

PLAN

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INTRODUCTION

New information and communication technologies play a crucial role in global economic, social and cultural development. In a word, they irremediably configure man's relationship to scientific progress at the beginning of the twenty-first century. They offer unprecedented opportunities, but also present challenges. This duality makes new technologies both factors of development and obstacles. In this analysis, we will explore these two aspects to better understand the impacts in development.

DEFINITION

"New technologies" is a term commonly used to refer not only to new technologies, but also to current developments in existing technologies. "New technologies" refer to highly evolving fields and various techniques that can make the relationship between humans and machines more accessible.

FUNCTION

New information and communication technologies refer to all the tools, devices and techniques used to collect, store, process, transmit and exchange information using digital technologies. They encompass a wide range of fields, such as computing, networking, internet, telecommunications, social media, virtual reality, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, database management systems, robotics, and much more.

TECHNOLOGIES USERS





TECHNOLOGIES USERS





The history of informations and communication technology (ICT) goes back to after the invention of writing, the first steps towards a computer society were marked by the electric telegraph, the telephone and radiotelephony, while television, the Internet, then mobile telecommunications and GPS associated images with text and speech. The technological spirit developed in the West from the meeting of Eastern, Near Eastern, or Egyptian techniques, and of the contemplative and theoretical science mainly Greek.

In addition to PCs, phones and tablets connected to the internet, there are also older technologies such as radio and television. In addition, new emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence or robotics are also considered ICTs.

According to a recent report published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Finland is the most technologically advanced country in the world, ahead of the United States.

In our modern society, new technologies are becoming an increasingly important part of our daily lives. Smartphones, computers, social networks, connected objects... have become indispensable tools for communicating, working, entertaining, and even managing our daily lives. However, the excessive use of these technologies raises questions and sparks debates.

So, talking about the role of new technologies for sustainable development, digital advancements can contribute to development, among other things, poverty reduction, equality and more.

In our approach, we will explore the different aspects of new technologies and analyze the positive and negative impacts they can have on our daily lives.

Here are some of the factors and barriers associated with new technologies for development:

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE







POSITIVE FACTORS

- In the field of entrepreneurship, new technologies have made important strides. They have allowed companies to earn much more returns, profits and for very limited periods of time. In this way, companies increase their productivity and contribute to sustainable economic growth.
- In health and education, cutting-edge technologies, such as artificial intelligence, can save lives, diagnose diseases and improve life expectancy. Virtual learning environments and distance learning allow for wider educational access.

POSITIVE FACTORS

- In the area of enhanced utilities, blockchain technology and artificial intelligence are facilitating access to public services and streamlining bureaucratic procedures.
- In the field of communication, new technologies have made it possible to access a multitude of sources of information. A faster and more powerful internet puts a world of information in our hands with just a few words and clicks.

POSITIVE FACTORS

- **Network effects**: The more widely adopted a technology is, the more useful it becomes, creating a virtuous cycle of adoption and continuous development. Technological innovation.
- Investment in research and development: Governments, businesses, and organizations invest heavily in technology research and development, which drives innovation and economic growth.



- High upfront costs:

Some technologies may require significant upfront investments in infrastructure, equipment, and training, which can be prohibitive for many companies and regions.

- Regulatory challenges: Regulatory and legislative frameworks can sometimes lag behind technological advances, creating uncertainty for businesses and slowing down the adoption of new technologies.

- Inequalities in access:

Some populations, such as women, the elderly, people with disabilities, and people living in poor areas, have limited access to new technologies.

Technologies can exacerbate existing inequalities if not used equitably.

- Threats to privacy and security:

Technologies can compromise user's privacy and security.

Indeed, they have invaded people's personal lives, transformed their ways of living, thinking, seeking, getting information, communicating, exchanging, working and even consuming, many people spend more and more time in front of their screens, which can lead to health

problems such as eye strain, sleep disorders and a sedentary lifestyle.

However, excessive use of social media can also lead to privacy and security concerns, such as identity theft and online harassment.

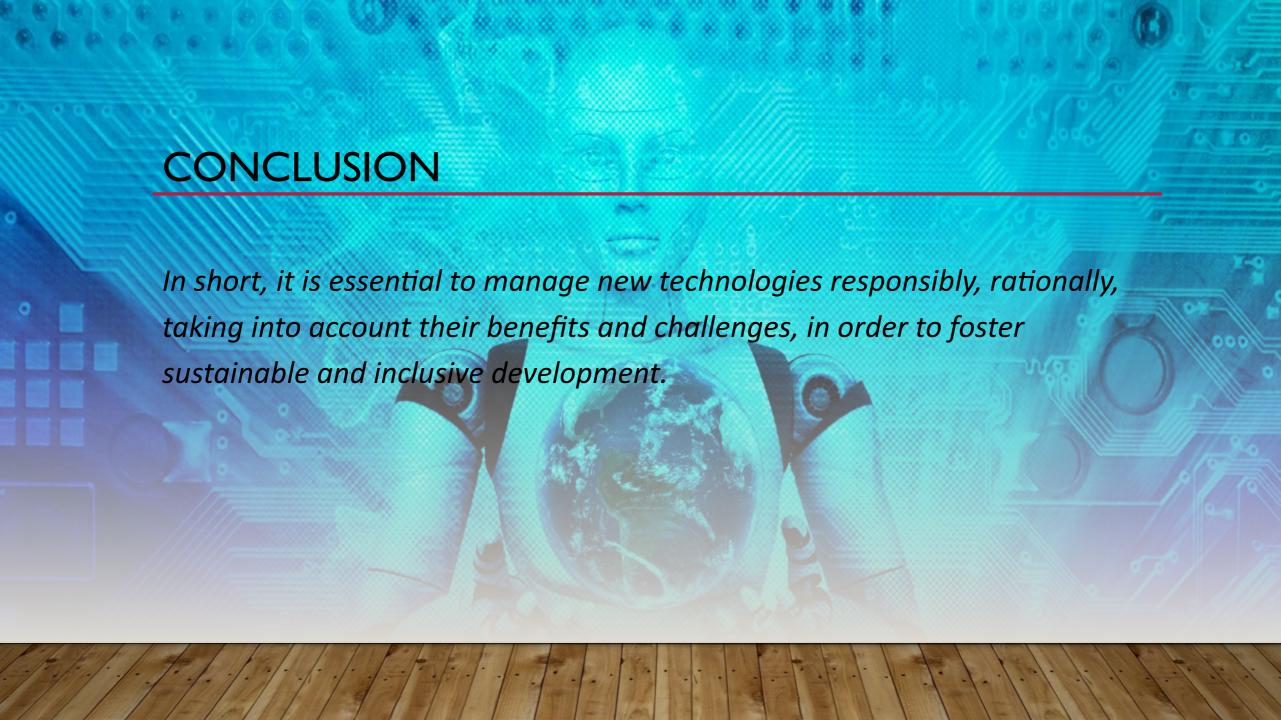
- Resistance to Change:

Some individuals and organizations may be reluctant to adopt new technologies due to fear of change, loss of jobs, or uncertainty about their actual usefulness.

Another disadvantage of new technologies is the impact on employment. With the increasing automation of tasks, many jobs are at risk. Machines and software can now perform tasks that were previously performed by humans, which can lead to increased unemployment in some sectors. In addition, new technologies can also create new forms of precarious work, such as self-employment and gig jobs.

Finally, new technologies can also have an impact on the environment. The production and consumption of these technologies requires natural resources, such as precious metals and rare earths, which can lead to environmental degradation. In addition, the disposal of e- waste is also a challenge, as many electronic devices contain substances that are hazardous to the environment.

It is important to note that these factors and barriers can vary across industries, countries, and specific technologies. A balanced approach, with appropriate public policies and business strategies, is essential to overcome obstacles and take advantage of the opportunities offered by new technologies.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

