechnics with the needed facilities so as to enable students acquire the necessary skills. One issue of ICT is pertained to technology development.
Certainly, the target should be on the area of skill since these goes a long way to put the nation track.
977. There is the need for the policy to address communication (telecom) since it's the backbone of ICT.
978. If the whole sector is ICT-wise what will become of the human resources. For example; if factories are being run by robots which are programmed by ICT. What are you doing about those who are computer technicians without the use of the software?
979. The Committee should facilitate Ghana's owning a satellite for communications purposes as a means of enhancing Distance Learning (by satellite) and ICT generally for the nation, cutting costs for Internet use and making ICT available to all; including the rural areas.
980. How do we make computers available to use due to its prohibit prices. We must get our local companies produce models that would be used in assembling computers.
981. To develop our human resource base, the polytechnics should be fully equipped with computers and good staff. There should be a policy for all industries, organizations to assist in the internship (attachment) programmes by accepting students to undergo their practical attachment.

982. It is my view that ICT should be integrated into the entire educational system of the country as a whole. Provision of places for higher learning in ICT should be paramount. There should be a clear-cut policy in acquisition of hardware and software products since most institutions have problems of acquiring both software and hardware.
983. To add to what has already been said, I believe it would be important to introduce ICT in all levels of education. People should be educated to know that computers are a necessity and not a luxury. The Government should also improve the use of telephones since it's the basis for distance learning and other communication services.
984. I support firmly the proposed ICT policy. However, I would wish that at least all post-secondary institutions to be endowed with software programming capacities to be delivered to each student they train.
985. Institutions should be well furnished with enough computers. Computer lecturers should devote enough time in dealing with students with little no knowledge about computers.
986. I suggest more attention should be given to the technical subjects/schools, they from the backbone of every developed country.
987. ICT should be developed from the grass roots. Thus, ICT centers should be opened in communities and local areas so as to help the self-employed and uneducated.
988. I suggest that ICT curriculum must be developed and incorporate in the syllabi of our technical institutions in the country. Ideally, the content to the curriculum must consist introductory part of ICT, the basic programmes and most importantly, the application programmes students will need to apply on the field after their technical school education e.g. auto card, coral draw, Photoshop, website design etc.
989. I think there is the need to address policy issues relating to the development of ICTs within the educational systems.
990. There should be provision of computers into the environment specifically in the tertiary institutions to facilitate easy accessibility for the poorer ones in the society to also have education as far as ICT is concerned.
Again, there should be more creation of awareness about ICT and sometimes sacrificial free training of human resources.
991. I suggest that, the Government should be able to provide the schools with adequate facilities to run the ICT programmes as well.
992. I wonder how all this theoretical well-explained policy can be well implemented efficient and effective.
993. I suggest this policy deals with issues relating to human resource development more especially in the rural sectors of the economy to enable us to be abreast with the changes going in the country.
994. I hope you are willing to feed us with all knowledge as far as ICT is concerned, because we are ready to learn and use it to move Ghana forward.

995. I would be glad if the policy makers will take serious measures on agricultural development particularly on traditional crops.
996. I would like the National ICT Committee to include in their planning, the introduction of ICT in agricultural sector in particular and the non-traditional sector as a whole.
997. More computer programmes should be introduced in our tertiary, basic and secondary institutions.
998. Computer Literacy programmes should be introduced to our primary schools. ICT programmes should be run in all tertiary institutions.
999. I will plead with you to make your possible best to let every institution to have enough computers to help develop our skills.
1000. The Committee should take the development of ICTs within the educational system.
1001. What are the prospects of computer literate in wood technologist in the employment sector? How can one remain a computer literate after training without a PC?
1002. The deployment of ICTs within the educational system.
1003. Every department should have an ICT so that the student will specialize in his or her field.
1004. How will ICTs help the nation, if those in the nation do not get access to computers especially when one is in a polytechnic?
1005. I think ICT should address issues relating to agriculture and also the educational sectors.
1006. I think ICT should address issues relating to agriculture and educational sectors.
1007. The Committee should pay much attention to institutions particularly educational sector and also to our brothers who we regard as street entrepreneurs so that they can also get an impact. I also suggest that ICT should be introduced in all tertiary institutions.
1008. I want to suggest that the cost of acquiring of a computer should be subsidized to enable ordinary Ghanaians afford.
1009. There should be the need to address policy issues relating to human resource development.
1010. The ICT programme should cover every individual who can read and write. Computers should be made affordable by every Ghanaian worker. The main problem is the high cost of computers in the country. I suggest that seminars and fora should be organized in every sector of development.
1011. Policy issues relating to human resources development must be well highlighted and addressed because no nation can develop without prior development of its human resource.

1012. Students should be given the chance to handle PCs on their own. I think students in institutions like ours have great plans of which when given the chance will move our nation.
1013. What are some of the policies your Committee is putting forward to help those at the purely technical level so that at the end of day they will also be given the opportunity to enter into the university or polytechnics.
1014. The development plan should consider the physically challenged (blind people) in the country by providing better screen and voice message from the computer for the blind.
1015. I will suggest that, ICT should be introduced as a core subject in the primary, junior secondary and the senior secondary school. At the tertiary institutions, ICT should be introduced as a course of study to enable students pursue that course and specialise in it.
1016. I very much think ICT Policy and Plan Development is really good when it comes to Ghanaians and Africans as a whole. I am suggesting that many lectures should be given to people but most especially the youth so that they will be aware of the good it entails. There should also be good foundation of ICT in every school but most especially the tertiary institution.
1017. I suggest that the Government should assist this policy maker on ICT to enable them educate technical schools in the country on ICT to enable them innovate modern instruments to improve our agricultural sector.
1018. How do we improve ICT in a modern technology? Opportunity should be created to allow people who are willing to learn ICT without being hindered because of financial problems. For that matter, Government should in a way give free education to those interested in developing the modern technology in order to move our country forward.
1019. I suggest the use of computer should be given much attention, thus more time should be allocated to its use on our time-table because it is a practical subject and for so doing, it will increase our ideas in computer.
1020. I suggest that there should be a restructuring of the whole educational system. People who are qualified to get the tertiary education must also be allowed the chance.
1021. The Committee should go to the secondary schools in the villages so that they will also know something about computer before they enter the tertiary institution.
1022. I will like to thank the Government of Ghana for initiating the ICT Policy. As you rightly said that 80% of our population are self-employed without employees, I suggest that ICT should be directed to such sectors since they contribute a greater portion of the economy.
1023. I really appreciate the fact that the Government of Ghana has been able to come out with this ICT programme. It is my hope that this will attain its target. My suggestion now is the agriculture sector to develop so that the country can get enough raw materials to feed its industries.
1024. In drafting the ICT Policy, those at the pre-secondary level should not be left since they are the future leaders, they should have more knowledge about the whole process.

1025. I wish to suggest that they need to introduce compulsory literacy programme at all institutions and in all polytechnics. I wish to suggest that; there should be ways and means of getting computers in all polytechnics, which will enhance technology in all tertiary institutions.
1026. As much I appreciate the task of assisting the whole nation, may I kindly request that you operate through the directions of the polytechnics to develop programmes for the staff and then the students to produce not only our software but also hardware to augment our resources.
1027. There should be a policy within the educational system, which should equip most students with ICTs. That is every student no matter the course or area of study should have the confidence to use or operate a computer.
1028. I think ICCT should be introduced into our agriculture and educational sector.
1029. I suggest that the Committee should make the study of computer compulsory in every aspect of educational level with regards to every course study. Computer training for athletic men and women should be incorporated.
1030. I suggest that a programme should be introduced in the engineering departments on computer to enable them to be good engineers in the near future.
1031. There should be improvement in infrastructure, roads and railways etc. This will serve as a platform for development.
1032. I would like to suggest to the Committee to establish a policy, which would help Ghana as a nation to remedy our per capita income to achieve our vision by the year 2020.
1033. ICT education must be deployed to the rural areas and also incorporated into the educational curriculum of the basic and second cycle institutions.
1034. I think this policy should take into account the upgradation of most of our resource regions, factories and small business to come out with quality product and manpower resources.
1035. ICT should be instituted at every level of education. Again more ICT institutes should be in place for all and sundry to have access to computer lessons.
1036. There is need to introduce ICTs in the building construction industry to improve the local methods of construction in terms of efficiency, quality and cost.
1037. There should be a policy that will help graduates in the tertiary institutions to won personal computers on hire purchase to facilitate constant practices.
1038. I want to suggest that there should be a plan to put in place computer programmes in basic schools.
1039. In as much as we all aspire to improve our information technology, I suggest that the atmosphere in the classrooms be congenial enough to propel students to explore their full

capabilities. Students should actually be allowed to attempt their own approach since most students are able to learn better at their own rate.

1040. I suggest the cost involved in studying information technology in the private sector is much expensive; hence your Committee should see to it and make it less expensive for those who wish to study it.

1041. The timeframe for computer studies should be lengthened to intensify the learning of computer. Some of the programmes are also difficult to run which make student lose interest in the programme.

1042. ICTs should be introduced in schools in the rural areas especially schools in these areas.

1043. Students should be encouraged not to be afraid of using computers.

1044. I think ICT should start from the primary stage in schools. The Committee should also help those in the street to know little about ICTs.

1045. I think the Policy should come out with ICT integrated with statistics in the tertiary level, especially our polytechnics.

1046. As the Policy demands to build human resource to enhance the development of this nation. I would like to suggest that the Policy should be included or start from Junior Secondary School so that students will be more equipped with this Policy to pursue the growth of the nation.

1047. The deployment of ICTs within the educational system and also the institutional provisions to facilitate the development of ICTs.

1048. The deployment of ICTs within the educational system; ICTs programs should be extended to the villages and communities of the whole country.

1049. Human Resource Development is very important in making the policy a success. ICTs in education in schools will enable students to be creative, resourceful in their endeavours.

1050. Computers should be made affordable and accessible.

1051. I suggest that ICT should be introduced in our educational system.

1052. I suggest that there is the need to address issues relating to human resource development from basic level of education.

1053. I suggest that this Committee need to critically look at human resource development of this nation.

1054. ICT education should be introduced at every education level from primary to university.

1055. There is the need for everybody to be introduced to this programme (ICT) so that we all help to develop our nation.

1056. I will like the ICT Committee to take a very good look at schools in the rural areas, they must be considered when drawing the ICT corresponding plan.
1057. The ICT programme must start from basic to tertiary level so that students will grow up with it as the advanced countries have been.
1058. Computer literacy should be taught in primary school as that would aid in the nation's development.
1059. I think ICT should be introduced to the local manufacturing industries to help them in their production.
1060. What is the government doing about mechanics in the informal sector?
1061. There is the need to address policy issues relating to protecting our culture since cultural practices have direct impact on economic growth.
1062. I suggest that enough time should be allocated to students to explore the computers themselves after lectures in order to allow them come out with their own innovations and ideas.
1063. More practical programmes should be introduced in our syllabus as well as introduction of ICT programmes from the basic level.
1064. I am very impressed by what the ICT policy is said to implement. I wish to request that, the implementation programmes should be set in full gear as early as practicable.
1065. I wish to suggest that lecturers in the Polytechnics be given adequate training in a form of industrial attachment so that they can also come back and impact the knowledge to the students.
1066. I would be very grateful if with the aid of ICT the infrastructure of the tertiary institutions would be improved so that qualified students would get admissions to their programs of study.
1067. People in the service sector must be trained very well so as to be able to impact such knowledge onto others.
1068. With the development of ICT in the educational system, there should be more emphasis on programmes relative to students specific field of study and not just the general computer literacy.
1069. A lot of us will like to acquire computers personally. I want your policy to help us acquire this or make it affordable because they are expensive. I believe that when you have your own computer you can explore it well and be familiar with it.
1070. I think your programme should be on television, it would help in educating people on the policy.

1071. This development plans have started many years ago, but what I observed was that, anytime these polices are passed, the resources needed to implement them are not made available. I presume this time you must try all your best to ensure their implementation.
1072. From your speech, you said every developed country depends on ICT and you also said that some countries uses ICT policy in the agriculture sector, I want to know what are doing with our agriculture sector.
1073. The engineering students are mainly developed to come out with their own models and equipment. But what is seen now is that they mostly come out and join people in offices. I suggest that the Committee organizes a separate forum for engineering students in the institutions to impact knowledge about how they can come out with their own equipment so that Ghana can also be recognized with at least one invention.
1074. The ICT policy should focus on the polytechnics in the country in all areas.
1075. I would like the Committee to take into consideration the provision of subsidies to students who wants to undertake a project, which will improve the ICT situation in the country. This is so because most students would have a major idea, which would have improved the Ghana's economy but have to drop it due to lack of funds.
1076. In making of the ICT policy, I would like the Committee to come out with a policy that would expand the Internet network systems and the telephone systems. This is so because; here in Ghana most of our towns are out of the Internet and telephone networks. Even where they are available, their efficiency may not be strong.
1077. I think the Committee should have a plan of training people who will be ready to take up the ICT programme and make it work.
1078. The development of ICTs within the educational sector should be highly concentrated and considered in the policy.
1079. We do appreciate the Government's initiative in this direction. However, just as we have heard from resource person, the most important resource is the human resource but we do not have the necessary computers and we are looking forward to see more effort on the part of Government.
1080. Our tertiary institutions are not handling the common ICT devices; therefore, this institution must come to our aid for the little we have.

Western Regional Coordinating Council

1081. The first step is to have basic training to all concerned. Education is another topic to be addressed for all to understand what is happening in the global world at the moment.
1082. Human Resource Development is very important and must begin at basic school level with information communications skills.
1083. Non-implementation of government policies, attitudes and cultural value are not put in place in policies being considered. Non-formal education policy should be vigorously encouraged with the provision of various infrastructural facilities of ICT introduction.
1084. The need to ensure that cost of energy is affordable and also regular. Training on ICT from childhood is the key to the development of people and nations.
1085. ICT be made available to the basic level in our schools, whilst we develop where we have reached. Basically we need financial help from the well industrial and technological countries.
1086. Let us empower the youth from early stages to develop interest in ICT. Also we should detach it from universities. I suggest that our Parliamentarians should set aside 1% of the GETFund to improve the ICT education.
1087. It should be possible for Government to ensure that all JSS graduates should have computer literacy before entering the Senior Secondary schools.
1088. There is the need for the policy to facilitate development of public sector (capacity building).
1089. Any ICT policy must seek to address the chaos in land acquisition. The use of Geographical Information System (GIS) tools. The development of relevant software, which will benefit the country and not just use, those provided on the computers, which are basically word processing etc. People should be trained to produce relevant software.
1090. The Policy must consider the small institutions training people in ICT and see how best the cost of training can be regulated to pave the way for many to get trained.
1091. The Committee in drafting the policy documents should take cognizance of capacity building for Heads of Departments, institutions, etc. Again various offices should be connected to Wide Area Network (WAN) and the Internet to enable them source information from their head offices and the Internet.
1092. The small-scale industries they say is the engine of growth, but policy makers in coming out with policies do not take into consideration small-scale industries. There is therefore the need to ensure that that ICT policy will lay emphasis on the small-scale sector to enhance their development in terms of finance, technology, management development and education.
1093. The backbone of this ICT Policy should be education. People should be well trained in computing.

1094. Since computers are the backbone of ICT the use of computers should be promoted in all public sector organizations. There should be a network of national, regional and district public sector offices to facilitate output.
1095. The Policy must take serious cognizance of our culture (our ways of doing things, our language etc.) as well as our cultural values.
1096. Access to Internet is every expensive and so it are limited to access information. Twenty-five years ago there was not much different between a student in Ghana and the developed country, but for Internet the developed countries have an advantage over the Ghanaian student.
1097. Computer literacy should be made compulsory for all public and civil servants. To achieve this goal, government must provide funds for training and computer training should be made compulsory in all institutions of learning in the country.
1098. There should be manpower development through functional literacy; easy access to computers and networking. Setting up of ICT institutions solely for training people. Networking in all the departments and institutions.
1099. To promote ICT, I will suggest that the country should concentrate first on the provision of basic infrastructure to our schools.
1100. There is the need for establishments to be equipped with computers and for personnel to be trained within a period to time. Training should not be limited to only a small group but everybody.
1101. ICTs all over the world have become the life wire of development. In developing an ICT Policy, basic education especially in the rural areas, formulation of the private sector, absorption of the huge cost that goes with ICT by Government among others should be looked at seriously.
1102. The policy should consider revising the educational syllabus to include programmes of ICT not only at the higher level but also at the lower level. It should also consider making information more and easily accessible to students.
1103. There should be capacity building for all. Attitudes towards work should be changed for the better.
1104. Technology is about education. If 40% of our people are illiterate, how do we inform them? I would like to suggest FORMAL EDUCATION be tackled alongside information technology. Education by the provision of school infrastructure, better working conditions for teachers is basically enough logistics.

Upper East Regional Coordinating Council

1105. The ICT policy should focus on capacity building; that is human centered. Record keeping should be improved to make information easily accessible and reliable.
1106. ICT programme will be very expensive to implement but I hope the programme will be operated in a way that will make its sustainability possible.
1107. Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA's) do not have adequate computers; besides, it appears too much emphasis is placed on the private sector to the detriment of the public sector. We should find out where we are before implementing policy programmes.
1108. If the ICT policy will focus on education, because it is one of the sectors that will drive the policy and its corresponding plan, which would in turn develop our communities; then, community libraries should be equipped to serve the community since libraries are a source of information.
1109. There is the need to set up a Population Information Network for the collection, processing and dissemination of population and development data to various users. There is however need to resolve problems like high cost of electricity by using solar energy and provision of satellite system to reduce telephone costs.
1110. Marginalisation of rural areas in the implementation of the ICT policy should be avoided. Popularize ICT by strengthening its education in educational institutions, especially in rural communities.
1111. How is ICT to help develop Ghana Post to be in business? Conveyances of fiscal mails have decreased.
1112. There is the need to address policy issues relating to cost implications associated with the implementation and sustainability of the programme without over-reliance on direct foreign investment. Develop policy statements as it relates to spatial planning, development and management. Programmes to be targeted to meet the deprived regions.
1113. In order to have ICT in place, I suggest that there should be a strong infrastructure in place, especially, reliable power supply.
1114. Ghana's educational systems and training facilities must be re-oriented to support our own ICT infrastructure. It is important that we develop our own hardware, software and infrastructure since depending on imported technology will result in the dumping of all types of systems some of which may not be beneficial to this country.
1115. ICT to help District Assemblies in revenue collection, waste management, physical planning. ICT to process promotions and payment of salaries.
1116. Be sure you have trained personnel and adequate infrastructure in place before taking off with any programmes.
1117. ICT on ticket bookings for transportation, entertainment, hotels etc. The policy should address the electronic divide; rift between haves and have-nots.

1118. Cost to be incurred implementing the policy should be considered.
1119. For the policy to succeed there is the need to educate the general public on what ICT is and its benefits and it should start from the educational institutions.
1120. I hope the implementation of the ICT policy would help in the acceleration and processing of Import Declaration Forms (IDF) at our border points and also made accessible in all regions through the use of the Wide Area Network (WAN).
1121. There is the need for the policy to address issues relating to District Assemblies improving their database with a view to improve the revenue potential of the Assemblies for their socio-economic.
1122. Provision of adequate equipment to facilitate the education of the people on the improvement of the private sector.
1123. With regards to the decentralization system, ICT Policy can only be effective if the decentralized departments are rolled out and their roles clearly defined.
1124. The energy system especially electricity in the country have to be addressed because almost everything revolves on electricity. There must be constant uninterrupted power supply in the country.
1125. What is the relationship between ICT and Agriculture? Do we have the expertise to man ICT in the agriculture sector? There is no database of problems and potentials of the Upper East Region.
1126. The ICT policy idea is very laudable since it is going to make things very fast and comfortable for mankind. The Committee has to ensure that all means of information acquisition like computers, telephones, etc. are made affordable, the committee should also make it possible for computer knowledge to be acquired right from primary schools.
1127. Private sector is seen as engine for economic growth but public sector that should push this vigorously are living in the myths of the insecurity of the private sector. A policy to demystify the insecurity problem for a vigorous push would help.
1128. The Committee should be committed in identifying training needs in ICT of workers, and to undertake a systematic training, backed by annual budgets of the departments.
- Secondly, monitoring mechanisms should be put in place to sustain the programme and training.
1129. Computer education should be made accessible to all.
1130. There is the need for specific policy instruments in the integration of all sectors of the economy. ICT facility should be affordable. There should also be the creation of a database on regional basis.
1131. Policy to improve communication between rural health facilities and referral facilities at the district and regional capital; it should also include training in the operations and maintenance of ICT equipment.

1132. The Development of an effective database without comprising National Security.
1133. There should be a policy to facilitate fire fighting and fire protection in the Policy. Area maps be put on the sets for easy mobilization. Fire stations be equipped with computers to monitor fire occurrences.
1134. At a recent conference at Bolga SSNIT Conference Room, all the participants from Burkina Faso and Togo were using Laptop computers. Surprisingly, those from Ghana were not having these gadgets. I suggest that a serious training programme be drawn for Border officials to learn how to use these gadgets to be at par with our counterparts from the sub region.
1135. GBC plays a major role in informing, educating and entertaining the public. The Government should therefore adopt GBC as its baby in ICT updating. The long-term benefits thereof will be cost effective.
1136. I think that there is the need for the provision of relevant equipment and facilities required for ICT and the development of the human resource base for the effective management of the equipment and facilities.
1137. There is the need for database of disability issues, types of disability, prevalent areas, causes and prevention measures to enable effective and efficient service delivery.
1138. The poverty alleviation policy of the government is being promoted through co-operations. However, we cannot determine how a co-operative society has improved if not by the standard of living of that community. I hope ICT would make things easier.
1139. When drafting the policy document, there is the need to address issues relating to security because with efficient security in place, there is bound to be absolute peace for development process.
1140. The ICT Plan and Development Committee need to emphasize on the need to make the facility available in the deprived areas of the country, so that they can also develop alongside the urban areas.
1141. Deployment of ICT in Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.
1142. The ICT Policy is very commendable especially in the areas mentioned. But it is significant to note that funds for the facility are not sufficient to meet procurement and installation. What is the pipeline to source funds to assist organizations?

Bolgatanga Secondary School

1143. The Government should provide computers in all schools to enable us acquire computer skills.
1144. The policy should make provision for adequate allocation of time for computer training in all second cycle and tertiary institutions.
1145. The ICT Policy must ensure that qualified teachers in computer science are deployed to the various schools to take charge of computer training.
1146. To ensure more literacy on ICT in Ghana, people should be trained on the need for computer literacy so that they could impact their training on other people.
1147. ICT education should be introduced at the JSS level and made a core subject at the SSS level and be made examinable.
1148. All persons concerned must debate the ICT policy into details so that many people would understand it.
1149. How will university institutions access students seeking admission whether they are computer literates or not.
1150. Apart from computer science, what courses are offered which are computer studies related?
1151. There is the need to address issues relating to ICT training so that people who have no knowledge about it can be catered for. Also ICT education should be introduced to JSS pupils.
1152. The Committee in drafting the policy should create an avenue for the training of experts in the second cycle institutions. The Committee should also take into consideration schools that are handicapped in computers and training.
1153. The Committee should take into consideration education and training.
1154. My view is that, more computers should be provided to various schools so that every student will be able to learn more about computing.
1155. Students in the country's universities should be given the chance to study computer science effectively in order to impact their knowledge to others.
1156. Since computer knowledge is a prerequisite for university entry, computer training should be made compulsory for all students from primary to secondary level.
1157. There should be the provision of training materials to enable student's study on their own after training sessions.
1158. There should be adequate ICT instruments to facilitate the development of the private sector.

1159. The ICT policy should be more effective in the agricultural sector since it is the backbone of the development of the nation.
1160. There should be more emphasis on the institution of computer knowledge and technology to build the interest of students.
1161. I suggest that, computer training should be introduced from the JSS level.
1162. ICT within the educational sector should be provided by the government for all tertiary institutions.
1163. The policy should provide more ICT teachers to assist in the educational system.
1164. Computer science should be made a compulsory and examinable subject in all tertiary institutions.
1165. There is the need to provide computers to schools in the rural areas also qualified teachers should be posted to these schools to help in eliminating computer illiteracy.
1166. With the establishment of the ICT policy, what strategies is the government putting in place for the development of some deprived areas of the country.
1167. The Committee should take into account the need of making ICT a formal education in all schools.
1168. In order to create the desire in students and people at large, it is necessary to make the presentations available to other secondary schools and also appeal to the government to provide computers to the various schools.
1169. Teachers should be encouraged to use computers.
1170. Since the world has become a global village and a world of computers for that matter, I suggest that ICT process be introduced at all levels in our educational system.
1171. ICT training should be extended to rural areas, because there are some who have the knowledge and privilege to learn but they don't have the access to it. The policy should include those in the rural areas so that they can also contribute to the development of the nation at large.
1172. There should be a community center or library with computers in order to train the general public who are not fortunate to be in school to learn and know much about computers.
1173. Computer instructors should be encouraged to have patience in teaching the subject.
1174. The Committee should try to take steps to educate the people particularly, illiterates on the need to educate their children on ICT.
1175. I suggest that the policy should make it possible for the provision of well-trained teachers on ICT in the various institutions to help the students to acquire more knowledge about it.
1176. The ICT Committee should set up a sub-committee to implement some of its policies.

1177. Computer studies should be included in the school syllables and enough computer literates should be trained to teach computer in various senior secondary schools.
1178. The Committee should educate the public on the importance of ICT. There should be publication about computers so that student can read and understand it better.
1179. The ICT programme should start from basic to tertiary level.
1180. If more computers are given to school and people are properly trained in computer studies, it can motivate students to take computer studies seriously.
1181. The Committee should make it a point to train a number of students in each school from time to time as a policy.
1182. Since ICT is a drive for the private sector, it is therefore necessary for the development of private sector education, and training must be improved to its maximum satisfaction.
1183. The government must ensure that majority of the schools have an idea about ICT.
1184. ICT will have no impact, if few people can use and benefit from it. As such, immediate steps should be taken to ensure the development of the Human Resource especially in the institutions.
1185. The policy should consider installing systems in every Region or District to make Internet Access cheaper.
1186. The deployment of ICT within the educational system should be addressed.
1187. I would like to suggest that computer textbooks should be supplied to Junior and Senior Secondary School.
1188. In view of the introduction of ICTs into the educational system, well-qualified, skilled instructors and technicians should be made available in the schools in order to make it successful. Computer studies should be made compulsory in all schools and national certificates awarded to them.
1189. In implementing the policy, the Government should be encouraged to open up Information Community Centers in rural areas.
1190. There is the need to provide computers to schools in order to facilitate development of educational standards of the students. We need specific policies to facilitate development of human resources.
1191. Computing helps in most of the courses being offered at the secondary level, I will like to encourage computer instructors to train more students at the university level so that they can have the capability to teach SSS students.
1192. I suggest that computer studies should be core subject for all students.

1193. I wish to suggest that, since the Government of Ghana has devoted this moment to advocate the need of ICT Policy and Plan, which will help enhance the development of this country, he should try and set up infrastructures permanently to the training of experts of ICT.
1194. The policy should seek to address the issue of inadequate computer instructors, this is because students have an interest in ICT and its application but there seems to be inadequate instructors.
1195. In drafting the Policy and its corresponding Plan, I suggest that tertiary institutions that have computers should be given a helping hand in areas such as provision of qualified computer instructors and technicians to maintain the computers.
1196. The Committee should do its best to educate people on the need for an ICT policy for an accelerated socio-economic development.
1197. There should be availability of computers throughout our schools and other working sectors.
1198. To facilitate the effectiveness of ICTs in education, there is the need to make it an examinable subject and also there should be some form of certification.
1199. The ICT Committee should promote the provision of more computers to the various schools and technology so that we will be able to learn and acquire skills.
1200. The policy should address the issue of awarding certificates to SSS students who have knowledge in computer science in order to facilitate their access to the tertiary institutions.
1201. More education in both Junior and Secondary schools should be made available.
1202. We appreciate your attention to us for our better welfare in the future. But we still like you to take a critical look of ICTs that is not only on computers but also the infrastructures that have to be established.
1203. Teachers should undergo ICT training in order to enable them use the computers in teaching their respective subjects.
1204. Computer networks should be set up in local schools in villages for the development of the rural schools to have access to the Internet.
1205. Remuneration for computer instructors should be addressed in the policy.
1206. There should be the establishment of universities in each region of the country.
1207. ICT Committee should make it possible to introduce computer programmes in all schools.
1208. Now that ICT has been identified as a key tool for education, more facilities needed in the learning of the computer programmes must be provided in the schools and also heads of institutions should be made aware of the importance of ICT.

1209. I think ICT programmes should be broadcast on television to aid in creating the awareness of the importance of ICT.
1210. There should be a policy for implementing ICT in the primary and secondary schools so that all basic and secondary schools in Ghana will have access to computer science. Much emphasis should be placed on the northern sector of the country because they are identified as being the less deprived sector in the country.
1211. ICTs within the educational system should start at the basic level either practical or theory.
1212. In order for Ghanaians to appreciate the ICT policy, the Government must do its best to subsidize the price of computers to enable the middle level income earner have access to a computer and the Internet.
1213. The Committee should make it known to the youth, the essence of the ICT to the development of the nation. Children should be made to have some knowledge about ICT so that they will be equipped throughout
1214. I suggest that, ICT facilities should be sent to the rural areas for them to acknowledge the importance of ICT and its advantages.
1215. Schools and training institutions handling computer projects should be provided with the right personnel to assist them in completing the projects.
1216. The ICT Policy should be spread to all parts of the country.
1217. Computer studies should start from the primary level right up to university.
1218. The ICT policy must seek to address equity in the distribution of ICT facilities such as computers so that institutions that do have these facilities will have also have access.
1219. The Committee must seek to implement ICTs centers in the middle, secondary and vocational schools to ensure minimization of unemployment in the country.
1220. The Committee should address policy issues relating to the deployment of ICTs within the educational system.
1221. The policy must make available the equipments for the network; trained personnel to guide and monitor correct use of the equipments.
1222. The Committee must address in the policy, the provision of computer instructors for schools.
1223. Computer studies should be made part of the core subjects.
1224. The Committee should take into account the agricultural sector when drafting the policy, because the economic is not developing and ICT should be introduced in all the educational levels.
1225. Computer studies should be an important subject in the curricula such as Maths and English from an important part of subjects.

1226. I suggest you educate people (farmers) much on farming methods in order to improve upon farming since agriculture is the backbone of the economy of Ghana.
1227. I suggest that, as computer studies plays a very important role in the agricultural sector, it studies should be taken seriously by agriculturist in order to enable them access new information for both cropping and animal rearing.
1228. There is the need to address issues relating to teaching analysis of ICT development, train teachers to improve teaching and ICT resource centers to carry out development policy.
1229. The policy should be based much on the development of human resource and much more computers should be provided for the continuity of the educational system and its improvement.
1230. ICT facilities should be deployed in all secondary schools so that all students will benefit from it.
1231. The Government should set up computer centers in every District Capital so that those who are out of university without computer literacy can acquire computer skills so as to prepare him/herself for a good career.
1232. There is the need to improve computer labs in learning institutions.
1233. I suggest that computer studies should be introduced as a subject in the SSSCE exams.
1234. More computers must be deployed in all schools in Ghana.
1235. There should be provision of more computers since the number of students in second cycle institutions is very great also computer instructors should be given recognition.
1236. The Government should establish State computer training centers to offer training at a subsidized fee so that school drops outs could also have an opportunity to acquire computer skills.
1237. The Government in its bid to ensure that citizens become computer literate, there is the need for the Government to improve upon basic information facts as to how computer training can be provided for deprived areas and it must ensure that policies that are put up are implemented.
1238. There is the need to instill computer training at the basic and primary school level.
1239. ICT Committee should take into account when drafting the policy; the number of schools, homes and work places ICT must reach out to as to as improve the socio-economic development of the country.
1240. The policy areas which have to be taken into account when drafting the policy document is the development of ICTs within the educational system by supplying schools with computers in order for students who complete the senior secondary can go on to higher institutions.

1241. There is the need to have ICT instruments to facilitate schools, need to provide ICTs to the whole country and computer based technologies for supporting specific operations.
1242. The policy should make it possible for the establishment of Regional Computer Centers so that students can undertake vacation lesson when schools are on vacation.
1243. Parents should encourage the youth into visiting computer centers so browse the Internet. The Government should absorb computer science graduates and post them to the various educational institutions; these people should be paid high salaries in order to maintain them in the country.
1244. To support the ICT development in Ghana, I think there must be more computers supplied to most schools and also provide the instructors to support the studies of computer.
1245. Considering the fact that ICT needs to be implemented in various parts of the country, I suggest that computer cafes should be put up though there are a few around dotted places but if more are put up and fees are reduced a bit, this will encourage more people to go in and learn more about the ICT. Also, booklets in simple forms of can be produced on simple English in usage of the computer to understand it better. Simple instructions can be given to help practices.
1246. ICTs should be developed within the educational system. This will help more of the population of Ghana especially the youth to have more access to computer in order to acquire all the qualification for job opportunity for the development of our country.
1247. ICT should be deployed in the rural areas for rural development; this will somehow check rural-urban drift.
1248. Computer training fees should be regularized in all training centers in the country.
1249. More people should be trained to become computer instructors in various schools so that students at various level of education will have access to be taught computer studies.
1250. The Government should set up a committee and train them on the maintenance, repairs and also provide logistics in the training of ICT.
1251. There is the need to provide more computers to schools that has none and also the need for experts in computer studies to be provided to help in educating students.
1252. The ICTs in education should be started at the primary level so that those who do get the chance to continue their education would have fore knowledge of it.
1253. ICTs should be developed in the deaf and dumb institution to facilitate their teaching and learning to enhance development in Ghana.
1254. The policy should ensure that computer studies are thought in schools just as other subject. Many schools make computer to be thought once in a week, this should not be the case if only the development of Ghana lies on ICT.

1255. I hope the policy would help student in the secondary school with more computers and trained teachers to enable the student acquire more knowledge about computers in order to push the country forward.
1256. The policy should take into account our health institutions; ICT facilities should be deployed in these institutions so that Doctors can identify diseases, causes and prevention.
1257. The Committee should consider giving out awards to deserving teachers and students who are excelling in computer studies so that people would be encouraged to study computer. Also, prices of computes should be subsidized.
1258. Programmes like manufacturing farm tools should be introduced to student especially those in the middle and secondary schools.
1259. The Committee should make sure the human resource base like experts in the areas of teaching in the various secondary schools are available to bring the programme into reality. Moreover, the Committee should put in place mechanisms, which will check the various lapses, which need to be remedied.
1260. I suggest effective ICT training programmes for all learning institutions; human resource should be trained an necessary equipment and infrastructures put in place before the introduction of the policy.
1261. Equipments needed for training should be made available in the various training institutions to facilitate the programme. There should be some of mechanisms put in place such as maintenance and repair works to keep the various equipments in shape to make the programme a successful one.
1262. The ICT policy should take into account the primary schools when drafting the policy document because that is the first foundation of education.
1263. There should be more universities in the country for students who wish to take computer studies. More so, there should be computers available in secondary schools so as to promote technology in the country. Also, computer syllabus should be given to all schools in the country.

University for Development Studies - Tamale

1264. I think we should consider the percentage ICT would contribute to our national development.
1265. ICT should not be in the urban areas alone, it should be deployed to the remote village to enhance development.
1266. In relation to human resource development, it has to start from the kindergarten and basic education by use of computer toys and also encourage creativity in the area of art and technical disciplines where children build gadgets from their imagination based on local ideas and technologies that can be developed to benefit our unique situation i.e. build a curriculum to start from the scratch so that people can explore, exploit and create. Assembly computers locally for sale.
1267. Include salary-based supply system for portable computers or mobile phones to be deducted at source in installments to ensure increased access to ICT among all categories of workers-particularly institutions of higher learning and research institutions.
1268. I suggest that ICTs should use their technology to teach moral and religions ethics; this will help especially in the deprived areas to grow in faith.
1269. Since ICT depends much on telephones and Internet Service Providers, there is the need as a matter of importance ensure the efficiency of these facilities even before introducing ICT technology to Ghanaians.
1270. I suggest that we should institute e-health in order to help deprived areas where hundreds of people die each day.
1271. In the formulation of the ICT policy, I wish that there would be standard payment to access the World Wide Web. Also, the Internet access should be deployed in all regions of the country in order not to find some areas of the counter under-served.
1272. ICTs should encourage and develop the local farmers especially those in rural areas by providing them with funds and equipment/machinery to ease their workload and fatigue.
1273. ICT training should be made mandatory in all basic up to secondary level. Computer science studies must be emphasized at the tertiary level.
1274. I wish to suggest that much attention should be paid to ICT within the agricultural sector. That is, ICT should be used to educate our farmers on new and better methods of farming. Also it should be used in our Research Institutions for data analysis.
1275. ICT must be woven into the educational networks system in order to help solve intra-campus/university learning and teaching.
1276. Our telephone networks are not updated, do we leave them for a much recent technology.
1277. ICT should be made an examinable subject in basic and secondary schools.

1278. There should be a complete and viable website for governmental issues, like today in Parliament and what goes on in the Cabinet.
1279. ICT is a good idea if it will be done on the national level but not on political level to achieve socio-economic development for the nation as a whole.
1280. There is the need to develop a system, which would address the development of ICT to suit our local conditions.
1281. Issues to be considered should include cost of accessing ICTs in relation to the income levels of all people in the country. The availability of telephone lines to facilitate connectivity to the Internet.
1282. The policy should consider the issue of access to the ICT devices that we have around in terms of cost. The tertiary institutions, which are supposed to be reservoirs of the human resources, should be well equipped to produce the sort of efficient and progressive economy that we are aspiring to achieve.
1283. The Committee should actually look at accessibility and cost of telephone services in the country. It should also consider development of ICT and computer studies infrastructure institutions that train professionals in this sector. This is to develop the human resource capacity to ensure that this development does not fizzle out.
1284. ICTs we know are definitely the way forward to progress. But my concern is, its reliability. For instance; I have been to an Internet café on many occasions but to be told that they are not accessing the website. In the process of browsing you find that the system will tell you cannot find server.
1285. ICT should at least create some policies that will promote development in the educational system.
1286. Efforts should be made in developing the technology in the country since the cost will be too much when importing such technology. Scientists in the country should be assisted to develop technologies suitable to our conditions.
1287. Deployment of ICT within the educational system and health sector will go a long way to improve data collection of student/teacher ratio, financial requirements and eradicate ghost names from our payrolls; much of the nation's resources are wasted in these sectors.
1288. For ICT policy to succeed, the introduction of information technology should not be centered only in the urban cities, but to equally extended to the rural areas. Also, enough computers should be supplied to the universities and polytechnics.
1289. Local computer assembly companies should be encouraged to build computers that would suit our local situation.
1290. The government must think of affordability and access to the computer and its accessories before we think of crossing to the other side of the river.
1291. For developing a country like Ghana, it will be very devastating to switch totally from the industrial economy to knowledge economy since there is the problem of food insecurity.

Even big countries like USA and UK achieved food security before switching to information, knowledge and technology economy. Hence, ICT should place serious emphasis on agricultural development.

1292. The role of ICTs in Ghana's agricultural development should be looked out. ICT should be taught at all levels of education.

1293. The ICT policy should make room for computer training in all sectors of the country's education to boost the knowledge of people in ICT. Cost on use of ICT should be made affordable taking into cognizance alternative cost effective measures.

1294. There is a need for human resource development especially at the user end and also proper training for children to minimize the social cost. The affordability of the technology should be given attention for its success.

1295. ICT policy framework should concentrate in growing ICT conscious Ghanaians who will intend use ICT in all their endeavors. The policy should also give policy guidelines to government and other development partners as to how ICT infrastructure should be developed in order to improve accessibility of ICT.

1296. If we agree that human resource development is a key to development, then our university and polytechnics should be equipped with computers and information studies compulsory. The unavailability of computers to our institutions for instance; UDS.

1297. The Committee should look at the supply of computers to all levels of education to ensure that the youth secure more knowledge on ICT.

1298. There should be the consideration to concentrate on how to repair ICT equipments more particularly on how to produce substitutes of them. The educational system should concentrate on the second aspect to prevent future disappointments.

1299. The committee should consider the policy of developing human resource.

1300. Problems of access and interconnectivity need to be addressed in order to achieve universal access in all underserved areas.

1301. There is a dire need to address issues of:

- (i) protecting our indigenously generated knowledge and technologies within the framework or protocols of WTO,
- (ii) health of the IKT industry as well as everyone else,
- (iii) avoid becoming a "dumping ground" for exogenously produced hardware.

There is also the issue of socio-economic or ethical problem associated with ICTS.

1302. Focus on private sector and educational sector needs to be encouraged.

1303. Need for a policy on the introduction of ICT at the basic level of education and compulsory ICT courses at the tertiary level for all students.

Need for a policy of ICT to involve the administration of the public sector to improve upon their performance.

1304. Need to make computers easily available and suitable for our environment. Our computers can and must be produced by ourselves. Computer science education has to be stepped up in all tertiary institutions and this would be the engineering hub of the national ICT programme.
1305. Accessibility and affordability need to be addressed.
1306. For an ICT policy to succeed, there must be aggressive training of the human resource. The training could be both local and foreign. Access to computers and the Internet should be facilitated.
1307. Production of computers, training technicians in the private sector to manufacture the component.
1308. Increase telephone line per population ratio and make it accessible. Since a developing country like Ghana cannot develop outside agric, ICT development should be skewed forward developing agriculture.
1309. There is the need to develop ICT policies to develop the human resources in Ghana through the learning of ICT throughout the educational levels of our country, i.e. from basic education to tertiary level.
1310. I think the problem is accessibility. Computers must be made accessible. Also produce computers that would suit our local environment, we should intensify education in general and specifically computer education.
1311. The ICT Committee to take the educational institutions as their first priority. Then consider ICT industries through to the private sector.
1312. I support the ICT Policy, but the problem of accessibility reigns high particularly in the northern sector of our country.
1313. ICT should be developed to suit the Ghanaian condition but should not be compared to other countries.
1314. I recommend that policy issues should be related to human resource development and also development of ICT within the educational system.
1315. More emphasis should be laid on the educational system in terms of production of computers in collaboration with the tertiary institution since they will form the human resource of the country. The production of computers in the country that will suit us will enhance proper development of the ICT.
1316. Since ICT is the backbone for development of every nation, I suggest that all academic institutions (from the basic level to tertiary) should be resourced with all facilities relating to ICT to enhance human resource development, which is a key to development.

1317. There is the need to address issues relating to HIV/AIDS in the country especially in the rural areas.
1318. The deployment of ICTs within the educational systems to facilitate communication that will meet the needs of students, lecturers, researchers in both external and internal at a minimum cost.
1319. The National ICT Policy must address issues relating to human resource development in the various universities in Ghana. The focus should be on instituting formidable policies such that every student in the university will have an in-depth knowledge in ICT before graduation; this is because most graduates are ignorant of ICT.
1320. The need to address issues relating to human resource development and improve ICTs within the educational system.
1321. There is need for a more robust approach to policy issues relating to connection of educational institutions, research institutions to the information highway. Government should get serious and stop the political undertones when issues of ICT are at stake.
1322. Human resource development should be given priority as a broad base for the acceleration of other sectors of the economic.
1323. The ICT policy must create jobs so as to alleviate poverty.
1324. Introduce ICT in all the educational sectors with special emphasis in the primary sector.
1325. There is the need to address policy issues relating to:
- a. Human resource development
 - b. Deployment of ICTs within the educational system.
 - c. Deployment of ICTs in public relations, marketing and dissemination of information in general.
1326. There is the need to consider ICT in terms of records management. Records management is the nerve center of a meaningful and successful development. Easy access to records is crucial in national development.
1327. There should be installation of communication networks in all tertiary and second cycle institutions. Also, classroom facilitations should be backed with modern technological gadgets for accelerated learning process.
1328. Introduce as well as improve ICT facilities in the educational system beginning at the basic cycle educational institutions. The policies of ICT should be actively included in the schools curriculum.
1329. Policies should be developed to make ICT studies to be a compulsory course in the second cycle and tertiary institutions for the benefit of students and the nation as a whole.
1330. The policy should take into accounts the deployment of ICT in the educational system especially in distance learning to enable information reach wide range of students especially the less endowed schools. It should take into consideration the agricultural sector

especially crop and animal improvement. Another sector that needs consideration is our natural resources.

1331. Need to address policy issues relating to human resource development, the development of ICTs within the educational system, need for specific policy instruments to facilitate the development of the private sector.
1332. The development of every nation depends solely on the human resource. Ghana can only develop if the educational institutions place emphasis on ICT and training graduates of ICT.
1333. The ICT Committee should focus attention on industrial research/technology and agricultural technology and education.
1334. The policy should make room for individual to be able to develop ICT infrastructure locally to enable Ghanaians acquire and improve their own technology. It should also make room for easy access for both hard and software necessary for ICT.
1335. The policy should equally look at agricultural pricing systems. The instruments suggested here are price regulation, guarantee pricing or price support. This will enable producers to compete favorably with other countries.
1336. ICT policy seeking for emphasis on the production of knowledge product is good. However, physical products like food products are still lower in terms of production levels, many countries yearn for physical products. Thus to overcome the problem of poverty, the little knowledge that people have should be employed to produce enough food to feed the growing population first before developing the knowledge for sale.
1337. For ICT to achieve its objectives, the Ghana government should consider seriously how to finance ICT affordability and accessibility to Ghanaians.
1338. The ICT Committee should also take into consideration an information delivery systems to the rural folk. The instrument suggested here is the extension service – strengthening the extension department.
1339. The ICT Committee should consider rural health delivery system and the means of strengthening of efficient health delivery to the rural centers by the rural health worker.

Ghana Secondary Technical School

1340. ICT education should begin from basic to tertiary level of education.
1341. Measures should be taken to ensure that schools in the northern part of the country get access to computers and other ICTs equipment to help them have knowledge of ICT before graduating to the secondary level.
1342. The Committee should consider educational policy when drafting their policy in order to ensure that deprived areas have access to equal education opportunities; also the Government should make computer training compulsory at all levels of education especially at the basic level.
1343. The policy should make provision for the accessibility of Internet links in the various schools to enable exchange of programmes and information within schools in the country and outside the country.
1344. Schools in the rural areas should be provided with equal ICT education in order to reduce the high rate of unemployment.
1345. Attention should be paid to teaching ICT at the primary and pre-secondary level.
1346. The Committee should make it a policy to ensure that schools have Internet connectivity.
1347. There should be the establishment of a Community Information Centre that would provide training and offer Internet access to the inhabitants of that community and other communities surrounding it.
1348. The Government should assist schools to establish computer laboratories that would cater for the computers and students.
1349. Learning institutions should be provided with computers so that they would educate their students on the importance of ICT in order to reduce the rate of computer illiteracy.
1350. Attention should be given to the development of ICTs within the educational system because educational institutions give training to the future leaders.
1351. Computer training schools should be establish in each region so that students, when on vacation can acquire computer training.
1352. The ICT Committee should take measures to establish Internet connectivity in the various schools.
1353. The development of ICTs within the educational system and issues relating to human resource development should be addressed.
1354. Facilities should be available in all learning institutions for the development of ICTs in education.
1355. The Government should assist schools without computers.

1356. The President's Policy on Distance Learning is another way of facilitating ICTs in education. The airing time for the programme is not appropriate because it is aired on weekdays and some students may still be in schools. So, I suggest that the programme should air on weekends instead of weekdays.
1357. ICT education should begin from primary to tertiary level.
1358. ICT facilities such as computers, telephone etc. should be provided for the rural areas in order to motivate professionals who are sent to such areas for developmental projects.
1359. Emphasis should be placed on the provision of computers and Internet accessibility to schools in the northern sector of the country.
1360. There should be more training and education on ICT programmes, so that the youth will know more about the ICT policy alongside with our computer programmes.
1361. I suggest Senior Secondary Schools should be connected with Internet in order to relate or connect with schools with other high educational institutions or technology institutions; this will go along way to develop student's interest in this technological world.
1362. The Policy should make provision for rural areas to have access to the computer and other communication networks.
1363. I will suggest that the introduction of ICT should be first introduced and included in the curricular of Teacher Training Institutions. It should be introduced at all levels of education.
1364. I suggest that ICT Policy on educational system should ensure that every school has a Computer Instructor who will make sure that students in the primary or pre-secondary level will have much knowledge in ICT before moving on to other levels of education.
1365. The Policy must seek to promote computer literacy among teachers so that they would be enough computer instructors in all schools.
1366. The Policy must seek to address the problem of affordability of ICT equipments.
1367. There is the need for the ICT committee to introduce information technology examination that would enable schools to focus on the teaching of the subject so as to ensure effective economic development.
1368. ICT training should be an integral part of the Teacher Training Curriculum; Government must be responsible for the acquisition, distribution and sale of ICT hardware and software product before private entrepreneurs are allowed to take over; preference in ICT development should be given to deprived communities.
1369. There should be a well-formulated educational policy that will take into consideration, educational resource base and the accessibility of ICT.
1370. To enhance social and economic activities in the rural areas, they should be considered in the implementation of the ICT Policy.

1371. The number of computer instructors should be increased to cater for the number of students.
1372. The Government should be encouraged to set up a free computer-training centre that would cater for people interested in acquiring computer skills but lack funds.
1373. Since there are evidences on success of several countries including the developed countries; the policies of ICT must be taken with the same seriousness as the learning of Maths, English and Integrated Science.
1374. Accessibility to computers should be looked at very seriously. This is because ICT is so practical that almost everybody should own one for practice if we are to achieve full benefits of ICT.
1375. In bringing up the Policy, measures should be put in place to bridge the gap between rural and urban schools.
1376. The technologies needed to accelerate ICT process in Ghana should be locally designed. Also, laws should be updated to cater for the current use of ICT.
1377. ICT programmes should be extended to all parts of the country by establishing local FM stations to be transmitted solely in local dialects to accelerate socio-economic development and promote understanding of government policies.
1378. There is the need to address policy issues relating to human resource development and the deployment of ICTs within the educational system.