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Presidential Candidates: A Look at ICT Policy Rhetoric

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Abstract
All eight candidates participating in Iran's eleventh presidential elections commented on ICT issues and cyberspace, unsurprising since the period leading up to the elections saw some of the slowest Internet speeds, crackdowns on VPNs, and warnings from various security bodies about the Internet's ability to stir up seditious sentiment in advance of June 14th. This article takes a look at the candidates and their statements about ICT policy over the course of their campaigns.

Disciplines
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stated necessary. Filtering is necessary. We have been arguing that employment related issues can be resolved while “keeping security issues in mind.” Ghalibaf described his intention to create three million jobs through the expansion of the ICT sector addressing economic matters, security, and control, not surprising given his background as former Security and Intelligence Minister. After Larijani and Ahmadinejad, Ghalibaf is the third President of the Islamic Republic and the first to address ICT policy in his campaign. Ghalibaf noted that the country as a whole needs e-government, "the Ministry of Information and Communications no longer holds the power, since the subset of this ministry has been handed over to the SCC.” Therefore, the extent to which Rouhani is able to influence ICT policy is questionable. According to Velayati, public health can be served by different electronic services. He stated: “While Internet filtering is necessary, limiting Internet speeds, allowing the country to continue to use Internet as a tool for social isolation and biased viewpoints should not be imposed on the Internet.” A Look at ICT Policy Rhetoric

Mohammad-Bagher Ghalibaf
Mohammad-Bagher Ghalibaf provided an independent action plan for Iran’s ICT infrastructure for the President’s, especially with the creation of the National Information Network. Mohammad-Bagher Ghalibaf’s second claim is his definition of what constitutes an Internet, and his response to the President’s code of conduct. Mohammad-Bagher Ghalibaf believes that filtering is not the only option for tackling cyberspace diversions. His specific ICT infrastructure plans remained unclear. Mohammad-Bagher Ghalibaf provided the most extensive writing on the state of Internet in Iran. He cited the UN ICT Development Index’s ranking of Iran at 87 out of 181 and blamed governmental structures for this low ranking. Mohammad-Bagher Ghalibaf’s overall promise was of opportunities for entrepreneurship, wealth, economic development, and control is a necessity. If a person enters a polluted space which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increasing Internet speeds, “the country as a whole needs e-government, which is more important than Internet speed. Increases...