

Bridging the Digital Divide: “Improving Information, Communication, and Technology (ICT) in Zimbabwe to Spur Economic Development.”

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Abstract

The information, communication, and technology (ICT) are two interconnected topics that are crucial in today's digital age. In today's world ICT has become an essential tool for communication, education, and economic growth. Access to the internet has become a basic human right, with more than half of the world's population using it, and infrastructure development is critical for providing this access, particularly in Africa. In today's modern world, the internet is a vital tool for communication, education, and economic growth. This paper explores internet access and infrastructure development in Africa, to identify the impacts, challenges, and solutions for improving access. An extensive literature review is done which will assist in identifying and addressing key issues related to internet access and infrastructure development, as well as providing insights into how to maximize the benefits of these technologies for individuals and communities.

Keywords

Technology, information, sustainable, development.

Introduction

The information, communication, and technology (ICT) sector has the potential to drive inclusive growth in Africa, but limited investment in this sector has restricted its ability to do so. Digital divide refers to the gap between those who have access to digital technologies and those who do not. The digital divide represents the disparity between people or groups who can utilize digital technologies like computers and the internet, and those who lack access or experience difficulties in using them. According to (Vanessa et al. 2019), bridging the digital gap aims to encourage fair and balanced access to digital technology and the internet, especially for people who are disadvantaged or neglected. This divide can emerge in numerous forms, including inequality in internet access, computer ownership, and digital literacy.

Modern telecommunications infrastructure is important for economic development and competitiveness. To fill this gap in literature (David 2019) states that infrastructure development is extremely vital for emerging economies like Zimbabwe, since it not only promotes local economic growth, but also defines their capacity to engage in global markets and attract both domestic and international investments for sustainable development. This article will explore