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Information Technology Strategic Policy

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Abstract: Short-time information and communication technology has conversion one of the main components of modern society and Shadow on political, economic, social environment and .... and is formed the base of successful new company. Similarly, ICT has increased the value of learning process, organization and management of educational institutions. Internet a driving force for many advances and innovations in developed and developing countries. Countries should be able to received progress ICT benefit. To achieve this, a group of experts with strong background of information and communication technology, independent from computer platforms or software environments must be taught to advances in technology led to development work, and changing on work organization. Therefore, the strategic policies in information technology should be considered for implementing competence of individuals in critical thinking, general competence, competence in the field of ICT expertise and ability to work, decision making, dealing dynamic success, work as members of group and effective communication occurrence.

Key words: Strategic policies, information technology, information society.

INTRODUCTION

The thinkers and researchers in different fields of scientific, technical and technological, each researcher despite his/her researches have an image of twenty-first century and millennium and speak about information such as modern features and constantly being said to we are Login to "information age" in which "new methods of information" is formed and have been entered the field of "global information economy". Many commentators have gone further and the United States, Britain, Japan, Germany and other countries that have similar lifestyle, is called "information society". Indeed, it seems that information has such important qualification is that the symbol be dealt with, today. Exact symbolic meaning that arise a lot of controversy. for some people this concept Demonstrated really professional community and the type of friendly, while others intensify monitoring of citizens is to indicate the emergence of a group of educated society's resources that the student has immediate access, whereas in Others considered superficial and controversial advertising flood diversion is over, from the viewpoint of some in government development organization which was causing companies to become more critical was the role of information. However, among the great diversity of opinion, significant point is that all the scientists are acknowledged something special information on the modern era. In this case, the situational information gained in the modern world is less agreement about the main features of meaning.

Information Society:

if we accept the invention of printing press, Man was entered to Gutenberg Galaxy, should be acknowledged that by invention of radio and possibility of using electromagnetic waves, man has entered the Marconi galaxy. The increasing development of telecommunications technology and its appropriate context for the rapid transfer of information from one hand and high dependency, renal provisions and social relations within the information on the other hand, causes a new era in the field shrinks the world and achieving global village and the arterial circulation of information constitutes Home life of society. The dramatic transformation that is called the right information revolution, has profoundly affected the field of human life and its relations. Information society which is a new problem in collective coexistence, has three fundamental characteristics:

A. shortening the distances and become a social Collection Unit.
B. circulating information as the main artery of life community.
C. changing information to good.

Analytical, five definition of "information society" that offer the criteria for defining each new is detectable. These definitions are :

(1) Technological (2) Occupational (3) Spatial (4) Cultural

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Technological:

The most general definition of "information society" confirms on the remarkable technological innovation. This key image is that scientific position in the application of information processing storage and transmission of information technologies along with almost has expanded all over community. In this definition, the astonish price decreasing of computers, their strength increasing and overcome immense use them everywhere, is considered. Since, today, putting computer on the writing machines, in cars, stoves , hours, machinery factories, TVs, children toys and... Scientific and economic is possible. this perspective has been concluded that no doubt a great social movement against us so that our will to enter a new era.

Economic:

the economics sub-branch established that deals to "information economy "issues. Within this category, and in fact as one of the founding postulates of this expertise, Machlup Fritz (1902 - 1983) Most of his career life dedicated to achieving the aim of evaluating the size and growth of information industry. Machlup's pioneer work ie producing and distributing knowledge on the United States (1962) based on the scale for the "information society" in its economic context, were very effective. (Webster, 1382, page 53) Machlup tried to reform the industry with statistical information to describe. His was diagnosed five big industry (which itself was divided into fifty branches), which include:

A. Education (eg schools, libraries, colleges).
B. communication media (eg radio, television, advertising).
C. machine information (such as computer equipment and musical instruments).
D. other information activities (eg research and development and non-profit activities).

In researching of articles in this type of study can be economic value to each of them gave their participation rate in national impure production was detected, if trends in the GDP share increased to show we can then claim that the information economy is gradually taking shape**.**

Job:

A scale for the emergence of "information society" of the job change will be considered, the scale is common and in the simple words when working in the information found supremacy professions, we obtained the "information community "were. Ie, when employees, teachers, lawyers, and the display of the numerical terms gain supremacy on the coal miners, metalworking, shipbuilding and construction workers. Information society has come. Changes in the appearance of a scale appropriate professions in the distribution seems however that things such as work continues on coal mining and agriculture, physical force and skill that requires accept decline and the use of diagrams and texts, for example, education and huge bureaucracy much rather they take us into a new kind of society we are. Today, in developed countries only a small minority of the workforce work in factories and smoke bother labor market now dominated by information workers have been relying on the fact that owns the information needed to make goods are supplied their livelihood do.

Space*:*

This concept of information society While uses the sociology and economics, here the main emphasis is on information networks connected to the places they subsequently have considerable effects on the time and space are planned. Thanks to the rapid and effective processing and exchange of information truly global economy and globalization, along with the spatial constraints has been reduced. Now companies can produce global strategies for storage and distribution of goods and services are developed, the company's financial operations are constantly and rapidly respond to Earth and leave violated the borders of geographical location, and had plotted with their the limitations of time had created ways to help the threshold through which contemporary information management and manipulation are more and more are pushed backward. In addition, these trends on the centrality of information networks in place within and between cities, countries, regions, continents and the whole world together, they emphasized.

Cultural:

indisputable tremendous amount of information is about more than any other time in labor. Television is used more than thirty years in the Britain and now the program is completely As boarding time people can spend the early hours of the morning breakfast to sit down to watch it. Television channel broadcast a batch now broadcasts is developed four channels (the fifth will soon be added) and expanded with the incorporation of video technology, cable TV and satellite channels and even computerized information services such as tele-text has been intensified. Now, radio production at local, national and even internationally to a much more is more than years ago. While other radio receivers in the living room around the house but not fixed in Office machinery and Walkman are widespread wherever Interestingly in the presence of cinemas has been declining.

But movies today are more prevalent than at any time and still are available in cinemas in the television broadcast will be easily given in the video are rental clubs and chain stores with cheaper prices are to be purchased. Walking along the street wall of knowledge is impossible, billboards and shop windows not hidden from view. Going to the railway station and bus person could not influence the frequency of cardboard cover books and magazines available in inexpensive range of subjects ranging from classical books and pseudo-intellectual self-medication ranging from vulgar stories and range in scale not to unprecedented plus diskette tape recorder and the compact radio, music, poetry, drama, humor and education to bring more and more public accessibility to make. Newspapers are widely available and new titles, many of them free of charge are thrown in front of the house.

Information Technology Policies and Strategies in Different Countries:

Information technology is place today as one of major concern on the top programs in developed countries. It seems that governments over a two-way hand the determination and allocation of resources will impose enormous financial news from economic growth, employment, relationship with the global information highway and will live in the information age and on the other hand close the gates on the country and ignore the new wave of global changes and adherence to standards, regulations and restrictions imposed by Highway keeper offers universal. Wave created by information technology is such that many countries in their economic development status for a specific wave are considered. The U.S. National Highway Project is started from1993 and since research funding the country's Information Technology1 /462 000/000dollars has been reported that in 2005 the number goes up to above 1 / 5billion dollars.

U.S. depending on location, will remember the plan sometimes as "national information infrastructure" and sometimes called "global information infrastructure". Europe Information Highway Master Plan in 1994 entitled "Development of competition, employment, processing challenges twenty-first century" was passed in Parliament and Europe each year with cash and study of new reforms and goes quickly. Japanese government as rival U.S. information technology program since its reform in 1994 the will follow to create 21st century creative community. Project "Information Highway in Canada" since 1994 with care and are looking for intense competitiveness. All these projects have more or less the same policies pursue and it is simply having more share of the information highway of the third millennium, economic growth, create new jobs and finally virtual pioneer of civilization is new information. information technology Strategic policies and operational plans in Iran: Information Technology strategic policies and programs is a written document has been published by the Secretariat of the country's High Council of Informatics and the Council of Science and Technology Development over supply and the Council approved the Plan be submitted to Headquarters. This document within two guidelines by the Association of Informatics has developed. These two guidelines are:

Public use of information technology to increase national resources and preserve national, Islamic and cultural portions supply, by increasing facilities, improve services, provide facilities, public education, standards, regulations, development of information networks to facilitate exchange of information and culture are. Information technology in governmental and non-governmental organizations to establish national information systems and scientific capacity building and economic and social development of the country through established fundamental and applied research in this field and enhance the software and hardware industry to participate effectively and comprehensive global stage is necessary.

Information Technology Strategic Policies in Development Plans*:*

A. Determine the proper place and form custodian institutions conduct information technology in the country.
B. Review and custodian institutions conduct structural reform related activities in the country's information technology and integration with respect to remove the parallel organization and increased productivity through coordination.
C. Support the implementation of three methods of serious employer, supervisor and contractor for large-scale informatics projects and planning and monitoring indicators based on information technology in national dimensions, and some organizational.
D. Active and effective presence in the international community to gain familiarity with information technology, reflecting views of the country and national interests.
E. Support the expansion of information services and facilitate public access to information permitted.
F. Followed immediately realize a safe, inexpensive and efficient platform for data transmission in the country with the connection to global network.
G. Setting up a multimedia information platform to provide the field of production, exchange and transfer data types text, graphics, audio and video, in the range of part, regional and national activities.
H. Regulations and practices developed programs to provide support and encouragement and the necessary context for the present global networks in order to draw the country's real face.
I. Continuous attention to maintaining and enhancing the quality of human resources and entrepreneurship.

J. Providing attract, retain and enhance the quality of human resources through quantitative expansion of education in fields including education, training and re training for managers, experts.
K. Develop educational policies to enhance the dynamic quality of education in order to fit the level of employment and training and reduce costs of information technology projects.
L. Making culture conditions and to provide computer application development fields, particularly remote working services in national and international levels aimed at creating employment and entrepreneurship.
M. Accelerated in the field of providing optimal and efficient utilization of information technology and improving services to people.
N. Trying to revise and improve existing methods and old work to stage work based on maximum use of the capabilities.
O. Attention on formation and expansion of electronic exchange of data and experiences and to provide electric fields necessary for the gradual reduction of paper used and accepted as possible, and cited documents vulnerability.
P. Providing quality of service and information technology products.
Q. Orientation towards the creation of competitive market conditions in the field of Information Technology and matched manner and attitude of public employers in assigning work to private sector companies.
R. Promote and apply the terms of the treaty implementation and management of work related to various fields of Information Technology.
S. Supportive plan of increasing the supply, production and exports and reduced price products Information Technology.
T. Support for research in information technology and the possibility of providing access to latest scientific and technical.
U. Providing context, facilitate innovation and support basic and applied research related to information technology with emphasis on country priorities and needs for utilization of available facilities Bibliography.
V. Promoting the culture of two strains exchange information through internet, especially for educational purposes, research, industrial, and commercial services in compliance with cultural considerations - social need.

Strengths:

Informatics Division of the young population of competent human capital, which already uses a significant number of them inside and outside the country with high quality, are engaged in activities. Conscious and purposeful utilization of these capabilities can be a promising bright future to this section. Academic quality of students entering the computer field in recent years, expanding and increasing the quality and quantity of interest pre-university education, computer success in dramatic Youth Computer Olympiads, development activities in the field of computer networks and communication between small business formation and competent in the field of new information technology considerations that should not be ignored.

Weaknesses:

low power absorption in Information Technology is a serious problem that organizational structures must be time thinker and the choice of technical tools and organizational and human resource professionals should be to enhance the quality and quantity of growth to come. The important point here should be mentioned is that the country's lack of independence informatics activities should be considered very important and key. The reality is that economic and human dimensions of the part is still potential to be there for these activities and any attempt to give identity to its non-real can be led to new difficulties. Meanwhile, the increasing focus on values and identity among over part these activities can be more suitable conditions for its realization in the future to provide some. Also, these capabilities with emphasis on technology entrepreneurship can be in given the current problems of the country, achieving this goal will facilitate the identification part. Other major problems of information technology can be fully state the nature of its activities illegal immigration overcome the growing skilled manpower to foreign countries, inappropriate position in computer centers, organizations and institutions, and finally being incomplete formation of the educational system pointed. There point in consideration is that generally informatics programs prior to the problems and difficulties have been mentioned fairly accurate, but unfortunately not for enforcement action was not actually proposed solutions Chaos and difficulties has sparked. As a fundamental requirement of economic development programs, social and cultural foundation of the country is necessary to holding information for updating and distribution activities and the department will attempt to compile indices informatics, quantitative and objective evaluation of these activities to be practical. This action delayed the activity which means inability to control some activities and the situation will continue.

Conclusion:

Information and communication technology that short time of its life goes through many changes in the way has been able to create human life and should be considered as a fundamental tool in all areas. This article, along with planning other countries shows that the effects of information technology is very deep and ignoring it will be leads to no place in the new era of civilization. Therefore, future vision and global motion implied that in our country as information technology is considered essential in planning the development special attention should be paid to it. Today, life must be understood information means that the process of centuries ago, and had emerged during the era of industrial capitalism and the consolidation of national governments have accelerated in the nineteenth century and now in the early 21st Century to accelerate its move has been added. Changes resulting from globalization and transnational development organizations in the world market led to one being that ever regions is not available. Information technology is pervasive in the kind of technology and its unique characteristics, including its Surely we need it. Range due to this phenomenon in the industry manufacturing sector change in internal services, personnel services to social services and distribution systems in the covers. Study this process over all the developed countries is concentrated and it seems that developing countries seek to develop industrial countries gradually work force information plays a key role in promoting economic and technical development programs are to be followed, but unfortunately what less attention states Asia, Africa and Latin America has developed appropriate strategies and systems for production, transmission, absorption and promotion of information technology and policy and credit policy based on national goals and aspirations is do not fit to acquire information technology, and continuous use.

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